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R. H. MACY & CO.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND COLORED HERCULES BRAIDS, IN VARIOUS WIDTHS.......... 3c., 6c., 9c., 11c., 13c., 18c., 24c

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(SECOND FLOOR.)

Grand exhibition of foreign and domestic styles, comprising everything that is new and fashionable.

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LADIES' STRICTLY ALL-SILK WAISTS, FROM OUR OWN FACTORY, LINED THROUGHOUT, AS FOLLOWS:
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BLACK SILK SKIRT, THREE RUFFLES.......... 5.99
CHANGEABLE SILK SKIRT, ONE RUFFLE.......... 5.84
WE OFFER THIS SEASON'S STYLE LADIES' CASHMERE AND FLANNEL WRAPPERS AT..........$3.99
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LA TOSCA, IN CREAM AND BLACK, DOTTED AND PLAIN. 12c., 15c., 19c., 26c., AND 31c
MILANESE, AN ELEGANT, NEW BLACK SILK LACE..........82c., $1.06, $1.33
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HIGH NOVELTIES IN BLACK AND WHITE LACES IN POINT D'ESPRIT, POINT APPLIQUE, CHANTILLY, AND RUSSIAN LACES, LAMPSHADE LACES IN ALL COLORS. 17c. AND 21c

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LADIES' WALKING GLOVES, EMBROIDERED BACKS, IN GREEN, RED, AND SLATE, FOUR LARGE PEARL BUTTONS..........$1.09
MEN'S TWO-BUTTON WALKING GLOVES, EMBROIDERED BACKS, IN TAN AND RED.......... 1.19

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HUCK TOWELS; OLD VALUE, 23c........ 18c
ALL-LINEN DIAPER, 10-YARD PIECES, 84c. AND 89c. PER PIECE.
5-8 NAPKINS.......... 89c
ONE LOT 150 8-10 FRINGED LINEN COVERS, COLORED BORDER, KNOTTED FRINGED FRENCH MANUFACTURE; REDUCED TO..........$1.69
LINEN SETS, ONE DOZEN, DOILIES TO MATCH, FULL SIZE 8-10; REAL VALUE, $3.74.......... 2.98
TWO SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN 3-4 NAPKINS..........$1.89 AND 1.94

MEN'S FALL AND WINTER

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WHITE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, EACH.......... 49c
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XX HEAVY-WEIGHT SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, EACH.......... 2.99

SPECIAL.

FULL REGULAR MADE CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, IN GRAY, WHITE, AND SLATE, EACH.......... 99c

Shoes.

We have purchased from a city manufacturer retiring from business a very large quantity of ladies' extra fine patent tip button Boots in Opera and Common Sense, made to sell at from $2.50 to $4.00 per pair, all to be closed out at the uniform price of $1.97

These Shoes are far superior to any we have sold heretofore at this price.

INTO THE PROMISED LAND

NEARLY 100,000 PEOPLE IN A MAD RACE FOR HOME SITES.

Trains Jammed to the Platforms, Roofs, and Tenders, Vehicles of All Kinds in a Rumbling Caravan, and Horses Tearing Through Clouds of Dust Carried the Multitude Within the Cherokee Strip When the Signal Was Given to Let Down the Bars.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., Sept. 16.—At 12 o'clock to-day the bars that have so long inclosed 6,000,000 acres of public land were let down and over 100,000 men and women joined in the mad rush for land.

Men who had the fastest horses rode from the border only to find other men with sorry-looking animals ahead of them. Fast teams carrying anxious home-seekers were driven at break-neck speed only to find men on the land who had gone in afoot. Every precaution had been taken to keep out the "sooner" element, and yet that element, profiting by former experiences, had captured the land.

All night the rumble of teams could be heard as they moved out to the Strip. At the railway stations men stood in line at the ticket offices awaiting the slow movements of ticket sellers, who could not sell over 2,000 tickets an hour. The great jam, however, was at Orlando, where there gathered 20,000 Perry citizens, all anxious for the time to come when they could start on their ten-mile race. Promptly at noon the start was made.

For an hour before, the borders of the Strip were black with men, horses, and teams. From the elevation at Orlando the line could be seen for a distance of eight miles east and ten miles west. In each direction the line was crowded until there appeared but a black ribbon outlined on the gray surface about them. Half a dozen times some one would shout the hour of noon, and 50 to 100 horsemen would draw out of the line, only to be driven back by the cavalrymen who were patrolling the Strip in front of the impatient throng.

At last a puff of smoke rose out on the plains to the north, and soon a dull report of a cannon was heard. A dozen carbines along the line spoke out in response to the signal and the line was broken.

Darting out at breakneck speed, the racers soon dotted the plains in every direction. Following them came light vehicles driven with a madness that disregarded every obstruction, the drivers yelling and urging their horses with whip as well as voice. Then followed heavier wagons enveloped in clouds of dust, the noise made by their wheels resembling long-continued rolls of thunder. Behind these came anxious footmen carrying blankets, water, and stakes, heedless of the heat and dust.

The trains filled rapidly. At first there was an attempt to examine the registration certificates, but this was soon given up as the rushing thousands pushed those ahead of them, the trainmen giving all their time to collecting tickets. The first train of twelve cars pulled across the line at noon, crowded as trains never were before. Platforms and roofs of cars were as black with human life as were the interiors.

Following this train at intervals of only two or three minutes, went another and another until the last, consisting of flat and coal cars, all crowded, had pulled across the line, followed by at least 3,000 disappointed, panting men who were determined not to be deprived of their chances to get in. The run to Perry was made in three-quarters of an hour. Before the train stopped men began climbing out of the windows and jumping from the platform.

In their haste to secure the claims, ahead of the train were at least 1,000 horsemen, who had come the ten miles from the line in unprecedentedly short time, and claimed all the lots immediately about the land office and the public well. They were rubbing down their weary horses as the trains were unloading. Soon the last of the trains pulled in, and the scramble for land about the town continued with increased vigor. The quarter sections about the town had all been taken, but in every direction lines were being run and additional towns laid out, to be called North Perry, South Perry, East Perry, and West Perry.

By 2 o'clock fully 20,000 men and women of all nationalities and colors were on the site of what all hope will be a great city, without food and without water. The scenes at Enid were but a repetition of those at Perry. Many accidents were reported, but so far none of a serious nature.

The south line of Cowley County, with Arkansas City as the centre, presented a scene almost as animated and exciting as that at Orlando. Last night the 100-foot strip for a distance of more than twenty miles was filled with struggling, expectant humanity. All night long additions were made to the crowd, and at 10 o'clock this morning east and west of the Chilocco School there was a long black line. Occasionally men would start out, but threats not to be disregarded soon brought them back. When the signal was given, away they all went, and the scenes on the south line were repeated.

There was a jam at Chilocco Creek, which, owing to the steep north bank, was passable at only a few points. In many instances men leaped their horses down the eighteen-foot embankment, landing in the water and hastily scrambling out again. Others were so unfortunate as to cripple their horses, and, abandoning them, started on foot. Just east of the school a heavy wagon loaded with six men was driven over the bank, which was concealed by the clouds of dust that came up from the burned prairie. As the horses went over the men jumped, and all escaped unhurt but one man, who had his leg broken.

The trains last night for the South carried 2,000 people, ostensibly to Orlando. All the way down, however, the boomers kept dropping off the trains as they moved and when they stopped at stations. At Ponca, which is in the reservation, but two miles from the line, fully 500 men left the train, defying the feeble efforts of the two soldiers who had been placed there to see that no one left the train.

These men would not become "sooners" until they crossed the line, and, though their entrance from the reservation had been forbidden by the Secretary of the Interior, they to-day went out on the public domain from that point, every one of them carrying a certificate of registration as credentials. Some of these men were town-site speculators, while others were intending farmers.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Sept. 16.—Long before daylight this morning thousands of people had assembled about the Santa Fé station here, and train after train was speedily packed and pulled out for Orlando. The rush for good places on the train was hard, and several persons were crushed and injured.

Arriving at Orlando, all were compelled to leave the cars and take their places with the 15,000 people who had spent the night there upon the railway right of way or sat about the town. A thousand or so of people who had not registered were speedily accommodated, and then began a scene of excited pushing, crowding, and elbowing.

Over 15,000 people wanted to go in on the first train, which had a capacity for less than 2,000. At 11 o'clock the first train pulled up to the line and the others came right behind it. There were at least a half-dozen trains, but everybody wanted to ride on the first one, and as far forward in that as possible.

With a wild shout the crowd rushed forward. The soldiers on the ground were swept from their feet, and for a moment it seemed as though the mob would capture the train. Men and women were around and over the engine and tender, upon and under the platforms, and even upon the roofs of the coaches. The bluecoats soon mastered the situation, and with fixed bayonets cleared the train and compelled everybody to show a certificate before entering. But on every side people fought and struggled to get near the cars. Women had their clothes torn off and men were knocked down and trampled upon. Scores of people were injured, yet the struggle kept up until the train was filled. It was repeated on a smaller scale at each succeeding train. Every train was jammed not only in respect to seats, aisles, and platforms, but also on the roofs and tenders and in the baggage cars. In every conceivable nook, on every imaginable perching point, was a human being. At the noon signal a mighty shout went up and the race began.

Thirty thousand certificates were issued at the Orlando booth, 33,000 at Hennessy, and 20,000 at Stillwater. Everybody was registered, but it was necessary for the Government to employ fifty clerks at some points instead of the three it started with.

The day opened cloudy, with every indication of rain before night, but the dust was flying in great clouds this morning before the rising wind. Guthrie was deserted. All the banks and stores were closed, and it was more quiet than Sunday. Every other city near the Strip was in the same condition. All the men and half of the women had gone to take part in the race.

The registration booths at Orlando were robbed of certificates and the official stamp last night, and thousands of forged certificates were on the market to-day.

Four "sooners" were shot by soldiers north of Stillwater. Just Craig of Indiana was accidentally shot in camp and Tom Jameson, colored, was burned to death in a prairie fire. One soldier was shot by a cowboy "sooner" near Kildare.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 16.—Careful estimates show that the rush into the Cherokee Strip from various principal points at noon to-day, was made as follows: From Kansas City, 8,000 by train, 22,000 by other conveyances; from Caldwell, Kan., 10,000; from Orlanda, Oklahoma, 25,000; from Stillwater, Oklahoma 10,000; from Hennessy, Oklahoma, 8,000; from other points, 12,000; making in all a total of 95,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Official telegrams from the Cherokee Outlet show that every homeseeker who presented himself at the booths has been registered, and everything is now in readiness for the run. The registrations have far exceeded in number the highest estimates.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 16.—A very large percentage of the persons who went upon the strip to-day came from Kansas towns, from which they emigrated in the hope of bettering their condition. They accumulated nothing where they were, and for fully a year they must trust to luck for a living. It is estimated that their exodus will cost the Populists 50,000 votes in Kansas.

Kansas is not the only field sending out these land and lot seekers, "strippers," as they are known here. They come from every Western and Eastern State. Adventurous spirits, whom fortune has baffled in all parts of the world, have come out to the Strip ready to begin life over again.

One of the most interesting characters among the "Strippers" is a full-blooded Osage Indian, widely known in this section as "Billy" Connors. He served in an Indian regiment in the war and returned to the plains with all his former habits intensified by the vices he had learned during army life. To-day he is a practicing lawyer, having been admitted to the bar at Oklohoma City.

In conversation with The New-York Times's representative to-day Connors said, referring to his own history:

"There are plenty of men here who have seen me riding the plains dressed only in breech-clout. Many times have I come into this city painted, with my hair trimmed down to a scalp-lock, and have filled up, as people here can testify. I was in a fair way to become a worthless, drunken vagabond, as too many of my people are. I determined to change my life and be a man, realizing as I did that the day of the Indian was gone. I had found out that I was a good Indian when I had money, and that I was only a poor drunken devil when I was broke, which was the greater part of the time. I was receiving a pension as a soldier and an annuity as an Osage, and owned then, as I do now, one of the best farms in my country.

"When I determined to change my life, ten years ago, I settled down on my place, put on the clothing of civilization, and began reading. I had been at one of the mission schools when a boy, and knew some of the simpler branches of education. It was hard work, but I staid with it.

"Five years ago I married a white girl, and from her I obtained the idea of reading law. Before that time I had read any and everything that came in my way. I read at home for two years, assisted only by my wife. I then went into a law office in Oklahoma City, and at the end of a year was admitted to practice. I have since been attorney for Indians, have visited Washington several times, and have a lucrative practice. But I desire to settle down and be at home. I have therefore decided to locate in one of the new towns.

Connors is intelligent and shrewd. While he gives much of the credit to his white wife, who is a charming woman, his reformation and civilization were begun by himself.

Annette Daisy, the woman who took an active part in the three former openings, is again on hand. She has organized a colony of single women, widows, and spinsters, and proposes to build up a little community, across the sacred borders of which no man shall pass. Up to noon to-day thirty-four women had signed their names and signified their purpose to make their permanent residence with the colonists.

Heretofore Miss Daisy has had an ambition to be a "sooner." This time she proposes to comply with the law. In company with three of the women selected for that purpose, she started in the race. Their ambition is to possess but 480 acres. Miss Daisy has exhausted her homestead rights, possessing a claim in Oklahoma. This she intends to sell and set apart the proceeds for the improvement of this modern purchase, which they designate by the modest title of "home."

Apropos of the Cherokee Strip opening the Manhattan Single-Tax Club adopted the following yesterday:

Whereas, The opening of the Cherokee Strip simply furnishes other evidence of the inability of the present laws to protect the rights of the homeseeker.

Whereas, The corrupting power of land speculation which is hidden in organized communities shows itself on the Indian border in all its nakedness as the matter of fraud, robbery, famine, and murder.

Whereas, The present land laws benefit but a few land speculators, and condemn thousands of honest home hunters to failure and despair.

Resolved, That the Manhattan Single-Tax Club declare its opinion that the demands of civilization call for the abolition of the laws now governing Indian land openings, which prevent the Government from inaugurating a policy that will give all homeseekers an equal chance.

World's Fair Excursion via Erie Lines.
Next personally conducted excursion leaves New-York, Chambers St., 10:15 A. M. Wednesday, Sept. 20, arriving Chicago 4:15 P. M. next day. Elegant new coaches with high-back seats. Uniformed porters in attendance. Special coaches for families and ladies without escort. Rate, $18. Tickets good ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls. Similar excursions on Sept. 26 and 30.—*Adv.*

E!E E and comfort for sick or well on an Air Mattress. 41 Union Square.—*Adv.*

$17.00 to Chicago and Return
via New-York, Ontario and Western Railway on Tuesday, Sept. 19; Saturday, Sept. 23, and Thursday, Sept. 28, via Niagara Falls. Full information at 371 Broadway, New-York.—*Adv.*

New-York and Chicago Limited goes into service Sunday, Sept. 17, leaving Grand Central Station at 10 A. M.—*Adv.*

READY TO SURRENDER WEEKS

DECREE ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA.

Why the New-York Absconder Is Mentioned in a National Proclamation Guaranteeing the Right of Habeas Corpus and Extending Amnesty to Political Exiles—His Case May Be Made an Issue in the Next Election in the Central American Republic.

SAN JOSÉ, Costa Rica, Sept. 16.—To-day being the seventieth anniversary of Central America's independence—"the throwing off of the Spanish yoke" is the phrase almost invariably used here—President José J. Rodriguez of Costa Rica signalizes the occasion by issuing a *decreto national* re-establishing the personal guarantee of habeas corpus and extending amnesty to political exiles.

To the Government and people of the United States, and especially to the authorities in New-York and to The New-York Times, the most interesting feature of the Executive decree is a qualifying clause declaring explicitly that the Government of Costa Rica reserves the right to extradite Francis Henry Weeks, the absconding embezzler, whom The New-York Times traced to this city.

The incorporation of such a provision in a national decree is unusual and remarkable. President Rodriguez's motive is manifest. He desires to give a proof of Costa Rica's friendly attitude toward the big Republic of the north and at the same time to prevent Weeks's lawyers from misconstruing the decree or taking any advantage of it to procure delays, as they might do if the case of the New-York fugitive were not specifically excepted.

That Weeks will be surrendered when the detectives come for him is absolutely settled by the proclamation. The offenses with which he is charged—breach of trust and the plundering of confiding women—are particularly repugnant to the chivalric sensibilities of Spanish-Americans.

Some persons here are wondering whether he will try to kill himself rather than return to New-York. The dominant belief is that he will not, because, as people say, it takes either a brave man or an insane one to commit suicide.

It is to be hoped that the officers to be sent here for Weeks understand their business, and will not allow him to slip through their fingers by reason of unfamiliarity with international law.

Should they attempt to take the absconder back to New-York aboard a vessel of the Atlas Line, which flies the British flag, he could go ashore at Jacmel in Haiti or at Colon on the isthmus and snap his fingers at the detectives. They would have no right to restrain him of his liberty under such circumstances, because a foreign deck is foreign territory. He could sail whither he pleased, and would have to be pursued with new extradition papers, or he might reach some other country with which the United States has no treaty of extradition and which might not be as friendly to the United States as is Costa Rica.

Probably the quickest and the surest way of conveying the prisoner to New-York will be to put him aboard an American fruit steamer at Bocas del Toro, the extreme northern port of Colombia. It is sixty miles from Port Limon. Thence he could be transported, under the American flag, straight to New-Orleans.

It would also be practicable to escort him to the Pacific coast, put him on a Pacific Mail steamship, and land him at San Francisco.

United States Minister Baker cannot arrive here before the end of the coming week. His headquarters being in the City of Managua, in the interior of Nicaragua, his journey leads him first to the port of Corinto to catch a Pacific Mail steamship for Punta Arenas. Thence he must travel overland to the Costa Rican capital. The President's decreto, however, makes the presence of Minister Baker immaterial so far as the Weeks case is concerned.

Supporters of the Government here believe that the action of the President both in proclaiming amnesty to the "exilios" and in avowing his intention to surrender Weeks will cause intense satisfaction to Costa Ricans everywhere—as they express it, to "todos los hijos de Costa Rica fuera del pais." They are pleased to see him demonstrate his confidence in the strength and popularity of his Government by allowing its exiled adversaries to return. And, as already stated, scant sympathy is felt for Weeks because of the exceptionally mean and odious character of the crimes which made him a fugitive from justice.

These political exiles are a numerous class in every Spanish-American republic. They are usually men who get enticed into some revolutionary plot and who suddenly receive a friendly hint that their departure within twenty-four hours or thereabout would probably contribute to their personal comfort by keeping them out of jail. They seldom need a repetition of the warning. Gen. Rodriguez obviously does not fear them now, since he invites them back and guarantees the right of habeas corpus.

At the same time it would be absurd to suppose that the opposition will not try to make campaign material out of the Weeks incident during the approaching Presidential contest, inasmuch as the absconder's extradition is to be a friendly act of favor not based on any formal treaty or agreement.

It would be amusing, if it were not so serious a matter, to see a man accused of a gigantic swindle in New-York becoming a conspicuous issue in a South American national election; yet it is among the probabilities.

About eight years ago the Liberal Party, which is opposed to the Church, came into power for the first time. It had a hard fight to get in and a harder one to maintain itself afterward. President De Soto finally had to resign on account of his health, which gave way under the strain of political affairs. In Costa Rica the President cannot succeed himself, and in case of his resignation or death, one of the Vice Presidents, of whom there are four or five, takes the office of President. Vice President Echeverria succeeded De Soto, and was a probable candidate for the office of President, but, being too ambitious and desiring by means of a coup d'état to get control of national affairs without a regular election, he was ousted and another of the Vice Presidents, Dr. Duran, assumed the office.

When the election took place there was a bitter fight, the Church on the one hand, desirous of regaining its ascendency, and the more progressive classes fighting for a continuance of the liberal policy pursued by De Soto. The result, although close, was the election of Rodriguez, who represented the Church party. As soon as he assumed the reins of government he escorsted many of his opponents to the seashore, put them on board outgoing ships, and wished them a pleasant voyage, adding, with emphasis:

"You are not wanted here just now, so please don't return until sent for."

For two years everything went along smoothly. The Church again jumped to the top, got more money from the Government, and imported fifty teachers from Spain who were alleged to be Jesuits in disguise. Under the Administration of De Soto, the power of the Church had been greatly curtailed, and the Jesuits had been banished some time previously, as also had the Bishop of the province; the revenue had been cut down, and instead of having schools run by the Church, the Government improved the national system of education, brought in English and Swiss professors, and sought to have a system of education equal to that of the United States.

With the advent of Rodriguez these innovations were abolished to a large extent, the salaries of the various professors were cut down, some were discharged, and an extra appropriation was given to the Church for the purpose of carrying on Church schools.

The prediction is made that many of those who had been deported and who are allowed now to return, will take advantage of any break which Rodriguez may make in regard to extraditing Weeks. The peons, or poorer classes, have little love for any nation that is not Catholic, and under the free franchise, which was the cause of Rodriguez's election, and which was then for the first time enjoyed, every one can vote, and the showing of favors to the United States might be made use of by the Liberal Party to beat the nominee of the Church Party.

As has been previously remarked, however, these plans of his adversaries do not seem to disturb the President seriously, and he does not think the extradition of Weeks will hurt the party's chances.

Weeks, as was announced in yesterday's dispatches to The New-York Times, has been confined in the Municipal Palace here, a large quadrangular structure with a patio in the middle. In one side of this square the congress holds its sessions, and there is ample room elsewhere for the detention of persons charged with crimes of a serious nature.

It is not thought likely that Mr. Weeks will attempt to escape while in San José. The experiment would be extra hazardous, because the guards here are armed with Remington rifles of heavy calibre, and cultivate a habit of blazing away at a fugitive from justice if compelled to give him chase.

Do You Work Hard for Your Money?
If so, spend it where you can get most value. If in need of furniture and carpets, go to the old reliable house of T. Kelly, 263 6th Av., corner 17th St. You are sure to be honestly dealt with. He is now offering bargains this week in chamber and parlor suits. Credit if required. Send for "Hints on Housefurnishing," free.—*Adv.*

Will leave Grand Central Station at 10 A. M., Sunday, Sept. 17, and every day thereafter—the New-York and Chicago Limited.—*Adv.*

BURTSELL TO STAY IN RONDOUT.

Mgr. Satolli Decides that He Has No Jurisdiction in the Case.

The petition of the parishioners of Epiphany Church to Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate, for the return of their old pastor, the Rev. Dr. Burtsell, has come to nothing. Dr. Burtsell will remain in Rondout for the present.

The delegate has decided that he has no jurisdiction in the matter. He received the petitioners very kindly last Winter, and promised to do whatever lay in his power to induce Archbishop Corrigan to reconsider the Burtsell case. He kept his promise by writing a politic letter to the Archbishop, expressing the wish that he would reopen the case.

The Archbishop replied that it was a question which Propaganda had already settled and he had no desire to interfere. The matter ended there. All that has since been published about it was mere guesswork.

Mgr. Satolli, on his recent visit to New-York, said that he had taken no steps in the affair and would take none. Dr. Burtsell will be compelled, therefore, to carry his cause to Rome. So far he has taken no measures for his restoration, although he would like such a vindication very much.

GUITEAU'S BONES IN THE MUSEUM.

The Rev. Mr. Hicks Assured that They Have Not Been Removed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Rev. William Hicks, who was the spiritual adviser of Guiteau, and to whom Guiteau bequeathed his body, visited the Army Medical Museum to-day for the purpose of learning if the assassin's skeleton had been removed.

He was assured that Deputy Warden Russ of the District jail was in ignorance of the facts in the case when he stated on the 10th of the present month that what is left of the remains of the man who murdered President Garfield "now lies under the floor of the laundry room of the jail."

The skeleton is in the Medical Museum, but not on exhibition.

FUNERAL OF FREDERICK L. AMES.

An Immense Number of People Attend the Services in the Church.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—The funeral of Frederick Lothrop Ames took place to-day. At 12 o'clock the immediate friends of the family gathered at the Ames residence, where prayer was offered by the Rev. William L. Chaffin, pastor of Unity Church, of which deceased was an attendant. The body rested in a polished pine casket, which was covered with broadcloth and lined with pink satin. After prayer the body was removed to the hearse, and the procession to Unity Church was begun. The pall bearers were President Eliot of Harvard University, G. F. Choate, Leverett Saltonstall, C. S. Sargent, Charles F. Adams, Nathaniel Thayer, Henry L. Higginson, S. Endicott Peabody, President of the Old Colony Trust Company; Samuel Carr, and Oliver W. Mink.

Arriving at the church, the funeral cortege was met at the door by the pastor, and the body was borne down the aisle while the pastor recited "I am the Resurrection and the Life."

The casket was placed upon the catafalque before the chancel rail, while the solemn notes of the organ filled the church. The ushers were Messrs. R. M. Saltonstall, Gordon Dexter, G. M. Lane, G. C. Adams, William H. Ames, Hobart Ames, G. F. Sheppley, E. P. Whiting, Charles F. Adams second, and Winthrop Ames.

The pretty little church was far too small to accommodate the immense throng in attendance, and the churchyard and cemetery adjoining were filled with the townspeople.

The pastor conducted the services in accordance with the ritual, after which prayer was offered and the benediction given. After the benediction the body was borne from the church and the funeral procession wended its way to the little cemetery where the body was interred.

Banquet to Emperor William.

STUTTGART, Sept. 16.—A banquet was given in the palace last night by King William of Würtemberg in honor of Emperor William, who had been present during the day at the manœuvres of the Thirteenth Army Corps. In responding to a toast offered him by the King, the Emperor referred to the Würtemberg Corps (the Thirteenth) as the flower of all the German Army. He declared that the corps was the protection of the empire and the guardian of European peace.

Good Health of the City.

The health of the city is remarkably good. Last week there were 697 deaths in the city, against 758 for the previous week, and an average of 761 since 1887. There were 13 deaths from typhoid fever, 3 from scarlet fever, 26 from diphtheria, and 3 from smallpox.

Only $17.00 to the World's Fair.
Through cars to Chicago via West Shore Railroad, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1893, 10:00 A. M. Similar excursions on Sept. 25, Oct. 4, 10, 14, 19, and 23. See full particulars in time table under "Railroads."—*Adv.*

Next personally-conducted World's Fair excursion of New-York Central, Sept. 18, runs via Niagara Falls; $20 round trip. Other excursions Sept. 27, Oct. 3, 7, 12, 16, and 24. Special leaves 9:20 A. M.—*Adv.*

STOLEN BY A TRUSTED CLERK

THE MINT ROBBERY MYSTERY IS CLEARED UP.

Cochran, with a Bent Wire, Fished the Bullion Bars Out of the Vault—He had Been Forty-three Years in the Government Service—His Salary Was $2,000 a Year and He Took $134,000—Now He Has Confessed and Most of It Has Been Recovered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Treasury Department has made public the facts in relation to the reported loss of gold bullion from the Mint at Philadelphia, as follows:

"On account of the demand for coin, a vault in which $16,000,000 was stored in 1887 by Mr. Preston during the term of Mr. Fox as Superintendent, and which was receipted for by O. C. Bosbyshell without weighing, was opened on the 8th inst. and the bullion reweighed by Mr. Morgan, and found to be thirty bars short, valued at about $134,000. Mr. Morgan immediately reported to the Mint Bureau the result, when he was directed to return to Philadelphia at once and reweigh the bullion.

"On the second weighing it was still found to be short. Since this bullion was stored in the vault the weigh clerk, an old employe at the mint, has had sole custody of it, and circumstances indicated that he knew what had become of the missing bullion. He was charged with its embezzlement and finally admitted it. He furnished information as to where over $100,000 of it was secreted, which was recovered yesterday, and more will be recovered to-day, as he has expressed a willingness to give it up, but as to how much cannot be accurately stated, probably between six and seven thousand dollars. It is believed at the Treasury Department that the Government will loose nothing. This statement is made in order to allay all sensational news."

The name of the implicated officer is Henry S. Cochran. He had been in the employ of the mint over forty years. His salary is $2,000 a year.

Secretary Carlisle had hardly issued his order directing that the bullion in the mints of the country be coined than Henry S. Cochran, in charge of the reserve vault in the Philadelphia mint, became uneasy. He mentioned the matter to several of the employes of the Philadelphia mint, intimating that the gold would not be found intact when the mint vault should be opened and the gold reweighed. He did not, however, confine himself to mere protestations to the employes of the Philadelphia mint, but on Sept. 7 he came to Washington and visited Acting Director of the Mint Preston at his residence in this city. He endeavored to persuade Mr. Preston to have the Secretary countermand the order for coining the bullion at the Philadelphia mint, and to ship the coin from the New-York Sub-treasury for that purpose. Mr. Preston informed him that the order could not be revoked.

The unusual zeal displayed by Mr. Cochran in the matter aroused suspicion in Mr. Preston's mind, and when the further request was preferred from Philadelphia that a mint official should be detailed to be present when the vault was opened, Mr. Preston was led to ask why such a course should be pursued when the whole responsibility rested upon the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint.

Right here it is proper to state that no suspicion of any kind is entertained that Superintendent Bosbyshell had the least idea of a shortage in the reserve vault, or that in asking for the presence of a Treasury official he desired to divide the responsibility.

In response to the request, Mr. Morgan of the Mint Bureau was detailed to be present. The story of how the shortage was discovered is still fresh. Suspicion, of course, pointed, for obvious reasons, to Weigh Clerk Cochran, who for forty-three years has been employed in the Philadelphia Mint, and who for a number of years has been in the immediate charge of the vault in question. Chief Drummond of the Secret Service of the United States was at once communicated with, and on Thursday left for Philadelphia after a conference with Acting Director Preston, and immediately began work on the case. The result was that on Friday evening Cochran made a full confession to Chief Drummond and Mr. Preston, who had come over from Washington on the afternoon train.

Cochran stated that for the last eight or ten years he had been abstracting bullion bars from the vault. In that time he had taken about $34,000 worth. Within the last ten days he had taken $100,000 worth.

The method he employed was substantially this: By means of a crooked wire he pulled the bullion bars from the top of a pile where they were placed crosswise like railroad ties. When they fell upon the floor he pulled the bars to the iron-latticed door, the bottom of which was a little loose on one side, the bolts having rusted. By pushing the door inward on this side the bar of gold could easily be removed. His habit was to do this stealing before the employes of the mint came to their work in the morning.

As the gold bars only weigh from twelve to fifteen pounds each, he could carry them home secreted in his lunch basket. In this way he took out of the vault and carried away $34,000 of gold bullion. By means of the same hook and in the same way as heretofore described, he took out of the vault within the last ten days $100,000 in gold bullion. Instead of removing this from the mint building, however, he secreted it in the ventilator loft, where it was found after he made his confession. Cochran showed the officers its hiding place.

Cochran is under $10,000 bond, and has a place outside of Philadelphia said to be worth $50,000, so that with the amount of money already recovered—$100,000 at the mint and $7,000 at his home—it is believed the Government can make up the difference between the $134,000 stolen and the $107,000 recovered.

Collision in a Tunnel.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—An accident occurred to-day on the Great Western Railway. The scene of the accident was in a tunnel near Bath, twelve miles southeast of Bristol. An express train from Bristol to London was running at a high rate of speed through the tunnel, when one of the coaches was through some unknown cause thrown from the track, dragging the coaches behind it off the rails.

A passenger train bound for Bristol entered the tunnel just as the accident occurred. The driver of the latter train saw the obstruction on the track before him, but before he could perceptibly check the progress of his train it dashed into the derailed coaches, throwing them right and left and badly shattering them. Though considerable damage was done to the rolling stock, no fatalities were connected with the accident, and only a few persons were injured.

French Artists for America.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Jane Hading, the two Coquelins, Mlle. Barety, and several other actors and actresses sailed on the steamship La Bourgogne for Havre to-day for New-York, to begin their tour of America.

Reduced Rates World's Fair.
Excursion and one-way tickets to Chicago, (out one route, return another;) Pacific coast; other points West and South. Berths secured, baggage checked. Waiting room for ladies. Write for information and rates. Lansing's Ticket Office, 397 Broadway.—*Adv.*

C. C. Shayne has removed his entire manufacturing, wholesale and retail, fur business from Prince St. to his new building, 124 and 126 West 42d St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—*Adv.*

READING FIGURES JUGGLED

SURPRISING ESTIMATES MADE BY MR. HARRIS.

An Oversight of Six Millions of Dollars—Lehigh Valley's Promises and Performances—Still the Management Announces a Statement as Forthcoming, Failing to Recognize that the Usefulness of Any Showing It May Make Has Been Destroyed in Advance.

Reading security holders have been so much mystified by the astounding figures and estimates put forth by the management from time to time that a little more information as to that subject may prove instructive. It will simply go further to prove the designs of the present management to use the road for their own purposes and to "work" the figures into that line irrespective of what they may actually be.

At the outset the official report of the Board of Managers published in January, 1893, gives the net earnings of the year 1892 as $3,181,486.52, whereupon the payment of the interest on the income bonds, amounting to about $3,000,000 on Feb. 1, was authorized. Twenty days later the company was in the hands of a receiver because it was unable to pay $2,750. For a quick transformation, this is as startling a performance as has ever been vouchsafed to investors in American securities. The statement that the road had earned over $3,000,000 last year has never been contradicted. It is therefore to be taken, so far as the present management goes, as unquestionably correct. It is now known through the revelations made by both Mr. Rice and The Times that the road was operated last year under tremendous disadvantages, that it was neglected by its chief official, and that the coal company, of which Mr. Harris was Vice President, was mismanaged so that its output decreased over 400,000 tons, while the coal companies of rival roads increased in still greater proportion. If, now, the undenied earnings of over $3,000,000 were made last year under such gross mismanagement, it was to be hoped that a new and better management this year would show far better earnings. Mr. Harris has, however, either very little confidence in his own abilities, or he doubts the truth of the figures which he has not had the courage to question in public. Otherwise, how is it that he stated on his examination on June 26 of this year: "I should think that it was a reasonable estimate that we would within the next six months be able to earn the interest accruing, but not that which is in arrears. It would have nothing to do with the July interest. I am speaking from the 1st of July, exclusive of interest which matures on the 1st of July."

Mr. Harris further said, in reply to additional questions:

Q.—What payment of interest do you include in that estimate?

A.—I include payment of the accruing interest down to the general mortgage.

Q.—Then do you mean to include in that the payment of the general mortgage interest due July 1?

A.—No.

In other words, Mr. Harris testified under oath that the estimates which he had made for the current year did not justify him in anticipating the earning of more than half the interest on the general mortgage fours, meaning that the road would this year show a deficit of $900,000 in its fixed charges, as against earnings of $3,181,000 last year. It needs but comparatively little thought to justify the inference that something is extremely wrong in these figures. It may be that the road did not earn the amount stated last year, in which event Mr. Harris should have made prompt and public announcement of that fact, and the people who falsified the accounts should have been punished with severity. If the figure is correct, however, Mr. Harris has a heavier load on his conscience, for it will then naturally be suspected that his "bearish" testimony was particularly intended to influence security holders in much the same way as his circular, which accompanied the plan, whose object it was to frighten them by threats of foreclosure and sacrifice of collateral into accepting his plan, whereby he himself was left in control for seven years.

On May 27, 1893, Mr. Harris, over his own signature, in the "explanatory statement accompanying his plan of readjustment," stated that "if they (the terms offered) are refused, an issue of receivers' certificates must be made or default occur in the interest of the prior mortgages. The control of the lines acquired subsequent to the reorganization may be lost, the securities and personal property sacrificed, and the task of reorganization be undertaken under the partially impending or after actual foreclosure." He goes on to say that there is great necessity for haste, and that June 21 is the last day on which all security holders may come in and be ment accompanying his plan of readjust- ceivers, on the occasion of the application for receivers' certificates, although compelled to admit at the outset, on objections raised by Mr. Bijur, that the application was made absolute and quite irrespective of the success of the plan, nevertheless took advantage of the occasion to deliver a stump speech in favor of the plan. In the course of this, as the record shows, he said: "Careful consideration by the receivers of the probable financial condition of the company at the end of the present month, (June, 1893,) led them to determine saved. Mr. Dickson, counsel for the re- let the stockholders and creditors know just what the figures were, and to press the present application, so that if the plan should fail, they would not go to default on their own obligations." * * * "The result of the business is that if the plan be not accepted the receivers will need about $5,000,000 of certificates to take up the claims entitled to prompt and preferential pay- at their meeting on last Friday to at once terest and rentals falling due July 1 for which no funds will be available. In addition to this, bills payable secured by collaterals to the amount of $6,867,000 will mostly fall due in the month of July. If not paid, there will be danger that the collaterals, consisting of shares and bonds of great incidental value to the Reading Company, may be sacrificed."

This was a rather surprising statement for the counsel of the receivers to make on June 14, inasmuch as the managers had made a statement in January that the road had just earned $3,000,000. But the remarkable character of Mr. Dickson's statement (and the same is true of Mr. Harris's) is that the plan did fall through, and yet the collaterals were not sold out, although it is true the receivers did manage to default on the general mortgage 4s by actually taking the funds applicable to that purpose out of the treasury of the company and paying with them the unearned dividend on the Lehigh Valley stock. Did Mr. Harris and Mr. Dickson indeed intend that the floating debt should not be paid, that their prediction might be verified? A further peculiarity of these statements is that, after all, not $5,000,000, but only $3,700,000 of receivers' certificates were authorized, and even these were not immediately negotiated. In fact, it is supposed that they have not been sold yet. There must therefore have been something radically wrong with the estimates upon which such terrible disaster was predicated in case of the failure of the plan or the failure to obtain $5,000,000 by means of receivers' certificates.

In the same January report of the Board of Managers the statement was made that "net traffic earnings of the Lehigh Valley system have already been increased about $1,000,000." In the annual report of the Lehigh Valley Railroad of Jan. 18, 1892, the statement is found that the road had earned 6 per cent. on its $40,000,000 of common stock and a surplus of $266,000 besides. The Reading report of 1893 therefore meant that the Lehigh Valley had earned in the neighborhood of 8 per cent. on its stock, or about $3,400,000. These figures were received with great joy by Reading security holders, and were the occasion for some buoyant information sent by Mr. McLeod to Mr. Rice, then in London. Mr. Rice has narrated in his last statement how, after his return after the Reading collapse, one of the first surprises in store for him was the statement that the Lehigh Valley had cost Reading $1,500,000 instead of having earned $1,000,000 net. The road had therefore earned only about 2 per cent. instead of the 8 per cent. which the annual report and the monthly earnings had intimated. How this startling transformation was brought about no one has yet explained. The present management, which is inextricably mixed up with the Lehigh Valley scandal, probably appreciates that under such circumstances silence is golden. Rumor in Philadelphia, however, has it that the Lehigh Valley people did some tall figuring in the way of receipts before the Reading lease was made, putting into this category unexpected premiums on bonds sold, increases in the estimate of the value of materials on hand, and similar surprising items. It was on the faith of accounts cooked up in this way that Mr. McLeod was induced to enter into the Lehigh Valley lease.

But figures in the neighborhood of the Reading Railroad offices have a surprising way of appearing, disappearing, and changing according to the particular necessities of the party giving them out. Reading security holders have learned from Mr. Rice's first report that on Feb. 20 the Boston and Maine stock had cost $4,636,000, and the New-York and New-England stock bought by Mr. McLeod $1,391,000. Yet on March 13 the receivers issued their official statement as of Feb. 20 without any mention of this enormous liability. They deliberately said: "The above statement comprises all the floating indebtedness, direct and contingent, which, after a very careful examination, is known to the receivers." The Times has published an account of the transactions and copies of the documents whereby the Reading Road was made, through the schemes of Mr. Harris, Mr. Welsh, and their colleagues to assume all the loss on these accounts and pay Mr. Prince a bonus of $186,000 besides. But no one in the Reading management has explained whether the receivers, in so carefully examining the affairs of the company for indebtedness, happened to overlook so small an item as $6,000,000, or whether, according to their views, it was no liability of the road. Is it possible that Mr. Harris and Mr. Welsh, for purposes of their own, should have foisted it upon the property? The outcome of the transaction to Reading was a net loss of $1,500,000. It would seem to be worthy of an explanation.

But figures as to past transactions are, after all, limited in their possibilities of kaleidoscopic changes. The genius of the Reading accountants does not find full sway until Mr. Harris, the expert, tries his hand at estimating. The Times published on Sept. 3 Mr. Harris's comical estimates about coal, made years ago, but their weakness lay chiefly in Mr. Harris's utter incapacity to take into consideration the ordinary principles of common sense which every accountant must apply if his figures are to be of value. There was no intimation even by Mr. Gowen that Mr. Harris willfully distorted the figures. As much, however, cannot be said of Mr. Harris's recent estimates. For example, stung by Mr. Rice's strictures upon his absurd reorganization plan and Mr. Rice's pointed exposition of the evident sole design of that plan to place the irresponsible control of the road in the hands of Mr. Harris and his colleagues for the benefit of its rivals, Mr. Harris gave forth a letter detailing the many merits of his plan and the many excellencies of his management. Among other things, he said on June 13, 1893: "The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has consented, but only upon condition that the plan shall be accepted, to reduce its minimum rental from a payment of 7 per cent. per annum upon its capital to a payment of 5 per cent. per annum, effecting an annual saving of over $800,000." Mr. Rice called Mr. Harris's attention to the fact that Reading had not, under the terms of the lease, paid the Lehigh Valley 7 per cent., but only 5 1-2 per cent., and therefore that there was no such saving of $800,000 effected anywhere. Still Mr. Harris, nothing daunted, persisted in the same statement even after that. At his now famous examination on June 26, he said of the Lehigh Valley:

"I don't know what time that ended, (i. e., the trackage arrangement with the Erie into Buffalo)—some time about the middle of last year. They were paying a trackage which I think amounted to 42 1-2 per cent., if I mistake not, of the total profits on the last 200 miles of their road toward Buffalo. When the Lehigh Valley's own road was finished to Buffalo, that trackage was taken off and ceased, and it is estimated that that trackage was perhaps double the interest which will have to be paid on the cost of the road."

Q.—So that the rental was reduced to the extent of about $750,000 by that, was it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In addition to that, have the receivers made an arrangement with the Lehigh Valley, reducing the rents to a minimum fixed rental during the receivership?

A.—Under the contract, one of the points was that at this time, and from this time on, the Reading Company would pay the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company a fixed rental, its interest of various kinds, and 7 per cent. dividend on its stock. The receivers succeeded in reducing the fixed rental to 5 per cent. on the stock, making a saving of $800,000.

Q.—That, coupled with the saving of $750,000 by the difference between the trackage and the interest charged, would make a saving of about $1,500,000?

A.—Yes. It is fair to say, however, as far as the saving of that trackage charge is concerned, that in place of that we have not only got to put interest but maintenance. When the Lehigh Valley ran over the Erie Road, it did not have to maintain its own road, which it has to do now, but there is still a very large saving. It is not very easy to speak more definitely than that.

That kind of rubbish from Mr. Harris, however, did not go long unchallenged. Mr. Bijur was present at the hearing and severely taxed Mr. Dickson with the misstatements which he had led Mr. Harris to make. This dialogue, which will be read with much interest by Reading security holders, is reproduced verbatim as it was taken down:

Mr. Bijur—Mr. Harris committed an inaccuracy, inadvertently, no doubt, but it is very important. Evidently his testimony was intended to meet the fact that the Lehigh Valley last year lost to the Reading by the payment of this rental $1,500,000. The rental to the Erie last year, he said, was $750,000.

"Mr. Dickson—No, he said that the saving to the Lehigh Valley by building its own road and charging against it the interest on the cost over the trackage contract which it had with the Erie Company made a saving to the Lehigh Valley of about $750,000. That was not, however, a complete saving, because the Erie was at the cost of the maintenance of its own road, and of course the Lehigh Valley would be at the cost of maintenance of its branch. At all events, there was a saving of about $750,000 less the cost of maintenance by the building of the new line.

"Mr. Bijur—That, of course, was a pure estimate, and we have absolutely no figures to go by as yet?

"Mr. Dickson—He gave that as the result of the business, so far as it could be ascertained. In addition to that, he pointed out a reduction in rental amounting to about $800,000. The rental last year was about 5 1-2 per cent., and this year it is 5 per cent.

"Mr. Bijur—Half of 1 per cent. on $40,000,000 (the amount of Lehigh stock) is only $200,000!

"Mr. Dickson—Then there was the increase of business by having its own road.

"Mr. Bijur—Isn't that a mistake, as I have suggested?

"Mr. Dickson—I think perhaps it is, but what is the use of talking about it when he said he expected it would earn a surplus?"

From this it will be observed that Mr. Harris deliberately made a misstatement to which his attention had already been called for no other purpose than to deceive the court and the security holders, and that Mr. Dickson, when his client was caught at the game, publicly announced that such a little thing as a mistake of $600,000 in a pretended economy was after all scarcely worth mention, since Mr. Harris, the infallible, had announced that he expected the Lehigh Valley would earn a surplus. Mr. Dickson's indifference to amounts like $600,000 should receive the attention of the security holders. Mr. Harris's boast that the Lehigh Valley would earn a surplus (and for Reading, too,) can only be a source of pity to-day.

The absurd estimate of an increase of $750,000 in Lehigh's earnings by reason of the difference in the method of running into Buffalo is self-evident, since Mr. Harris himself admitted that the Lehigh had already been using the new arrangement, viz., its own line, for a great part of the preceding year, and, furthermore, because Mr. Harris should have learned from the railroad people under him, even if he himself was unaware of the fact by reason of his ignorance of railroad affairs, that the item of maintenance of track on a new road, of which he spoke as if it amounted to nothing, would, according to the opinion of acknowledged experts, amount to at least $400,000. This, coupled with the fact that the comparison with last year would be made with a term during half of which at least the new arrangement was already in operation, practically disposed of the entire estimated saving of $750,000. Thus Mr. Harris's remarkable estimates of a saving of $1,500,000 reduce themselves to something in the neighborhood of $250,000. The absurdities in his figures are almost beneath comment. It is fair to assume that his estimates have ceased to be regarded seriously.

When the new Philadelphia terminal was projected, the cost was carefully figured at $8,000,000. It is now learned from Mr. Rice that it cost $9,900,000. The Port Reading Road was to cost $1,500,000. It is found to have cost $2,100,000. It must be remembered in relation to all these matters that the correction and new figures were given entirely and exclusively by Mr. Rice, the Reading management, of course, seeing no advantage in informing security holders of the truth in regard to any of its operations. In fact, there seems to be a general disposition on the part of the management to regard any figures as good enough for the security holders, as long as they do not interfere with the schemes of the managers. The management now has the effrontery to announce that it will soon publish a statement showing the condition of the road. No doubt the management will soon publish a number of figures prepared according to its own desires. When it was necessary for its schemes to show that the road was in very bad condition the statements were correspondingly bad. When it was necessary to conceal from the public the fact of Mr. McLeod's outrageous speculations, the receivers, notwithstanding their "careful examination," were unable to discover a liability of $6,000,000! When it became essential, by reason of the bargain entered into by the present management with Mr. McLeod and his colleagues, to cover up his shortcomings, an unwarranted "commission" of $220,000 to a broker became an "expense" of $186,000, though nobody is able to explain how such an expense could have been incurred, nor why the Reading Railroad should have paid it. Now, since they have been so vigorously attacked and must make a show of good behavior, it will probably suit the schemes of the gentlemen in control to give evidence of the excellent condition of the property. There will, therefore, probably be a favorable statement; and although Mr. Harris expressly said that the road would not be able to earn its fixed charges, he will have no hesitation in putting his name to a statement in which it will be shown to have done fully that and perhaps a great deal more. But the real condition of the property will never be made known by the present management, nor will its iniquities be laid bare by any one but a new, unflinching, and independent power. No amount of figuring can explain why Mr. McLeod's speculations were not unqualifiedly repudiated, and liability on them fought out to the court of last resort. No amount of juggling with statistics can explain why Mr. Harris one day signed a contract allowing Mr. Prince a commission of $186,000, (which during the course of months the latter had not claimed, notwithstanding his regular statements of account, which Mr. McLeod had steadfastly and publicly stated to be unwarranted,) and then on the same day, finding he could not put through this deal, signed another contract awarding the same amount as the "actual expense of carrying the loan;" nor why that "actual expense" should have been passed by Mr. Welsh, Chairman of the Finance Committee, although he admitted that he had not seen a voucher to substantiate it. Nor can any figures explain why Messrs. Welsh, Harris, and Wilbur were willing to combine forces in order to pay the Lehigh Valley's unearned dividend at the expense of default on the Reading general mortgage fours. No doubt the columns in the statement of the Reading managers will add up correctly, and two and two will still be found to make four on its balances. Its violation of trust, its willful and deliberate infractions of mortgages, and its persistent and now revealed attempts to wreck Reading's business so that its competitors may profit by it will not appear on the statements, nor be evidenced by columns of figures. It is for these acts that it is irrevocably condemned to retirement.

CLOSING DAYS OF THE SPA.

Only the United States of the Big Hotels Remains Open—Plans for Next Season.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—The aftermath of the Saratoga season of 1893 is rapidly being garnered. The long list of hotels whose arrivals the village papers have daily chronicled all Summer has dwindled to three or four, of which the United States is the only large one; the city stores are folding their tents, the hooded carriages are being driven away day by day, and, surest sign of all that the season has waned—the townspeople are beginning to see each other. Through the Summer every Saratoga household has its complement of guests to care for and entertain, and it is when this hospitality is finished that the social life of the town reasserts itself.

Much interest has been manifested through the week in the plans suggested "for a greater Saratoga." On Monday evening Mr. Franklin W. Smith of Boston, St. Augustine, and this place, addressed "a special committee of the citizens of Saratoga appointed to devise measures for the development of the town as a watering place."

Briefly, Mr. Smith's plan is for the concerted action of the citizens in securing from the Assembly legislation to undertake and control some large improvements, notably restricting and replacing narrow thoroughfares and shabby buildings, and when the ugly spots in the spa shall have been obliterated, to inaugurate on a business basis, with a suitable executive management, a series of attractions for the season of 1894, from June 15 to Sept. 15, which shall be the beginning of an era for the proper development of the place. These attractions, as sugested, are religious, educational, literary, political, scientific, musical, social, and recreative assemblies, to be secured by properly utilizing the exceptional advantages which belong to the place. Among special features sugested in addition are flower carnivals and parades, after Nice and Santa Barbara; open-air operatic and dramatic performances, and other special festivals.

Following the paper and discussion of Monday evening, a second meeting was held on Thursday evening, at which William H. Bockes of the Board of Trade presided. With much enthusiasm the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed by the Chairman to appoint an Executive Committee of Five, to whom shall be referred the question of the expediency of organizing a series of assemblies for the year 1894, and if said Executive Committee decide it to be expedient, they are to have full power to carry the plan into execution and to employ an agent of experience and ability to arrange a programme for announcement on Jan. 1, 1894. Said Executive Committee to solicit of the Board of Trade funds required for salary of the agent and other expenses involved."

It has just been announced that the State Grand Commandery of Knights Templars will hold its next annual conclave here the second Tuesday in September, 1894. This will attract over 2,000 Sir Knights and at least thirty bands from all parts of the State.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and family of New-York are at the United States Hotel.

On Thursday the South Americans and other foreigners among the delegates to the Pan-American medical congress spent the day in delighted inspection of this place. The party, which included the physicians and their wives, numbered seventy-two.

United States Senator Murphy came after his family on Wednesday, returning with them the following day to his Winter residence in Troy.

The Saratoga County Fair, held at Ballston through this week, has offered a new driving goal for the carriage people who still remain here, and Ballston Avenue on the bright afternoons has been gay with the handsome traps en route.

Recent New-York arrivals include:

At the United States—F. A. Hayden, G. F. Morris, F. A. Hammond, A. W. Mandeville, R. M. Duncan, M. Berwin and wife, J. A. Dennison, A. Sullivan, G. W. Benson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Albion, B. D. Greene, J. J. Crawford, C. F. Kingsland, J. H. Ladew, J. Gaunt, J. H. Hayward, Mrs. D. C. Hay, Miss S. B. Babcock, S. L. Mayhew, J. S. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fuller, and E. J. Beixedon.

Keene Brothers' Failure.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—Some weeks ago the business affairs of Keene Brothers, large shoe manufacturers of Lynn, went into the hands of assignees. The executive head of the firm, William G. S. Keene, was found drowned at Nahant, and the finances of the concern were in such a state that this action was necessary. The assignees reported at a meeting of creditors to-day.

The liabilities of Keene Brothers are $213,076 and their assets $101,274. The personal liabilities of William G. S. Keene are $107,386, and the value of his property is $185,025. Frank Keene's personal liabilities are $5,198 and his assets $17,601. Total liabilities, $326,398; total resources, $324,280. The private estate of W. G. S. Keene did not go into possession of the assignees. The court, however, has appointed the assignees administrators of his estate. Claims against the latter estate will have to be proved in the usual way.

A committee of the creditors was appointed to advise with the assignees in the management of the property.

Damaged by the Kearsage.

HALIFAX, Sept. 16.—Capt. Thomas of the British schooner Pearl, which arrived from New-York this afternoon, says that while his vessel was anchored in the bay of New-York the United States war ship Kearsarge ran right up to his vessel and dropped anchor almost on board of her. The two vessels collided, resulting in the Pearl having her jibboom, guy and topmast, and backstays carried away.

Capt. Thomas says he was grossly insulted by those on board the Kearsarge, and says he intends bringing the matter before the proper authorities.

Disgraceful Work in Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 16.—An effigy of President Cleveland was found hanging to a tree this morning by one of the State Capitol watchmen. On the breast of the figure was pinned a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

"Greeting to My Pig-Tailed Friend from the Orient—I am that American Grover whom thou didst suborn. See how blessed is the fate of traitors."

Robbed by a Boy in City Hall Park.

Edward Burke, fourteen years of age, of 290 Front Street, was arrested at 10 o'clock this morning by Park Policeman John J. Dwyer charged with robbing G. A. Bausenbach, an intoxicated German, in City Hall Park.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.,

Successors to A. T. STEWART & CO.

TO-MORROW.

Fall OPENING

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

TRIMMED HATS,

BONNETS, TOQUES, &c.

Exquisite artificial flowers, jet, and every new French conception in millinery.

B'WAY, 4TH AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

TROUBLE IN TWO CHURCHES

PATCHOGUE RECTOR SHAKES HIS FIST AT A VESTRYMAN.

Flatbush Pastor Secures the Discharge of Four Sunday School Teachers—The Patchogue Row Is Over Charges of the Rector Having Collected and Retained Money—The Flatbush Trouble Is Alleged to be Based on a Woman's Jealousy—Both Congregations Uneasy.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Sept. 16.—Several members of the Vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church are trying to force the Rev. Charles S. Witherspoon, rector of the parish, to resign. Their desire to get rid of the minister is due, they claim, to his having collected money in the name of the church and failed to make an accounting to the vestry.

The trouble has existed some time. It has now developed into open war. The Vestrymen opposed to the minister are preparing charges to submit to Bishop Littlejohn upon the latter's return from his vacation.

The Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, though confined to his bed by an attack of pneumonia, bids defiance to his opponents, and has announced that he will continue as rector for another year at least. That he is determined to make a fight is indicated by his having leased a cottage on Ocean Avenue, adjoining the residence of Richard C. Farthing, his most bitter antagonist in the Vestry. There is no dividing fence between the two yards, and the neighbors are looking forward to lively scenes.

The Rev. Mr. Witherspoon claims the money he collected was given to him by personal friends and was used in paying the rent of a rectory, and that he did not consider that it concerned the church in any way.

Vestryman Farthing thought otherwise when he learned of the collections, and, it is said, circulated reports in the village that the minister had secured the funds in the name of the church. These statements lost no coloring in local circulation, and it was not long before the matter was a subject of discussion in barrooms, barbers' shops, and other lounging places. The publication in a New-York newspaper of a report that Mr. Farthing had been requested to resign from the Vestry for circulating malicious reports about his rector brought matters to a head.

A meeting of the Vestry was called to discuss the financial condition of the parish. The meeting was held in the office of Dr. Edwards, a member of the board. It was a lively session and came near ending in a row. Mr. Farthing asked the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon what he had done with the money he collected in the name of the church, for which he had made no return.

The minister denied the charge and, shaking his fist in Mr. Farthing's face, defied him to produce proof to support his statements.

Following this a resolution was offered denying the published report that Mr. Farthing was requested to resign. The rector refused to put the resolution to a vote on the ground that the meeting had not been called in accordance with the canons of the Church, inasmuch as the members of the Vestry had not been notified in writing. His action was denounced by Edward Edwards, the father of the doctor, who referred to the minister's financial affairs.

Turning upon the Vestryman, the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon shook his fist in his face. Dr. Edwards, fearing violence, ordered the belligerent rector out of the office. This action broke up the meeting, and the Vestry have failed to come together since.

The local newspapers have published letters from both sides. The resolution offered at the Vestry meeting was published with comments on the rector's action in refusing to put it to a vote. The rector characterized the resolution as a "salve to Mr. Farthing's wounded sensibilities."

In a newspaper published this evening Mr. Farthing has an open letter to the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon. He refers to a claim made by the rector that twenty-four hours are required for legal notification of Vestry meetings, and says, according to his reading, the courts have decided that three days are necessary. The letter refers in caustic terms to the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon having accepted the appointment as rector of the parish tendered at a Sunday meeting of the Vestry which was called upon only five hours' notice. He then asks the minister how, under such conditions, he can legally claim to be rector of the parish.

The Rev. Mr. Witherspoon has been in charge of the parish a little over a year. He came here from Fort Madison, Iowa.

Vestryman Edward Edwards claims to have received a letter, signed by a number of the minister's former parishioners, which does not speak in glowing terms of him.

The members of the congregation are becoming disgusted over the continued squabbling, and many of them have stopped attending the services.

WOMAN'S JEALOUSY BLAMED.

Four Sunday School Teachers in Windsor Terrace, Flatbush, Deposed.

By a vote of 7 to 2 the Board of Officers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Windsor Terrace, Flatbush, L. I., has disbanded the Sunday school and deposed four teachers from their duties in it. The entire church is in a state of disruption in consequence.

The deposed teachers are William N. Ridge, Arthur Flint, Mrs. T. J. Heaslip, and Miss Emma Young. Robert Anderson was made Secretary of the church in place of Mr. Flint, and the pastor will succeed W. H. Hoople as Superintendent pro tem of the Sunday school.

There is a division of sentiment in the congregation over this action, and many communicants have vigorously denounced it. The deposed teachers have been connected with the school for many years, and have a large following. It is feared the teachers may induce their friends to withdraw from the church.

At the meeting which removed the teachers and closed the Sunday school there were present the Rev. C. S. Wing, Presiding Elder of the district; the Rev. E. S. Wright, pastor of the church; R. H. Elliott, G. F. Matthews, G. H. Fox, William Palmer, Henry Thomas, Samuel Owens, Frank Southwick, and William N. Ridge.

Messrs. Ridge and Southwick fought hard against the proposed action, but the young pastor of the church was in this quarrel, as in the one early last Spring, triumphant.

The action of the Board of Officers is a second chapter in the affairs of the church, the first having been written when the pastor was victorious over the enemies who tried to depose him. The most prominent of these was Mrs. T. J. Heaslip, who has just been relieved of her position as teacher in the Sunday School.

At that time the Rev. Mr. Wright had many bitter enemies in the church, who fought hard against his appointment as pastor for a second year. Among them was a young widow, who was said to have been infatuated with her pastor. Her anger afterward was charged by gossip to the fact that he married another. Since her pastor's marriage she has been one of the leaders of every movement against him.

Pastor Wright was seen at his home on East Fifth Street last night. He refused to answer questions in relation to the young widow's infatuation for him. "Other members of the church may talk on that," he said, "but I will say the conference acted for the best interests of the church. It is true I was retained against the wishes of some who have all along bitterly opposed me."

William Palmer said: "We have extended the hand of unity to these people, who refuse to harmonize with us and want to separate the Sunday school from the church and run things to suit themselves."

"Is it true that because the pastor refused the attentions of a woman she has tried to injure him?" the reporter for The New-York Times asked.

"Well, as to that, there was something." Then upon learning a reporter was talking to him, Mr. Palmer refused to say more.

Discharged the Assistant Pastor.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Rev. Dr. Sebastian B. Smith, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, this city, yesterday notified his assistant, the Rev. Henry Murphy, that his services were no longer required in the parish. The latter, having no knowledge of the cause of the pastor's action, left here to-day for Newark to consult Bishop Wigger. It is claimed a bitter feeling has existed between the two priests for some time.

APPLEJACK CROP A SUCCESS.

Owing to the Storms There Will Be an Abundance of "Jersey Lightning."

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—The recent high winds have injured the temperance cause in New-Jersey to a notable extent. There is going to be applejack in abundance this Fall. It will be both cheaper and better than usual. The general and local cyclones shook the apple trees violently, and the farmers gathered up the fallen apples and sent them to the still to make the furious apple brandy. The cyclonic year will probably be the greatest in the history of the State for "Jersey lightning." The indications are that apple "tanglefoot" will become really common. There are 71 distillers in the State and they turned out 393,890 gallons of applejack last year. The greater part is made in Southern New-Jersey. All this distilled cider is not put on the market at once. It is allowed to remain in bond long enough to get a good "twang" to it and to allow the snakes to evaporate. Over 100,000 gallons were carried over from 1891 to 1892.

In Monmouth County, where they drink more applejack than in any other county, they scarcely wait until it gets an edge. The only test they have as to its age is the effect it has upon the spinal column and the tongue. If a man, after drinking a pint of applejack, can stand up and say "truly rural" six times in rapid succession without running the words together or raising the right hand to assist his speech, it is pronounced old and wholesome applejack.

Waves Washed the Oysters Away.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Sept 16.—The recent heavy gales had a peculiar effect upon the oyster beds in Great South Bay. The winds drove the water from the bay to such an extent that the waves swept the bottom, and thousands of bushels of oysters were washed westward and deposited on other beds. Some bed owners now find they have a double quantity, while the beds at the east end of the bay are nearly empty.

Mock Prayer Meeting Damage Suit Ended.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—After being out twenty-four hours, the jury brought in a verdict this morning in the slander suit of Dentist Hawke against the Rev. Mr. Sagebeer, pastor of the Baptist Church, in favor of Mr. Hawke for 6 cents damages. Last Fall Mr. Sagebeer accused Mr. Hawke and others of holding mock prayer meetings, hence the suit.

FLINT'S FINE Furniture NEW STYLES.

GOOD MAKE AND DESIGN AT VERY MODERATE COST.

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

We have now in stock the largest lines of every kind of Furniture ever before carried by us.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Especially elegant and attractive is our large assortment of Chamber Suits, in Mahogany, Maple, Oak, and other woods, made in numerous styles from our own and the best imported designs.

DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL UPHOLSTERY.

Our samples alone of these goods fill large warerooms and comprise the fullest possible collection of every description of Parlor Suits, Divans, Corner and Window Seats, Easy Chairs, Lounges, &c., of the newest and most novel design, including the very latest and choicest fabrics for coverings.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Great pains have been taken with our new styles in this department, and we can promise with certainty that no larger or better line can be found in the city.

ALL SOUNDLY CONSTRUCTED AND INEXPENSIVE.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

STORES: 104, 106, & 108 W. 14th St.,

between 6th and 7th Avs.

WEINBERGER TRIES SUICIDE.

The Unfortunate New-York Banker Tries to End His Life in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Bernhard Weinberger of 225 East Tenth Street, the east side banker, whose offices in Essex, Grand, and Houston Streets, New York, were lately closed, attempted suicide last evening by inhaling gas. He came here two days ago and registered at the Mount Vernon Hotel as Fred Klein of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Weinberger used a roll of cotton to stop up the cracks about the door, and closed the windows tightly. Then, attaching a piece of rubber tube to the gas jet, he undressed, turned on the gas, lay down on the bed, and placed the other end of the tube in his mouth. As the gas filled his lungs he became unconscious and vomited, losing the end of the tube from his mouth and permitting the gas to escape into the room. At 9 o'clock this morning the smell of the gas that escaped through the cracks in the door attracted attention, and the door and windows were opened. Weinberger was taken to the emergency hospital, where restoratives were applied, and it is believed he will recover.

Weinberger left two letters, one for his wife, which was sealed, and the other to the Coroner, which read as follows:

"My name is Bernhard Weinberger, as my passport shows. I gave the wrong name at the hotel. Please inform by telegraph Susanna Weinberger, 225 East Tenth Street, New-York, as I hope she will bring my body to New-York. Please give her or brother, Mr. Lewis Nickelsberg, my watch and ring. They will pay expenses."

At 225 East Tenth Street, Mr. Weinberger's residence, no one connected with the family would say anything last night about his attempt at suicide. Mrs. Weinberger was reported as being quite ill, and she refused to see any one, or to answer any questions. A man who said he was acquainted with the family declined to talk about the attempted suicide or to tell where Mr. Nickelsberg was; nor would he tell whether Weinberger had been at his home after his return from Hamburg, and before he went on to Washington.

Mr. Weinberger did a considerable business in the sale of steamship tickets for Russian Hebrews to bring their relatives from Hamburg. The tickets were bought by him in this city and were sent to his brother in Hamburg, who delivered them to the persons for whom they were destined. He also received deposits of money and took checks for collection.

Besides his banking business, Mr. Weinberger became interested in a distillery, and it was here, it is said, that he lost over $70,000 in the purchase of new machinery and in experiments. The distilling business did not pay, and so he tried to combine it with a yeast manufactory. He brought over from Europe several men who claimed to be expert yeastmakers, but when they came it was found that they did not understand the business, and they spoiled a great deal of material.

About five weeks ago Mr. Weinberger sailed to Hamburg to try and raise money from the firm in which he and his brother were concerned there.

On Sept. 4 Mr. Weinberger's banking offices were closed, and day after day they were besieged by crowds of enraged depositors. Weinberger's manager in this city disappeared and left a letter stating that he was hiding from the angry depositors, but would make his appearance again as soon as the storm should blow over. Another exchange and broker firm, that of Unger Brothers, that did business with Weinberger, also suspended.

Max Ohrenstein, who was assistant clerk in Weinberger's main office in Essex Street, said yesterday he knew that none of Weinberger's family had any knowledge of his return from Hamburg.

"It was only last evening," continued Mr Ohrenstein, "that I met Mr. Nickelsberg, his brother-in-law, and he asked me what news I had from Weinberger.

"I know that when Weinberger sailed for Hamburg he was in a very bad fix and had very little money, perhaps $2 or $3, not more. He is an honest man, but has been unfortunate in his distillery enterprise and lost all his money. Many of his depositors now sympathize with him, and one of them told me to-day that if Weinberger were to return to New-York and resume business he would deposit his last cent with him."

NEW MUSIC FOR "ERMINIE."

Composer Jakobowski Has Six New Numbers—His Plans in This Country.

Edward Jakobowski, composer of "Erminie," arrived here yesterday on the American Line steamer New-York, and is at the Hotel Vendome. He will remain here four weeks, and must be in London Oct. 20 to superintend arrangements for the presentation in the Carl Theater, Vienna, Nov. 20, of his new opera, "The Diamond Queen."

The libretto of the new opera is by Taubé, a Vienna journalist, by and Fuchs.

Jakobowski has written six new numbers for "Erminie," which is to be presented at the Broadway Theatre, Oct. 2, when he will have charge of the music. The principal change or addition is in the second act, where a new waltz, dedicated to the ladies of New-York, is introduced.

The composer has a new plan which has met the favor of English managers. He has a company to be known as the Bijou Opera Company, which has no chorus and which will present one-act operas—three a night—written recently by Jakobowski. The first production will be on Dec. 26, and the company is booked for ten months in advance.

Jakobowski has written the music for a new poetical drama called "The Tempter," by Henry Arthur Jones of London. This is to be produced Sept. 20 in London by Beerbohm Tree, who will later bring it to this country.

Seeley's Resignation Not Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary Lamont to-day received the resignation of Cadet Seeley of the Military Academy, a grandson of P. T. Barnum, who was recently tried with Cadets Conrad and Bush for surreptitiously leaving the cadet camp in the World's Fair grounds without permission. Accompanying young Seeley's letter was a recommendation from the Superintendent of the Military Academy that the resignation be not accepted because the additional charge of violating his parole while under arrest still rested against him and should subject him to another trial.

Secretary Lamont approved the recommendation by refusing to accept the resignation. The verdict of the court-martial in the first charge has not been made public.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Saturday to 1:30 A. M. Sunday.)

3:40 A. M.—550 West Forty-fourth Street; William Lantry; damage, $200; cause unknown.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....5 41 | Sun sets....6 08 | Moon sets..11 21 P M

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

A M Sandy H'k.12 25	A M Gov. Isl....12 42	A M Hell Gate...2 35
P M Sandy H'k.12 37	P M Gov. Isl....1 04	P M Hell Gate...2 57

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

A M Sandy H'k..6 21	A M Gov. Isl....6 58	A M Hell Gate...8 26
P M Sandy H'k..7 01	P M Gov. Isl....7 46	P M Hell Gate...9 14

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.		
Cherokee, Charleston..........	......	3:00 P M
Lahn, Bremen..................	......	7:00 A M
Mobile, London................	......	......
Nacoochee, Savannah...........	......	3:00 P M
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.		
Britannic, Liverpool..........	......	12:30 P M
Ciudad Condal, Havana.........	......	1:00 P M
Colombia, Colon...............	......	1 :00 M
Dania, Hamburg................	......	12:30 P M
New-York, Southampton.........	......	1:00 P M
Rhynland, Antwerp.............	......	1:00 P M
THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.		
State of California, Glasgow..	......	1:00 P M
Werkendam, Rotterdam..........	......	1:30 P M
Fürst Bismarck, Hamburg.......	......	2:00 P M
FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.		
Rio Grande, Fernandina........	......	3:00 P M
SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.		
Adirondack, Jeremie...........	......	3:00 P M
Ems, Bremen...................	......	7:00 A M
Etruria, Liverpool............	......	4:00 A M
Fulda, Genoa..................	......	......
Furnessia, Glasgow............	......	3:00 P M
La Touraine, Havre............	......	2:00 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 17.—Buffalo, Hull, Aug. 31; Fulda, Gibraltar, Sept. 8; Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 7; Muriel, St. Kitt's, Sept. 9.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.—Alamo, Colon, Sept. 10; Cufic, Liverpool, Sept. 8; Darmstadt, Bremen, Sept. 7; Elbe, Bremen, Sept. 9; Maasdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 6.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.—Adirondack, Kingston, Sept. 14; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Sept. 13; Spain, London, Sept. 3; Westernland, Antwerp, Sept. 9.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.—City of Washington, Havana, Sept. 16; Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 6; Havel, Bremen, Sept. 12; Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.—City of Para, Colon, Sept. 13; Grecian, Glasgow, Sept. 8; Westernland, Antwerp, Sept. 9.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.—Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 16; Columbia, Hamburg, Sept. 14; Rhaetia, Hamburg, Sept. 9; Trave, Bremen, Sept. 13.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Sept. 16.

SS Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) Butz, Rotterdam 14 ds, in ballast to C. H. Randebock & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 40 P M.

SS Gulf of Genoa, (Br.,) Swan, Java July 26. Ordered to Boston and sld. this morning.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Sept. 9 via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to V. H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 50 P M.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Frangeul, Havre Sept. 9, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A M.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Hoeick, Hamburg Sept. 1, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P M 15th.

SS Evelyn, (Br.,) Wood, Hamburg Aug. 26 via West Hartlepool, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P M 15th.

SS New-York, Jamieson, Southampton Sept. 9, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 40 A M.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) tank, Thomas, London 15 ds, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A M.

SS Rattlesnake, Ireland, East Cambridge, for Philadelphia.

SS Tjomo, (Norw.,) Bjonea, Demerara Sept. 4, with sugar and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 7 30 P M 15th.

Ship St. Mark, Work, San Francisco 135 ds, with mdse to John Rosenfeld's Sons.

Ship Philadelphia, (Ger.,) Wachter, Yokohama April 26, with mdse to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Bark Mascotta, (Ital.,) Brisaco, San Domingo City Aug. 13, with mdse to J. B. Vicini & Co.

Bark Adele, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Marseilles 46 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Brazil, Lawrence, of and from Windsor, N. S., 28 ds, with plaster to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Portland Lloyds, Freethy, Caleta Buena 104 ds, with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Santiago, (Br.,) Elliott, Pisagua 108 ds, with nitrate of sodium to H. Maitland Kersey.

Bark Elcho, (Br.,) Ross, Martinique 15 ds, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

WIND—9 30 P M at Sandy Hook, W, moderate breeze, thick and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Diamant, for Dover; St. Pancras, for Liverpool; La Gascogne, for Havre; Gellert, for Hamburg; Lucania, for Liverpool; Belgenland, for Antwerp; Obdam, for Rotterdam via Boulogne; Circassia, for Glasgow; Arizona, for Liverpool; Amalfi, for Hamburg; Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen via Southampton; America, for Copenhagen; Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Naples; Seneca, for Havana; Walter Thomas, for Rochefort; Venezuela, for La Guayra, &c.; Lisnacrieve, for Rotterdam; City of Columbia, for West Point, Va.; Loch Lomond, for Rotterdam; Seminole, for Charleston, &c.; Chicago, for Bristol; Venetia, for Stettin; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond; El Sol, for New-Orleans; Kansas City, for Savannah; Pawnee, for Wilmington, N. C., &c.; Louisiana, for New-Orleans; Galileo, for Hull; Caribbee, for St. Kitt's, &c.

Ships Telefon, for Savannah; Hereward, for Anjier.

Bark Glencoyn, for Bowling, S. C.

Brigs Soud, for Port Spain; Starlight, for Georgetown, Dem.; H. H. Wright, for Brunswick.

United States SS Baltimore, for China.

By way of Long Island Sound:

SS Manhattan, for Portland; H. F. Dimock, for Boston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Hamburg-American Line SS Columbia, Capt. Vogelgesang, from Hamburg for New-York, passed Prawle Point at 6 P M yesterday.

Red Star Line SS Waesland, Capt. Bence, from New-York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 10 P M Sept. 14.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New-York Sept. 3 for Hull, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Methley Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Bush, from New-York Sept. 3 for Havre, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Vega, (Port.,) Capt. Rosa, sld. from Lisbon for New-York Sept. 11.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Sept. 12.

SS Henri Reith, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, sld. from Antwerp for New-York Sept. 14.

SS Largo Bay (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York Sept. 14.

Allan-State Line SS State of Nebraska, Capt. Brown, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Thomas Andersen, (Br.,) Capt. Shaw, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Cachemire, (Fr.,) Capt. Cadala, from New-York Aug. 29, arr. at Marseilles Sept. 14.

SS Erivan, (Belg.,) Capt. Bombeer, from New-York Aug. 29, arr. at Antwerp Sept. 14.

SS Brilliant, (Br.,) Capt. Keller, from New-York Aug. 30, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, from New-York Aug. 30, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

Hamburg-American Line SS Augusta Victoria, Capt. Barends, from New-York Sept. 7, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Essen, (Ger.,) Capt. Bruhn, from New-York Sept. 2, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Gleneak, (Br.,) Capt. Webster, from Japan and China for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Sept. 2, arr. at London to-day.

General Transatlantic Line SS La Champagne, Capt. Laurent, from New-York Sept. 9 for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Abara, (Br.,) Capt. Foreman, sld. from Leith for New-York to-day.

SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New-York Aug. 30, arr. at Bremen to-day.

HAMBURG, Sept. 16.—Hamburg-American Line SS Gothia, Capt. Reesing, sld. hence for New-York at 10 P M yesterday.

GOTHENBURG, Sept. 16.—SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Scheel, from New-York, arr. here at 9 P M Sept. 14.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 16.—American Line SS Paris, Capt. Randle, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

ANTWERP, Sept. 16.—Red Star Line SS Noordland, Capt. Grant, sld. hence for New-York to-day and passed Flushing at 10 A M.

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125th St. and 3d Av.

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THE BRITANNIA WON EASILY

CAPE MAY CUP WILL STILL BE HELD BY ENGLISH YACHTSMEN.

The Wind Was Light During the Entire Run to Cherbourg and Back—The Navahoe Steadily Lost Ground and Finished Over 36 Minutes Behind the Prince of Wales's Yacht—Mr. Carroll Has Won One Out of the Three Cups that He Has Raced For.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The race for the Cape May Cup between the American yacht Navahoe and the British cutter Britannia ended this afternoon.

The time of the finish was:

	H.	M.	S.
Britannia	12	58	40
Navahoe	1	34	50

The course in the race was from a point on an imaginary line between the committee's boat and Alum Bay pier, near the west end of the Isle of Wight, to and around the breakwater at Cherbourg, France, and return, a total distance of about 124 miles.

The starting gun was fired at 12:45 P. M. yesterday. The Britannia crossed the line three minutes ahead of the Navahoe, but, as it had been arranged that the vessels should get off as nearly together as possible, she was recalled for another start. When the second gun was fired the Navahoe led away, but she crossed the line only ten seconds in advance of the Britannia.

The wind, which was very light from first to last during the race, came from the southwest at the start, but in the night shifted to the east. As the vessels passed out of sight both were carrying their jackyard topsails and jib topsails, as they continued to do to the finish. The channel was smooth.

The Britannia got the lead almost immediately, and passed the Needles at 1:02:37, the Navahoe following at 1:05:15. She was still drawing ahead when both went out of view, heading a little west of south. The fog which had settled over land and sea well before the start did not lift during the night.

Shortly after 3 o'clock there were a few signs of clearing, but not until the vessels reached Cherbourg, at 5 o'clock this morning, was it possible to see any considerable distance on the course. The Britannia entered the roadstead about twenty-one minutes ahead of the Navahoe. She left the east end of the breakwater just as the Navahoe entered at the west end. At 5:50 the Navahoe was out of the roadstead and was making after the Britannia in a light mist. On the way back to the Needles the Britannia made a number of small tacks, she being on the Navahoe's weather bow every time.

The Britannia was sighted at noon as she came from a southwesterly direction to the Needles. Just at the finish the wind freshened a little and the fog which had hung over the English coast all the morning began to lift.

LASCA WON THE CUP.

A Heavy Squall Struck the Yachts Off Larchmont Yesterday.

Four schooners raced for the silver cup given by the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday. They furnished a grand contest. The cup is worth $500, and the trophy was won by Mr. J. E. Brooks's schooner Lasca. They started in a fair sailing breeze, but later on a squall struck the yachts, and they had all the wind they wanted.

Among those who witnessed the race were C. Oliver Iselin, who has done so much for the success of the Vigilant; Newberry D. Thorne, Alexander Taylor, Augustin Monroe, Otto Sarony, Oliver Adams, and about every member of the Larchmont Club who could spare the time. The Cary Smith schooner Lasca, owned by John E. Brooks, one of the members of the Colonia syndicate, won, and once more demonstrated the fact that she is the fastest two-sticker afloat in any sort of a breeze. When the entries and allowances were announced just before the race, it was discovered that just four boats had complied with the conditions. They were:

Boat.	Owner.	Racing Length, Feet.	Time Allowance, M. S.
Dauntless	Caldwell N. Colt	110.04	[illegible]
Lasca	John E. Brooks	93.17	11 11
Emerald	J. Rogers Maxwell	88.32	14 51
Ariel	G. H. B. Hill	83.53	18 44

The Regatta Committee, which consisted of John F. Lovejoy, Otto Sarony, and Gerard M. Barretts, lost little time in getting the boats away, and promptly at 11 o'clock the preparatory signal sounded. The rain, which had been coming down all morning, ceased just before the start. The course was from the starting line off Larchmont to Eaton's Neck buoy, thence to Stamford Lightship, thence to Hempstead Harbor, thence to the finish. Total distance, 35⅞ nautical miles.

As the first leg was a reach, all had main topmast staysails and balloon jib topsails set, while the Emerald, which had been lightened to the last possible ounce for this particular race, had a big club topsail up as well. All crossed on the starboard tack. The Lasca was the first boat across the line, being timed at 11:05:46; the Ariel came next, at 11:08:56; Dauntless third, at 11:12:00, and the Emerald last, at 11:13:17, just before the handicap gun. The wind, though light, was puffy, and gave every sign of increasing. The Lasca and Emerald began to draw away from the Ariel, and it was soon seen that the latter could not hold the Dauntless, which was moving fast in spite of her old age. As the wind freshened she caught up with and passed the Ariel some time before they got to the first mark.

On the way over, just before the racers reached Oyster Bay, or at 11:50:00, a bad squall was seen coming out of he west. The Emerald dropped everything but her mainsail and ran into the wind. The Ariel followed her example a moment later, and down came her foresail, staysail, and jib; the Dauntless took in her kites and dropped the peak of her mainsail, while the Lasca prepared to jibe with all of her lower sails on. The experiment was watched with interest, and every one said she would carry her masts out, but she did nothing of the kind, as beyond laying down to it under the first puff before she got headway she made very good weather of it. The Dauntless followed her example a moment later, while the Ariel and Emerald came about on the port tack, apparently not caring to risk their spars by jibing.

The wind quickly whistled round to the northwest, and the boats made great time for the rest of their journey to the first mark, which they rounded in the following order: Lasca, 12:31:40; Dauntless, 12:36:20; Ariel, 12:43:25; Emerald, 12:44:43. Their elapsed time to this mark being: Lasca, 1:25:54; Dauntless, 1:26:20; Emerald, 1:31:36; Ariel, 1:34:29.

From here it was a beat of seven miles to the Stamford mark, and again the Lasca drew away from the others, rounding it at 1:42:25, or just 1:10:45. From here it was a close reach to the Hempstead mark. They rounded the Hempstead mark as follows: Lasca, 2:35:03; Ariel, 2:50:12; Dauntless, 2:59:25; Emerald, 3:00:30. Their elapsed time from Eaton's Neck to Hempstead was: Lasca, 2:03:23; Ariel, 2:06:47; Emerald, 2:15:47; Dauntless, 2:23:05.

All the boats lay down under the steadily-increasing gale on the short beat home. The Emerald seemed particularly tender, and lay down to it in a manner that caused more than one to think she was going to capsize. However, she kept right side up to the finish, and just managed to beat the Dauntless home.

They finished as follows: Lasca, 2:59:35; Ariel, 3:18:00; Emerald, 3:33:33; Dauntless, 3:33:44. Their elapsed time from Hempstead to the finish was: Lasca, 24:32; Ariel, 27:48; Emerald, 33:08, Dauntless, 34:19. Summary:

Yacht.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Dauntless	11 12 00	3 33 44	4 21 44	4 21 44
Lasca	11 05 46	2 59 35	3 53 49	3 42 38
Emerald	11 13 17	3 33 33	4 20 16	4 05 25
Ariel	11 08 56	3 18 00	4 09 04	3 50 20

Lasca beats Ariel 7 minutes 42 seconds; Emerald, 22 minutes 47 seconds; Dauntless, 39 minutes 6 seconds.

CUP READY, BUT NO VALKYRIE YET.

The Yachtsmen's Blue Ribbon Trophy Has Been Put on Exhibition.

The famous old America's Cup, which has been in this country since 1851, has been taken out of the safe where it has been since the Thistle sailed away in 1887 after trying to win it, and is now on exhibition in Tiffany's window. It is an ugly-looking old piece of silver, and it were not for the fact that it represents the blue ribbon of the yachting world no yachtsman would build an expensive boat and sail across the ocean to win it.

It has already cost the Morgan-Iselin Syndicate more than $100,000 to build and run the Vigilant, and it will cost several thousand more before the yacht goes out of commission after the international contests. It will doubtless cost Earl Dunraven $100,000 before the Valkyrie gets back to England. The syndicate that built the Colonia expended nearly $100,000; the Pilgrim cost $60,000, and the Jubilee $60,000, so that the challenging boat and the four defenders have cost about $420,000. In addition to these expenses the New-York Yacht Club is at considerable expense to manage and attend to the details of the races, and many thousands of dollars will be spent by the public who will go out to see the contests between the Valkyrie and the Vigilant.

Mr. Stephen F. Russell of the Atlantic Yacht Club wishes to remind the members of the club that the steamer Gay Head has been chartered to enable the members to witness the America's Cup races. The tickets are now ready for distribution at $10 for the series of five races, or $2.50 for single racing days. The steamer is capable of accommodating 1,500 passengers, but to promote comfort the committee has limited the number of tickets to 750. The committee requests the support of club members.

The Valkyrie has now been out twenty-four days. No word was received from her yesterday in any way. The heavy northwest wind that was blowing would not help her chances of getting here, however.

Greenville Yacht Club Cats Race.

Four boats belonging to members of the Greenville Yacht Club came together yesterday afternoon in the first race of a series for a silver loving cup given by the Commodore. The race was sailed over a triangular course of ten miles on New-York Bay. The winner was the open catboat Frank, 19 feet 11 inches, owned by Capt. McAghon, who beat the open catboat Lizzie B., 21 feet 11½ inches, owned by G. Bowker, by 4½ minutes on time allowance. The other two boats were beaten quite some distance. The second race will take place next Saturday. The cup has to be won twice, not necessarily consecutive, before becoming personal property.

The Unnamed Cutter Won.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 16.—Yachtsmen hereabouts have been interested in a dispute between Joseph S. Boss of this city and Charles F. Ferguson of Groton regarding the speed of their boats. It culminated in a wager of $100, and the race was sailed to-day.

Boss's yacht is the sloop Barbara of the New-York Yacht Club, and Ferguson's is a new cutter not yet named. The course was from the Pequot Wharf to Fisher's Island, thence to Bartlett's Reef Light and return. A good stiff breeze was blowing. Ferguson's cutter outsailed the Barbara from the start and crossed the line 22 minutes ahead.

Toms River Yacht Club Regatta.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Toms River Yacht Club sailed its Fall regatta to-day in a strong southerly breeze. The distance was twenty miles, and the starters were John Grant's Comet, Frank Sutton's Martha, Frederick Grant's Gem, and Mr. Crosker's Merry Thought. The last-named yacht hails from Beach Haven. The Comet was doing creditable work, with a good prospect of winning, when at the end of fifteen miles she broke her mast. The Martha had her sail torn early in the race, but remained in the contest. The Merry Thought, which is a new Herreshoff yacht, won, her time being 4:0[illegible]:56. The Gem was second in 4:16:19. The Martha's time was 4:17:45. Capt. Cook and Capt. Robinson were the judges.

Yachting on the Shrewsbury.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 16.—A regatta was held this afternoon under the direction of the Shrewsbury Yacht Club. It was arranged by Edward Kemp, a member of the club, who offered gold and silver prizes. The races were started at 3:30 o'clock over a ten-mile course. The wind blew from the northeast and the yachts sailed with reefed canvas. The regatta was made of four classes as follows:

Class A, Cabin Sloops.—M. P. Sherman's Edla and Henry Chadwick's Sarah Jane. Shortly after starting the Sarah Jane withdrew, leaving the Edla a walkover.

Class B, Open Jib and Mainsail Boats.—Clinton B. James's Undine, George Gillig's Tip Top, and Andrew Murray's Jessie. The Undine finished first, beating the Tip Top 3 minutes 7 seconds, and the Jessie 6 minutes 14 seconds.

Class E, Cat-Rigged Boats, Seventeen to Twenty Feet.—H. M. Knapp's Cinch, Fred Gilsey's Lady Alice, and Samuel Hendrixon's Sweetheart. The Cinch withdrew early in the race and the Sweetheart broke down. The Lady Alice won the race.

Class F, Cat-Rigged, Under Seventeen Feet.—Harry Power's Little Silver and Deitlsher's Clytie. The former yacht won, beating the Clytie 6 minutes.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, Sept. 16.—The following yachts passed here to-day: Bound East—Steam yachts Susquehanna, Mr. Joseph Stickney; Acquilo, Mr. George A. Thayer; Forget-Me-Not, Messrs. Butler Brothers, and Marietta, Mr. Harrison B. Moore. Schooner yachts Atlanta, Mr. F. W. Savin, and Nirvana, Mr. George I. Tyson.

Passed West—Steam yachts Linta, Mr. Walter Luttgen; Vida, Mr. F. B. Clark; Shearwater, Mr. H. R. Wolcott, and Helvetia, Mr. C. O'D. Iselin. Schooner yacht Oritbyia, Mr. Arnold Thayer.

Time Saved a Defeat.

The New-Jersey Athletic Club would have suffered a defeat in their league championship game at Bergen Point yesterday but for the intervention of time. The Brooklyns batted up in fine style against them, and would certainly have gained a victory, as the New-Jerseys required 45 runs to save them from defeat and had only two wickets to fall.

A. Brown and W. A. Gray batted in splendid form for Brooklyn, the former especially playing a most patient inning, carrying his bat right through. The score:

BROOKLYN.	
A. Brown, not out	36
H. Helms, b. Cobb	0
A. A. Adams, b. Ellis	0
A. S. Durant, b. Ellis	0
W. A. Gray, b. Maxfield	34
F. S. Greene, c. and b. Cobb	12
E. G. Keogh, b. Cobb	0
C. Helms, l. b. w., b. Cobb	2
W. Aldridge, b. Cobb	0
H. S. M. Crawford, b. Cobb	0
C. H. Owen, b. Ellis	0
Byes	5
Leg byes	3
Wide	1
Total	93

NEW-JERSEY ATHLETIC CLUB.	
C. H. Ellis, b. Brown	5
H. A. Young, b. A. S. Durant	5
T. C. Clarke, b. A. S. Durant	0
M. R. Cobb, b. Brown	7
A. Gunn, b. Brown	0
F. G. Payne, b. Crawford	3
H. Maxfield, not out	0
J. Gill, b. Crawford	0
E. Gould, not out	0
W. F. Lewis, b. A. S. Durant	3
H. S. Sandall, did not bat	
Total	28

Cricket Notes.

—Considerable interest is being taken in the battle for the individual prizes of the league for best batting and bowling averages. In the first section M. R. Cobb now heads the figures in both departments, and has little chance of losing his position. In the second section S. A. Noon of the Staten Island Athletic Club heads the figures. He has not played sufficiently to be eligible for the prize, which will probably go to his club mate, Capt. Jones.

—The international match between Canada and the United States once more ended in a victory for our side, the futility of the Canucks to gain a victory in the past decade being again demonstrated. This is more to the credit of this country when it is remembered that the United States team is composed altogether of native Americans, while the Canadians include in their eleven residents of English or other birth.

—The wonderful increase in the popularity of cricket this year over last cannot be accounted for when it is considered that the growth of the game for the past ten years has been just perceptible year by year. There were fifteen games played in the metropolitan district on Labor Day, calling into active participation 310 players, without scorers or umpires.

—Six o'clock is now drawing time for all matches played in this vicinity, as after that hour it is too dark to see properly. Still, no effort is made to start the games earlier, and, in fact, in non-league contests the various clubs show a willful waste of time in beginning the games.

—The list of "centuries" compiled in the United States this year far outnumber those ever made in any one year before. In New-York, Tyers has scored 170, M. R. Cobb 163 and 126, F. J. Prendergast 101, H. B. Coyne 100, and W. Dexter 100, which half dozen beats the record for the metropolis.

—Yorkshire's victory for the English county championship is a popular one, and American cricketers can well afford to join in the congratulations to Lord Hawke.

OUTBATTED BUT WON.

The New-Yorks Defeated the Cincinnatis by Bases on Balls.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The New-Yorks were outbatted by the Reds to-day, but they won. Five of their runs were made on bases on balls. Petty was batted out of the box in the third inning and Parrott in the first. They were succeeded by Baldwin and Sullivan. Attendance, 2,592. McQuaid's umpiring was unsatisfactory.

Score:

CINCINNATI.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Halliday, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Latham, 3b.	2	2	0	6	1
McCarthy, rf.	0	3	2	0	0
Metz, 1b.	0	0	11	2	0
C. Murphy, c.	1	2	6	0	0
Vaughn, lf.	0	1	5	0	0
Canavan, 2b.	2	2	0	3	1
Smith, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Parrott, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	7	13	27	16	2

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ward, 2b.	3	0	1	4	0
Tiernan, rf.	2	1	2	0	0
Burke, lf.	1	0	3	0	0
Davis, 3b.	3	2	3	4	1
Connor, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0
Stafford, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Milligan, c.	0	1	0	0	0
Wilson, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Petty, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Baldwin, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Fuller, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Total	11	9	*27	12	1

*Two out when winning run was made.

Cincinnati	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	—7
New-York	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	—11

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; New-York, 3. First base on balls—Off Parrott, 3; off Petty, 1; off Baldwin, 2; off Sullivan, 4. Struck out—By Sullivan, 4; by Baldwin, 1. Three-base hits—Canavan, McCarthy, Connor. Two-base hit—Murphy. Stolen bases—Ward, Connor, Davis. Double play—Fuller and Connor. Hit by pitcher—By Baldwin, 1. Passed balls—C. Murphy, 3; Wilson, 1. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND.

Baltimore	0	5	1	0	0	4	1
Cleveland	3	0	0	1	1	2	4

Baltimore refused to finish eighth inning. Umpire gave game to Cleveland. Score—9 to 0. Batteries—Baker and Robinson; Young and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CHICAGO.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	2	—8

Base hits—Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Carrey and Cross; Clausen and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Washington	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	—7

Base hits—Washington, 11; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Washington, 2; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Stephens and McGuire; Hawley and Wineham. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

AT PITTSBURG.

Boston	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	—7
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 9; Errors—Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 6. Batteries—Nichols and Bennett; Killen and Earl. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT LOUISVILLE—FIRST GAME.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	1	5	1	0	0	3	1	..	—11

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Brooklyn, 15. Errors—Louisville, 6; Brooklyn, 3. Batteries—Menefee and Weaver; Daub and Dailey. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

SECOND GAME.

Brooklyn	0	0	4	3	0	2—9
Louisville	0	4	0	7	0	1—12

Base hits—Brooklyn, 10; Louisville, 14. Errors—Brooklyn, 5; Louisville, 6. Batteries—Sharrott and Lochance; Kilroy and Grim. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

RECORDS BROKEN AT CHICAGO

GRAY, MITCHELL, BLOSS, AND GREEN DO THE WORK.

New Records Were Only Made in the Field Events—Puffer Equals the World's Time in the 220-Yard Hurdle Race—Stage, the Cleveland Sprinter, Carried Off Both the 100 and 220 Yard Dashes—The Contest for the "Times" Medal Undecided.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—No disposition was made of The New-York Times Medal by the judges of the games held at the World's Fair by the Amateur Athletic Union. It was no fault of theirs, however, but simply because two athletes tied their score, so that the judges could not affirm that either had the best individual performance. It was decided by the

Referee Bartow S. Weeks.

judges that the disposition of the medal should be left to the editors of The New-York Times.

The medal was offered for the best performance in the track events. In these contests it was possible for two men to tie, because the decision depended upon the number of points each man earned. A winner of any track event received 5 points, the second man 3, and the third man 1.

When the judges figured up the scores it was found that C. W. Stage of Cleveland and F. C. Puffer of New-Jersey had each 10 points to their credit, and were therefore tied for first place in the contest for The New-York Times medal. Stage won the 100 yards and 220 yards flat races, and Puffer put to his credit the 120 yards and 220 yards hurdle races.

There was much disappointment among the track athletes that the medal could not be

F. C. Puffer.

awarded to-night, because the rivalry for it has been intense, and every man who entered the races coveted the honor of wearing the beautiful gold badge on his breast.

Secretary Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union said to-night that the judges had tried to find some way around the difficulty found in awarding the medal. "But," said Mr. Sullivan, "both Stage and Puffer laid claim to it and the judges could not see that one had any more right to it than the other. In offering the medal The Times expressly stipulated that it should be awarded to the man getting the most points in the track performances. If the award could have been made to the man whose performance was better by some other standard, it might have been possible to give the medal to either Stage or Puffer.

"For instance, if one man had lowered the record in his line of work and the other had only won without breaking any record, then the man who broke the record in his class might have been considered as the one with the better performance. As a matter of fact, neither Stage nor Puffer lowered the record, but some other standard might have put one over the other if the conditions had not been fixed as they were. As the men won in different classes, one over the hurdles and one on the flat, it would not be fair to have them decide which won the medal by making them

George W. Orton.

run against each other. In fact, there seems to be no way to decide who shall have the medal, except by lot."

The officers of the Amateur Athletic Union expressed great satisfaction, however, that two men instead of one should be entitled to the honor.

The last day of the meeting proved to be very successful from the athletic standpoint. The attendance was better than on Thursday and the events were more hotly contested. Four records were broken. Bloss of Boston reduced the hop, skip, and jump record; Mitchell of New-York the fifty-six-pound weight record, Gray of New-York the sixteen-pound shot record, and Green of Chicago the pole vaulting record.

In addition to these record-breaking performances on the field, the Chicago Athletic Club broke the record for hospitality on the evening when the visiting athletes were welcomed to the magnificent new clubhouse on Michigan Avenue. In the big gymnasium the prizes were awarded by the Amateur Athletic Union officers. A. G. Spalding, President of the Chicago Club, presided, and addresses were made by Mayor Carter Harrison, the Vice President of the New-York Club, and others. It was midnight before the speeches and the awards were over. A lunch was then served, and an informal reception followed.

A summary of the events follows:

Hundred-Yard Run—*Final Heat.*—C. W. Stage, Cleveland, won by a yard; W. C. Skillinger, Chicago, second; W. M. Richards, New-York, third, Time—0:10 1-5.

One Mile Walk.—Starters—Horace Coffin, Olympic AC, San Francisco; W. F. Marston, Gloucester AC; F. A. Ware, Intercollegiate AA; S. Liebgold, Pastime AC, New-York; Lloyd Collis, New-York AC; T. Shearman, New-York AC. Shearman won by five yards; Liebgold, second; Collis, third. Time—6:44 1-5.

120 Yards, Hurdle—*Final Heat.*—F. C. Puffer, New-York, won by 10 yards; H. Keep, Michigan, second; F. W. Lord, Boston, third. Time—0:16.

Quarter-Mile Run.—*Final Heat*—E. W. Allen. New-York, won by 6 yards; Townsend, Michigan, second; C. L. Beares, Pittsburg, third. Time—0:50 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Starters: A. A. Zimmerman, New-York AC; George K. Banker, Pittsburg AC; George K. Barrett, Chicago AA; C. T. Knisely, Chicago AA; E. C. Bode, Chicago AA; Heyland Smith, New-York AC. Zimmerman won by 10 yards, Banker second, Barrett third. Time—2:57 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—*Final Heat*—F. C. Puffer, New-Jersey, won by a yard; W. F. Garcelon, Boston, second; F. W. Goff, New-Jersey, third. Time—0:25 2-5.

Three-Mile Walk.—Starters: W. F. Marston, Gloucester AC; S. Leibgold, Pastime AC, New-York; Lloyd Collis, New-York AC; Horace Coffin, Olympic AC, San Francisco. Liebgold won by 100 yards, Collis second; Coffin third. Time—23:44 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Starters: E. W. Kelsey, University of Pennsylvania; W. H. Morris, Philadelphia YMCA; E. M. Power, Jr., Pittsburg AC; T. B. Turner, Bank Clerks' AA; F. Rowe, Boston AA;

M. F. Sweeney.

James Newsome, Detroit AC. Turner won by 5 yards; Rowe second, Morris third. Time—2:01 4-5.

220-Yard Run.—Final Heat—C. M. Stage, Cleveland, won by 5 yards; C. F. Spence, California, second; W. C. Skillinger, Chicago, third. Time—0:22 1-5.

Five-Mile Run.—Starters: W. D. Day, New-Jersey AC; J. P. Keary, Chicago AA; C. H. Bean, Suffolk AC; E. C. Carter, New-York AC. Day won by 200 yards; Carter second; Bean third. Time—26:08 2-5.

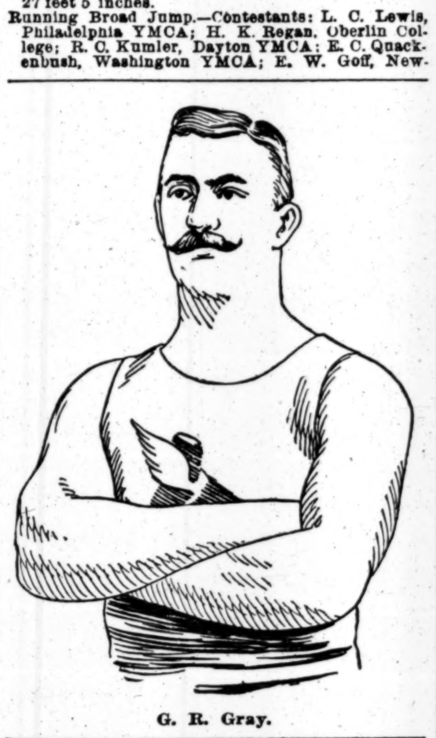
One-Mile Run.—Starters: A. Amberg, Chicago YMCA; M. A. Boyd, Philadelphia YMCA; J. Venier, Philadelphia YMCA; T. C. Quinnan, Scranton Turn Verein; A. J. Walsh, Xavier AA; W. K. Ramsey, All AA; L. N. Rossiter, Chicago AA; G. W. Orton, Toronto LA; T. P. Connell, Holy Cross AC, New-York; W. S. French, Seventh Regiment AA. Orton won by 20 yards; Walsh second; Rossiter third. Time—4:32 4-5.

Pole Vault for Height.—Contestants: W. W. Hoyt, Roxbury Latin School; W. M. Stewart, Philadelphia YMCA; R. Weldener, Michigan AA; C. T. Buchholz, Bank Clerks' AA; A. H. Culver, Chicago AA; E. L. Warner, Detroit AC. Buchholz won, Stewart second, Weldener third. Distance—10 feet 6 inches.

Running High Jump.—Contestants: M. F. Sweeney, Xavier AA; A. H. Green, Chicago AA; T. G. Shearman, New-York AC. Swesney won, Green, second; Shearman, third. Distance—5 feet 11 inches.

Pole Vault for Distance.—Contestants: L. P. Sheldon, New-York AC; C. T. Buchholz, Bank Clerks' AA; A. H. Culver, Chicago AA; A. H. Green, Chicago AA; E. L. Warner, Detroit AC. Green won, Buchholz second, Sheldon third. Distance—27 feet 5 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Contestants: L. C. Lewis, Philadelphia YMCA; H. K. Regan, Oberlin College; R. C. Kumler, Dayton YMCA; E. C. Quackenbush, Washington YMCA; E. W. Goff, New-



G. R. Gray.

Jersey AC; L. P. Sheldon, R. T. Lyons, and T. G. Shearman, New-York AC; C. S. Reber, Pastime AC, St. Louis; W. S. Farrant, Chicago AA; F. J. Weedman, Chicago AA; E. B. Bloss, Boston AA. Reber won; Bloss, second; Kumler, third. Distance, 23 feet 4½ inches.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight for Height.—Contestants: Giannini, Mitchell, and Gray, New-York AC; Davis, Varuna BC; Biddell, Chicago AC, and Long, Boston AA. Mitchell won; Long, second; Riddell, third. Distance. 15 feet 4½ inches.

Standing Broad Jump.—Contestants: J. C. Kuntz, Chicago AA; L. C. Lewis, Philadelphia YMCA; L. P. Sheldon, New-York AC; O. W. Shead, Boston AA; A. A. Zimmerman, New-York AC; A. P. Schwegler, New-York AC. Sheldon won, Zimmerman second, Lewis, third. Distance, 10 feet 7 inches.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight for Distance.—Contestants: B. C. Davis, Varuna BC; E. A. Gianini, J. S. Mitchell, and George Gray, New-York AC; George Riddell, Chicago AA; Daniel Long, Boston AA. Mitchell won, Gray second, Long third. Distance, 34 feet 5½ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Contestants: B. C. Davis, Varuna BC; E. A. Gianini, New-York AC; J. S. Mitchell, New-York AC; George Riddell, Chicago AA. Mitchell won, Davis second, Riddell third. Distance, 134 feet 8 inches.

Standing High Jump.—Contestants: L. L. Lewis, Philadelphia YMCA; L. P. Sheldon, New-York AC; O. W. Shead, Boston AA; A. P. Schwaner,

James S. Mitchell.

Boston AA; J. L. Van Inwagen, Chicago AA. Schwaner won, Sheldon second, Lewis third. Distance, 4 feet 11½ inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Contestants: E. J. Gianini, New-York AC; J. S. Mitchell, New-York AC; George R. Gray, New-York AC; C. Riddell, Chicago AA. Gray won, Mitchell second, Gianini third. Distance, 47 feet.

CAPT. DAVISON'S GRAND RACE

HE WON "THE TIMES" MEDAL FROM A BIG FIELD OF RIDERS.

The Handsome Trophy Was Captured After a Fine Display of Pluck and Perseverance—Interesting Races at the Meet of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs—Sanger Failed to Put in an Appearance and His Action Was Severely Criticised by the Officials.

WAVERLY, N. J., Sept. 16.—Everything but good weather favored the race meet here this afternoon of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The races were spirited, the finishes close, the field large, and the spectators were in a very enthusiastic mood. Sanger, Taylor, Banker, Dirnberger, and Johnson all entered in different races, but only Johnson put in an appearance. He was prepared to take part in several events notwithstanding that he was suffering from a swollen jaw, due to a severe cold, but his trainer, "Tom" Eck, induced him to give up the idea.

The officials of the association are somewhat chagrined to think that Sanger and the others failed to ride. Sanger, in particular, they claimed, promised to be on hand, rain or shine, and start. He was in New-York yesterday, but failed to journey here. While Sanger's absence caused some discontent among the spectators, it probably added to the day's enjoyment. He would have captured all the scratch

The Medal for Novices.

events with ease, whereas Githens, Rhodes, Wells, Titus, and Blauvelt all had a chance to win.

Githens looks like a coming rider. Unlike the other cyclists he races just when and where he pleases, and seldom or never trains. In spite of this drawback he is speedy enough to outride men of the calibre of Rhodes and Wells. Yesterday afternoon he carried off the one-mile international race, the five-mile scratch, and was second in the half-mile open. Githens rides only for pleasure, as he is the chief stockholder of an electric light plant at Hyde Park, Ill., worth about $100,000.

One of the features of the racing yesterday was the novice contest for The New-York Times Medal, the handsomest prize ever given in a novice event. This had twenty-seven entries, and was run off in three heats and a final. In the first heat L. J. Wyckoff of Newark and Alfred Seaman of the Young Men's Christian Association of Long Branch had a lively struggle for first honors. Wyckoff, however, proved to be the speedier and won the race. But as the rules called for four men to compete in the final, Seaman, S. C. Crane of Plainfield, and F. Allsopp of Newark had an opportunity to take part in the final struggle.

J. W. Davison of the Washington Wheelmen of Fordham, N. Y.; W. H. Parker of Long Branch, F. A. Hendricks of Brooklyn, and H. Wadsworth of the Bellville Wheelmen, had a very hot race. They cut out a stiff pace from the outset and stubbornly contested every inch of ground. Passing the half-mile mark all the contestants were bunched, but at that point Davison began to increase the pace. One by one the youngsters fell by the wayside, and Davison, Parker, Hendricks, and Wadsworth finished in a bunch.

J. S. Tucker and W. T. Shannon of Brooklyn, C. B. Cutter of Flushing, and S. A. Cramer, Harlem Wheelmen, were the place men in the third heat. The other men were left hopelessly in the rear after half a mile had been covered. In this heat Cutter rode finely at times, and many thought that he would win the final.

The final heat brought twelve men to the mark. They were the place men in the three heats named above. As the pistol went off Cutter started off with the lead, closely followed by Cramer, the well-known heel-and-toe expert; Wyckoff, and Seaman. The others were content to remain in the rear. At the half mile Cutter was still in front and appeared to be an odds-on favorite. Cramer, Seaman, and Wyckoff tried to pass him several times, but on each occasion he shook them off.

At the three-quarter pole a tall man who had been sitting erect on his wheel and allowing the New-Jersey zephyrs to blow through a luxuriant growth of whiskers was seen to lean over on his machine and go after the leader. At each turn of the pedal he appeared to gain on the Flushing rider, and, as they reached the home stretch, his fore wheel just reached Cutter's saddle. Then began the struggle for The Times Medal. Down the home stretch they thundered, cheered on by the exultant shouts of the onlookers.

"Cutter wins!"

"Davison wins!"

These cries came from all quarters of the grounds. A hundred yards from the tape Davison was on even terms with Cutter, who was pegging away for all that he was worth. For about fifty yards neither gained any advantage, but after that Davison's machine seemed to forge slowly ahead. He neither looked to right or left, but appeared to be content so long as he was in front. About twenty-five yards from the wire Cutter again challenged the Fordham rider, but his effort was answered by an astonishing burst of speed, and Davison crossed the line ahead and won The Times Medal by half a yard in 2:42 3-5.

As the victor was handed the trophy he smiled and said: "It was a hard race, but this medal is worth the effort."

Mr. Davison is an ardent admirer of the wheel. He is Captain of the Washington Wheelmen of Fordham, is a middle-aged gentleman, and rides solely for pleasure.

The one-mile international invitation race excited no small amount of interest. In this event Taylor, Sanger, Johnson, Dirnberger, and Bliss were entered, but failed to start, only six men—Blauvelt, Wells, Rhodes, Steensen, Titus, and Githens—answering to their names. This race had a 2:35 limit. In the first attempt the contestants loafed for over three-quarters of a mile. Then Wells, Githens, and Rhodes made a spurt, and finished in that order. But they covered the mile in 2:41 3-5, and the race had to be run over.

In the second attempt the spectators saw one of the prettiest finishes ever witnessed at a bicycle meet. Titus of the Riverside Wheelmen cut out the pace and brought the boys along at a merry clip. After a half mile had been covered the big riders began to move up and watch one another. At about 1,000 yards Wells showed a strong desire to get in front, and he put on a great burst of speed. Githens and Rhodes allowed him to get about three yards in front and then they started after him. As they made the last turn before coming into the stretch Wells was in the lead by about a yard, but appeared to be getting weak. Both Githens and Rhodes soon passed him and came tearing for the wire at a very lively pace. The plucky Canadian, however, made another effort and tried hard to close up the gap, but it was useless. Githens and Rhodes had too much speed, and they crossed the tape Githens in front, Rhodes half a yard behind, lapped by Wells. Strange to say, the judges placed Blauvelt, who was fully a yard behind Wells, third, a decision that caused no small amount of surprise. The time of this race was 2:26 4-5.

The half-mile open was a gift for Rhodes. He remained behind until well in the stretch. Then he put on a terrible burst of speed, passed Githens, Macdonald, and Blauvelt in rapid succession, and won with ease.

Githens easily carried off the five-mile scratch. He was content to remain behind until the last quarter. This he covered in 31 2-5 seconds, and passed the winning post several yards in front of Miller, the Vineland rider. The latter, however, won the two-mile handicap in good style from the 160-yard mark in a big field. He promises to make a good rider.

Great interest was manifested in the team race for the championship of Union County for a prize offered by Henry L. Saltonstall. Teams from the Elizabeth Wheelmen and the Elizabeth Athletic Club entered. At the completion of the race the judges declared the Elizabeth Wheelmen the victors by 43 points to 41 scoring laps. The donor of the gift, however, made a protest, and informed the judges that the prize was to be awarded as the men finished, or, in other words, according to the rules that governed the big team race for the championship of New-Jersey and The Times Cup won by the Union County Roadsters at Trenton last July. In consequence the Elizabeth Athletic Club won the prize, 11 points to 10.

In the mile handicap Githens went twenty yards behind the scratch in a field of about sixty riders. He was unplaced, however, in his heat. The winner proved to be F. W. Mosher of the Riverside Wheelmen. From the 100-yard mark he was second in his heat, which was won in 2:19 4-5, and he won the final handily in 2:15 2-5.

The Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs is composed of the following organizations: Oceanus Bicycle Club, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; Elizabeth Athletic Cyclers, Elizabeth, N. J.; Castle Point Cyclers, Hoboken, N. J.; Hudson County Wheelmen, Jersey City, N. J.; Atalanta Wheelmen, Newark, N. J.; Plainfield Bicycle Club, Plainfield, N. J.; Harlem Wheelmen, New-York City; Riverside Wheelmen, New-York City; Columbia Cycle Club, New-York City; Manhattan Bicycle Club, New-York City; Lenox Wheelmen, New-York City; Metropolis Wheelmen, New-York City; Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps Wheelmen, New-York City; New-York Tourist Wheelmen, New-York City; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Long Island Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Prospect Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bedford Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Brooklyn Ramblers, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bedford Cycle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Montauk Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Queens County Wheelmen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Following are the officials: Referee—H. E. Raymond, BBC. Judges—H. Strugnell, KCW; Theodore Merseles, J., HCW; James Holmes, Jr., AW; C. B. Holmes, M. D., UCB; J. L. Miller, RW; R. W. Steves, KCW; R. R. Cheswell, TCC. Timers—F. P. Prial, MBC; T. W. Fahy, HWC; E. Mason, NYAC; S. B. Bowman, EAC. Scorers—F. C. Martin, PBC; J. J. Woods, CCC; W. V. Belknap, AW; Umpire—P. Murray, NW; J. P. Haight, HW; F. H. Campbell, MBC; O. R. Gurnee, KCW; Starter—I. S. Bowdish, KCW; Clerk of Course—W. H. Kirkpatrick, New-York TW; Assistants—L. G. Miller, RW; C. A. Allen, DW; O. W. Andrews, RW; Announcer—F. W. Burns, VBC; Chief Marshal—M. A. Heath, New-York TW.

The best performance of the day was Rhodes's work in the one-mile handicap, riding the distance in 2:16 3-5 from the forty-yard mark. During the afternoon Prof. Maltby gave exhibitions of funny and fancy riding. Following are the summaries:

One-Mile Novice Race.—First prize, New-York Times Medal; second, Bloomer suit; third, cyclometer. First heat—Starters: J. J. Gillen, Newark Wheelmen; S. C. Crane, Plainfield; W. M. Weller, Newark, G. L. Pegram, YMCA, Harlem; Alfred Seaman, YMCA, Long Branch; F. Allsopp, Newark; J. Whyand, Jersey City; J. J. E. Thiers, Plainfield; L. J. Wnyckoff, Newark. Won by Wyckoff, Seaman second, Crane third, Allsopp fourth. Second Heat—Starters: H. Schaeffer, Newark; H. Wadsworth, Belleville; J. D. Flack, East Orange; J. W. Davison, Fordham; H. Bettes, New-York; F. A. Hendricks, Brooklyn; J. O'Halleran, Greenville; W. T. Ryan, New-Brighton; W. H. Parker, Long Branch. Won by Davison, Parker second, Hendricks third, Wadsworth fourth. Time—2:37 1-5. Third Heat—Starters: W. T. Shannon, Brooklyn; C. B. Cutter, Flushing; John Fox, New-York; Thomas Fearn, New-York; W. A. Schaeffer, New-York; P. H. Johnston, Newark; T. W. Simpson, Newark; S. A. Cramer, New-York; E. C. Baker, Brooklyn; J. S. Tucker, Brooklyn. Won by Tucker, Shannon second, Cutter third, Cramer fourth. Time—2:38 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by J. W. Davison, C. B. Cutter second, W. H. Parker third, F. Allsopp fourth. Time—2:42 3-5.

One-Mile Safety, Handicap.—Won by W. A. Rhodes, Illinois CC, (40 yards;) H. A. Gibbens, Chicago CC, (50 yards,) second; E. L. Blauvelt, Elizabeth AC, (70 yards,) third; R. Macdonald, Riverside W, (100 yards,) fourth. Time—2:16 3-5.

Half-Mile Safety, Scratch, Open.—Won by W. A. Rhodes, Illinois CC; H. A. Githens, Chicago CC, second; R. Macdonald, Riverside W. third; E. L. Blauvelt, Elizabeth AC, fourth. Time—1:10.

Two-Mile Club Championship of Union County.—Entries: Elizabeth AC team—A. M. Laggren, H. L. Saltonstall, C. Brown; Elizabeth—W. E. Barrett, O. K. Mulford, C. Gilbert. Won by the Elizabeth AC, 11 points to 10. Time—5:22.

One-Mile Safety, Handicap, Second Class.—For men who have not beaten 2:30; in heats; first seven to start in final. First heat—Won by D. L. Raine, Kings County W, (110 yards;) F. W. Mosher, Riverside W, (100 yards,) second; H. Hawthorne, Orange AC, (100 yards,) third; E. F. Miller, Vineland W, (40 yards,) fourth; A. Silvie, Staten Island AC, (80 yards,) fifth; L. Hunter, New-Jersey AC, (120 yards,) sixth; G. W. Shannon, Prospect W, (140 yards,) seventh. Second heat.—Won by E. L. Blauvelt, Elizabeth AC, (35 yards;) R. Macdonald, Riverside W, (50 yards,) second; O. H. Barnett, Elizabeth W, (120 yards,) third; C. B. Cutter, Riverside W, (110 yards,) fourth; F. G. McDonald, Kings County W, (110 yards,) fifth; J. W. Davison, Washington W, (130 yards,) sixth; L. J. Wyckoff, Newark, (140 yards,) seventh. Time—2:19 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by Mosher, Silvie second, Macdonald third, Blauvelt fourth. Time—2:15 2-5.

One-Mile International Invitation Race, Open.—First prize, diamond ring, valued at $250; second, diamond ring, $125; third, diamond ring, $50. Starters—E. L. Blauvelt, Elizabeth AC; H. A. Githens, Chicago AC; F. J. Titus, Riverside W; H. R. Steenson, Riverside W; G. M. Wells, Wanderer BC, Toronto; W. A. Rhodes, Illinois CC. Won by Githens, Rhodes second, and Blauvelt third. Time—2:26 4-5.

Two-Mile Safety, Handicap.—Won by E. F. Miller, Vineland W, (160 yards;) F. J. Titus, Riverside W, (120 yards,) second; W. L. Darmen, Hudson County W, (230 yards,) third. Time—4:37 3-5.

Five-Mile Safety, Scratch.—Won by H. A. Githens, Chicago CC; E. F. Miller, Vineland W, second; F. J. Titus, Riverside W, third. Time—13:28½. Last quarter was covered in 0:31 2-5.

Road Runs To-Day.

—Manhattan Bicycle Club to Pompton Plains in two divisions: First division, with Captain, starts at 9:15 A. M., and wheels all the way; second division, with the lieutenants, starts at 8:25 A. M. by train to Montclair; both divisions start from clubhouse, Broadway and West Fifty-eighth Street.

—New-York Tourist Wheelmen to Bath Beach and Coney Island. Start from Durland's, corner of Eighth Avenue and Boulevard, at 8:30 A. M.

—Amsterdam Wheelmen to Lake Success, S. I. Start from clubrooms, Eighth Avenue and West Twelfth Street, at 9 A. M.

—Hudson County Wheelmen to Pompton, N. J. Start from clubhouse, 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M.

—Castle Point Cyclers to West Orange. Start from clubhouse, 1,210 Washington Street, Hoboken, at 9 A. M.

—Thirteen Cycle Club to Glen Island. Start from Lexington Avenue and East Twenty-second Street at 8 A. M.

—Montauk Wheelmen to Plainfield, N. J. Start from clubhouse, 100 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

—Liberty Cycle Club to New-Dorp, S. I. Start from clubrooms, 146 East Fourth Street, at 9 A. M.

—Homestead Wheelmen to Coney Island. Start from clubrooms, 42 Second Street, at 9:30 A. M.

—Greenwich Wheelmen to Harrison, N. Y. Start from clubhouse, 509 Hudson Street, at 9 A. M.

—Harlem Wheelmen to Patchogue, L. I. Leave clubhouse at 4:30 A. M.; returning same day.

—Gramercy Wheelmen to City Island. Start from clubhouse, 23 St. Mark's Place, at 8:30 A. M.

—East Orange Cyclers to Westfield, N. J. Start from clubhouse at 9:30 A. M.

—Montclair Wheelmen to Morristown, N. J. Start from clubhouse at 9 A. M.

Select Few's New Century Run.

The Select Few Cyclers of Newark have laid out a new century run, a route so different from the "beaten track" of previous runs of this character as to be worthy of notice. The century to be run on the 24th of this month excels in good roads and picturesque scenery any previous run we know of. From Newark, through the famed "Orange riding district" to Montclair, thence along the base of the Orange Mountains, through the quaint towns of Little Falls and Pompton, all on macadam roads. From this point to Suffern, a distance of eleven miles, the run abounds in scenic beauty, and leads along the celebrated Darlington farm and the farms of rich New-Yorkers. The roads are unsurpassed.

From Suffern to Tuxedo and thence to Greenwood Furnace and Central Valley the views to be had of the celebrated Ramapo Valley are delightful, and the run from start to finish abounds in everything that delights the eye and adds to the comfort of wheelmen. The idea of the run is to "pull through" every wheelman capable of making 100 miles. There will be no "scorching," but a moderate road pace with frequent stops and everything done to add to the enjoyment of riders. The Select Few extend a cordial invitation to all riders to participate. There is no entrance fee. Dinner will cost about 75 cents, and all who survive can, if they wish, procure a survivor's pin for $1.25.

Start will be from Military Park, Newark, at 6:30 A. M., Sept. 24, and the leaving time at various towns is as follows:

Montclair, 7:25; Little Falls, 8:05; Pompton, 8:55; Suffern, 10:30; Tuxedo, 11:10; Greenwood Furnace, 11:55; Central Valley, 12:30. Returning leave Central Valley at 2:15 P. M., arriving at Newark at 8 o'clock.

Among the Wheelmen.

—Hasty readers of the announcement of the suspension of the George R. Bidwell Cycle Company might assume that the Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company was included in the failure. The Bidwell-Tinkham Company is an entirely separate and distinct concern, and is not in financial difficulties.

—Zimmerman, Johnson, Rhodes, Bliss, and several other experts are going to make a tour of the South this winter. The Southern clubs are offering diamond rings for first, second, and third prizes.

—Spooner says that Zimmerman has done too much work this year. With a rest and in good condition he thinks that "Zimmie" can whip Sanger or any rider in the world.

—Mentjes, the long-distance rider, is very wealthy. He is largely interested in gold and diamond mines in Africa.

—Rhodes rides in a very fancy purple suit. It is the "loudest" costume worn by any of the cracks.

—"Ed" Spooner, the old rider, is following the circuit in a newspaper capacity this year.

—Zimmerman thus far this season has won eighty first prizes.

Heard on Tennis Courts.

—John H. Chapin of Brooklyn is coming to the front as a tennis player. In the Clinton Club, of which he is a member, he is ranked at the top. In the recent club tournament the handicappers decided to place him at scratch, but he carried off the honors just the same. His first opponent was Myles B. Neidhardt, to whom he gave the generous handicap of half thirty. In spite of this large handicap, Neidhardt could only get two games in the two sets played. After defeating Neidhardt, Chapin was opposed by Carl F. Grant, whom he defeated by the same score, 6—1, 6—1, Grant also receiving half thirty per game. Chapin made the unusual record of winning a tournament without the loss of a set.

—The invitation tennis tournament given by the Essex County Club of Manchester, Mass., was the first of what is expected to be an annual gathering of tennis cranks at that place. The Essex County Club has been in existence only a few months, but its courts are as fine as any in the country. They are made of earth, and are as hard and level as a billiard table. The club expects to hold another invitation tournament next year which will rival the one given last month. The meeting takes the place of the Nahant invitation tournament, which has been one of the features of the tennis season until this year.

—John Howland accomplished something at Newport which few of his friends thought possible. He defeated Malcolm Chase in straight sets for the consolation prize. This victory insured to Howland an easy time in the last few rounds and he won the prize without trouble. Howland was a substitute on last year's victorious Yale crew and has figured more or less prominently on the courts. He hardly ranks with Chase, however, and his defeat of the Brown man was quite an achievement. Howland has another year at Yale, and may develop into a first-class player before he leaves.

A Fast Pacer Dead.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 16.—F. G. Fay's pacer Eclectic, valued at $10,000, with a record of 2:14, died yesterday.

The pioneer of all limited trains on the New-York Central—the famous New-York and Chicago Limited—has been resumed, leaving at 10 A. M.—*Adv.*

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ALIX WON THE BIG PURSE

A POPULAR VICTORY AT THE WASHINGTON PARK MEETING.

There Was a Combination to Beat the Game Little Mare Out of the $15,000 Columbian Purse, and the Judges Acted Queerly—It Took Three Days to Settle the Race—Colt Races Result in Farces—Belle Vara Fails to Lower Her Record, but Did Not Have Her Regular Driver.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—After three days the battle between the free-for-all trotters for the purse of $15,000 came to an end at Washington Park this afternoon. This race, which commenced on Thursday, has been quite the most sensational one of the year, not only for speed, but for the numerous incidents that accompanied it. The ninth heat to-day resulted in a pronounced victory for the peerless Alix, who came out wonderfully fresh after the terrible strain she had undergone during Thursday and Friday.

Pixley was favorite before the deciding heat, but she could only hold the lead to the last furlong, where Alix, who had been forcing the clip, passed her when she pleased and won by six lengths in 2:09¾.

Morris J. Jones of Kenosha, Wis., one of the owners of this wonderful race mare, says that he was warned of the combination to defeat Alix yesterday, and was told just when the attempt to foul her would be made. He asked the judges to protect Alix, and they did increase the number of patrol judges, but when Pixley ran into the other mare the three men in power failed utterly to punish the offense properly. Mr. Jones also says that his driver was offered $2,500 to drop the first heat yesterday, and that it was on account of his refusal that the combination was made to cut Alix down.

The judges have come in for general censure, and more than one member of the Northwestern Breeders' Association has openly denounced the evident partiality. The victory of Alix was the more popular because the ring of tricksters that prey on the trotting turf was smitten hip and thigh, despite all the efforts that were made to prevent the gallant mare from winning. Alix has several more engagements, but will be taken back to the farm at Kenosha for a rest, and will probably not start before the Lexington meeting next month.

The balance of the card to-day was uneventful, two classes for colts being simply farces so far as a contest was concerned.

Belle Vara came out late in her attempt to beat the world's record, and as Budd Doble was too ill to drive her, she was handled by his brother Charlie. The latter could not do the mare credit, and after a break in the first trial past the half, Belle Vara trotted a mile in 2:09½.

The circuit goes on next week at St. Joseph, Mo., where most of the fast ones will compete.

Summaries:

Four-year-olds.—Trotting; consolation purse, $300.

Rogwood, ch. c., by Neatwood-Aldinta, (Harrington)	2	1	1
Tyrannus, blk. c., by Young Wilkes, (Ernst)	1	2	2

Time—2:29; 2:28½; 2:30.

Free-for-All Trotting.—Columbian Exposition. Purse, $15,000.

Alix, b. m., by Patronage-Atlanta, by Attorney, (J. Curry)	1	6	8	1	6	2	3	2	1
Pixley, b. m., by Jay Gould, (Dickerson)	2	10	2	2	8	1	2	1	2
Nightingale, ch. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers.)	9	3	3	5	2	8	1	3	3
Lord Clinton, blk. g., by Dennings Allen, (Raybould)	3	2	4	4	1	4	7	6	5
Walter E., b. g., (C. Stewart and McHenry)	2	4	7	8	3	3	4	4	4
Ryland T., b. g., (Walker.)	5	9	5	3	7	5	5	5	6
Little Albert, ch. g., (Kelly)	8	8	6	6	5	7	8	7	dr
Greenleaf, b. g., (Shuler)	10	7	9	7	4	6	6	dr	
Hulda, b. m., by Guy Wilkes, (Hickok)	6	1	1	9	dr.				
Alvin, ch. g., (Lange)	4	5	10	dr.					

Time—2:07¾; 2:10¼; 2:10½; 2:11¾; 2:11½; 2:09¾; 2:12¾; 2:15¼; 2:09¾.

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Coastman, br. s., by Bourbon Wilkes-Albatross, by Coaster, (Cole)	1	1	2	1
Jack Bowers, b. g., by Kilback Tom, (Hull)	3	4	1	9
Rocker, b. g., (McHenry)	11	2	11	1
Red Lady, b. m., (Geers)	2	6	5	4
Cyclone, b. s., (Jones)	5	7	3	5
Wilkie Knox, br. s., (Ernst)	10	5	9	3
Russell, br. c., (C. Doble)	9	3	7	6
Polly T., br. m., (Springer)	4	10	8	7
Guinette, b. s., (Rea)	8	8	4	8
Drelincourt, b. s., (Walker)	6	11	6	11
Eliza Benson, b. m., (Tomlinson)	7	9	10	10

Time—2:14¼; 2:13; 2:12¼; 2:12¼.

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Cartridge, blk. s., by Eldridge-Lady Stout, by Mambrino Patchen, (Hills)	1	1	1
Alphington, b. s., (Wood)	2	8	2
Allorita, ch. m., (C. Doble)	8	2	3
Isa Belle, br. m., (Hudson)	7	3	7
Ready Boy, gr. s., (Trotter)	3	9	10
Black Ide, blk. m., (Rea)	6	4	5
Monette, blk. m., (West)	4	5	6
Raven Wilkes, blk. s., (Jones)	5	7	4
Jim Wilkes, b. g., (Dorsey)	10	6	11
Prince H., b. g., (Spencer)	12	10	8
Buckshot, gr. g., (Johnston)	9	11	9
H. B., blk. g., (McHenry)	11	dr.	

Time—2:18; 2:17¼; 2:18½.

Three-Year-Olds.—Trotting; National Sire Stakes, $675.

Dancourt, blk. c., by Ambassador-Lowland Girl, by Legal Tender, Jr., (Maloney)	1	1
Helen K., b. f., (Caton)	2	2

Time—2:56; 2:46.

Results at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Highland, 101 pounds, (Irving,), 11 to 5, won; Strathmeath, 115, (Noble,) 9 to 5, second; Terrifier, 91, (J. Lambley,) 11 to 5, third. Loantaka and Lustre also ran. Time—1:49½.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Stonenell, 122 pounds, (Sims,) 9 to 10, won; Annie Bishop, 106, (Hanawalt,) 20 to 1, second; Pedestrian, 122, (Taral,) 6 to 1, third. Derfargilla also ran. Time—1:17.

THIRD RACE.—The Clinton Stakes. One mile and a furlong. Red Banner, 114 pounds, (Sims,) 7 to 2, won; Orchis, 114, (Taral,) 6 to 5, second; Martyrdom, 119, (Littlefield,) 5 to 1, third. Charmion also ran. Time—1:58¼.

FOURTH RACE.—The First Special. One mile and a quarter. Lamplighter, 122 pounds, (Taral,) 1 to 20, won; Cadmus, 112, (Irving,) 12 to 1, second, Time—2:13½. Lamplighter and Cadmus were the only starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Rama, 114½ pounds, (Taral,) 8 to 5, won; Hartford, 112, (Hanawalt,) 12 to 1, second; Longbrook, 108, (Doggett,) 12 to 1, third. Landlord, Drum Major, Nancy Lee, Camden, and King's Daughter also ran. Time—1:04¾.

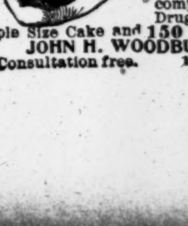
SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Kirkover, 99 pounds, (Penn,) 3 to 1, won; Marshall, 98, (Carter,) 3 to 1, second; Forerunner, 102, (Irving,) 3 to 1, third. Madrid, Barefoot, Best Brand, Wormser, and Integrity also ran. Time—1:57.

The Golf Tournament Ended.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—The golf tournament for pairs came to a very unsatisfactory ending today. Victor Sarchan and Columbus Baldwin, who were to meet Roger Winthrop and H. O. Havemeyer in the finals, did not appear, and the latter pair were awarded, by default, the handsome silver cups given by Theodore A. Havemeyer.

—On the World's Fair excursion via the popular West Shore Railroad, which left New-York yesterday morning, there were 2,120 passengers from New-York and local stations, making it necessary to run six special trains to accommodate the people, who were delivered to the Nickel Plate Road at Buffalo, and Niagara Falls Short Line at Suspension Bridge.

FACIAL BLEMISHES.



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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 51st St-8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:30—The World's Fair City Directory.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Panjandrum.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—Rainmaker of Syria.
COLUMBIA, Washington-Tillary Sts, Brooklyn—8:00—Saints and Sinners.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
DORE ART GALLERY, 7th Av-53d St—10:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Va deville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE—Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Glen-da-Lough.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:30—The Other Man.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Spider and Fly.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:00—Frou Frou.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—Dan's Tribulations.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinee.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—English Military Tournament.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—7:30 to 10:00—Art Exhibition.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Jane.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Lion's Mouth.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St-Broadway—12:00 to 10:30—Vaudeville.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 17, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, generally fair, slightly cooler weather, high northwest winds.

The bank statement given out yesterday was favorable beyond expectation. The increase of $7,635,325 in the reserve, raising the surplus to the very respectable figure of $10,610,700 above the 25 per cent. required by law is a long step toward the realization of the conditions which THE TIMES some months ago pointed out would prevail after the disappearance of the panic feeling. Only the repeal of the silver purchase act is now wanting to a complete restoration of confidence. The hoarding of money has evidently ceased, and currency is now coming back from the country in considerable volume. The net gain for the week of the New-York banks from this source is reported by the *Financial Chronicle* to have been $3,181,000. There was an increase of $1,514,200 in the circulation of the national banks and a gratifying increase of nearly $3,500,000 in deposits. It seems to be a natural law of the banking world that reserves accumulate largely and rapidly after a panic. This was the case in 1873, in 1884, and again after the Baring trouble in 1890. This law is evidently now beginning to operate. The surplus reserve of the New-York banks has not been above $8,000,000 since the middle of June, and in the middle of August there was a deficiency of $16,000,000. The accumulation of large reserves indicates, of course, a waiting disposition in mercantile and manufacturing circles rather than great activity. Cheap money usually means that there is plenty of idle money.

It will be interesting to see what is the outcome of the very full and careful statement made by the Committee of Depositors of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn to the Governor and Attorney General. Of course, the view of the Attorney General that he is the representative of all interests is sound, but it seems to us that there can be no honest interests fairly opposed to those of depositors. There are opposing interests, no doubt, but are they honest? It is the interest of the depositors, for instance, that the receiver, who is the agent of the law for collecting all possible assets, should enforce to the utmost all pecuniary responsibility incurred by the Directors, and especially should compel them, so far as the law enables him, to make up losses incurred through their mismanagement or misconduct. Clearly it is not the interest of the Directors that this shall be done, and it is a fair presumption that it may not be done so firmly and completely by a receiver selected by the Directors themselves as it would be by another. Now, in a case like this we are persuaded, if there be any room for doubt, that the depositors and not the Directors should have the benefit of the doubt. A second receiver can do no harm to any honest man, and he may do a great deal of good. Nor should Mr. ROSENDALE forget that he is only called upon to act in the first instance. The decision rests with the court, and he may very properly take the risk of error if he err on the side of justice to the depositors. The Directors are much better able to take care of themselves.

Poor MATAAFA, the famous Samoan chief, is now to be transferred, it appears, to the Marshall Archipelago. The Marshalls are German possessions, and he is to be moved on a German man-of-war. His old enemies will thus keep fast hold of him, and will not rest content until he is well north of the equator in one of their own colonies. They have had their revenge on the courageous chief who led his countrymen against German rule, and defeated, with severe loss, a landing party from the *Olga*. A sad reflection for him is that he aided their vengeance by listening to bad advice in taking arms against MALIETOA, the monarch whom the three powers were bound to maintain. Remembering not only his bravery and patriotism, but especially his noble conduct to our shipwrecked men of the *Trenton* and *Vandalia*, Americans cannot but regret his fate. Possibly, after a time, the three foreign powers may remit his banishment and allow him to pass his last years in his native land.

THE SITUATION IN THE SENATE.

We do not conceal from ourselves the unpleasant truth that the repeal bill in the Senate is in a bad situation and that the situation is not growing better. Congress met on the 7th of August, the Wilson bill passed the House on the 28th of August, and was at once sent to the Senate. Meanwhile debate had already begun in the Senate on Aug. 22. It has now continued four weeks, most of the time having been occupied by the free silver men. Yesterday Senator ALLISON spoke for the repeal, and then the Senate listened to eulogies of the late Senator STANFORD. On Monday the centennial of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol will occupy the attention of everybody in Washington, and on Tuesday Senator MILLS will resume the silver debate. It does not seem probable that this wearisome and fruitless discussion will come to an end in time to allow of a vote next week. Within a few days new perils have arisen which seem to threaten the actual defeat of unconditional repeal. These perils are not yet alarming, but it would be idle to ignore the fact that they cause serious anxiety to the supporters of Representative WILSON'S bill. In the first place, delay is dangerous. The prompt passage of the bill by the Senate, say within ten days of the date of its passage in the House, would have given a tremendous impulse to the commerce and manufactures of the country. We should, by this time, have been able to report a prosperous trade and most encouraging outlook. The delay has caused a continuance of business conditions that involve enormous losses every day; but, worse than that, in the interval the prospects for the final passage of the bill have visibly changed, and not always for the better. We do not doubt that unconditional repeal will ultimately receive the sanction of the Senate, but the delays and the dangers to which we have alluded are serious enough to make it the imperative duty of the supporters of the bill promptly to employ all their strength and resources in the effort to force a vote. They have a majority—of that there is no question. They must cause the votes of that majority to be recorded at the earliest possible day.

Senator FAULKNER'S bill has introduced an element of vicious compromise into the situation. His proposition to continue the purchase of silver until the Government stock amounts to $800,000,000 is wholly unacceptable to sound financiers, is delusive and dangerous. The friends of the repeal should not dally with it an instant. But it is said that Senator FAULKNER has already won to the support of his measure several of the supporters of unconditional repeal, among them two or three Republican Senators from Eastern sound-money States. It is almost incredible that the spirit of the silver demon has thus entered into men who have been reckoned sane and sensible, but if it be true that any Senator from New-Hampshire or Massachusetts has become a follower of this strange god, we should say that the people of those States would do well to make their voices heard in the Senate Chamber instantly and loudly. In the House, also, by a fault of Democratic management, that is in part, no doubt, the fruit of a blunder of the friends of repeal, but in part also, we fear, of a malicious scheme on the part of certain members who have been openly the supporters, but secretly the foes, of the Wilson bill, a situation has been created that is prejudicial to the interests of repeal. No legislative project could cause the flames of party passion to mount higher or more quickly than the Tucker Election bill. To excite a partisan wrangle at a time when party lines have been obliterated in a supreme effort to save the country from a great peril was a blunder that rises to the proportions of a crime. Whatever Democrats are responsible for this error, or allowed it to be committed, have done their party a wretched service. The election-law issue is rubbish compared with the necessity of getting rid of the silver-purchase law. When the repeal has been enacted there will be time enough for that. The national election law reform should be "side-tracked" until the repeal train has sped by to its destination.

An impatient country has long since reached the conclusion that the "Senatorial courtesy," which requires that the public business should be blocked and the public ear wearied while thirty or forty members of that body express their worthless views, is a pompous humbug. Still, the Senate has shown no disposition to agree with that view. The situation now, however, has become so serious, we may also say startling, that it is an imperative necessity for the Senate to revolutionize its practice. By one means or another the repeal bill must promptly be brought to a vote, unless Senators are willing to see the country undergo a far greater and more lasting business disturbance than that from which it is now recovering. We suppose it would be impossible successfully to picture to the Senatorial imagination the frightful financial disasters which must come upon this country should the repeal bill be definitely defeated or replaced by an unsatisfactory substitute. In the history of panics, the disturbances of last July would be reckoned as trivial and transitory compared to what would result from such a fatal disappointment of the country's hopes. The business of the Nation would then be in the condition of the man who having fallen to the bottom of the well and by toilsome effort that well nigh exhausted all his strength having climbed nearly to the top should suddenly get a push that would send him again to the bottom. We hope the serious men in the Senate, the men who are sincerely desirous of putting the finances of this country again on a sound basis, the men who have specifically charged themselves with the duty of enacting the Wilson bill, will soberly consider the perils which this delay creates and every day increases, and will ask themselves whether as reasonable and prudent men, in some measure accountable to public opinion, it is wiser for them to continue to take this risk or to force the Senate to action, even if it be necessary to violate its tradition to accomplish that purpose. If it be inadvisable to put to a vote the question whether the Senate shall on a certain day proceed to vote upon the repeal bill, then certainly a resolution should be introduced to enter upon a continuous session, taking no adjournment until the discussion has terminated and a vote has been reached. This would undoubtedly be considered a severe measure of compulsion, but it is no more severe than the situation warrants.

Although Mr. VOORHEES is the nominal leader of the fight in the Senate his best friends would scarcely pretend that he is, as a parliamentary tactician, well equipped for the place. We have only a feeling of gratitude and only words of praise for the record that Mr. VOORHEES has made in this great contest. It is the most creditable chapter in his career. But the gratitude of the country would be redoubled if Mr. VOORHEES would at this critical moment take the stern, determined action that is demanded of him. To Senator GORMAN, also, who has done splendid service for the repeal cause, we appeal to renew his efforts and employ his great skill and abilities once more to avert from the country the disaster of further delay or possible defeat. In all friendliness, but also in frankness, we must say to these gentlemen and their associates that the business men of New-York, whose deep interest in the question gives them the right to advise and admonish, do not feel that due diligence has been used nor all resources by any means exhausted in the effort to force the repeal bill to a vote. They have watched the debate with what patience they could command, hopefully, but of late with a growing uneasiness that cannot be concealed. They cannot believe that the Senate will deny to them and to the country the relief of whose speedy coming the great majority in the House gave such a hopeful assurance, but they are suffering great and direct injury from fears that have only lately been aroused, and they foresee more clearly probably than any Senator can foresee the fearful consequences of the ultimate defeat of the bill. If its supporters in the Senate, and if those of the President's advisers who have so strenuously co-operated in the effort to pass the bill, will come to a realizing sense of the danger of further delay, we are confident that they will spare no toil and will use all their influence to put an end to a situation fraught with so much peril.

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

An advance of about 3 cents a bushel in the price of wheat last week did not diminish the quantity exported. Indeed, the shipments were larger by 450,000 bushels than those of the preceding week, and the total for the eleven weeks of the new fiscal year is more than 54,000,000 bushels. We publish below the exact figures, with those for the corresponding weeks of the last three years:

EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

First eleven weeks of 1893	54,836,207
First eleven weeks of 1892	36,561,446
First eleven weeks of 1891	48,370,894
First eleven weeks of 1890	21,799,952

Thus far the shipments have been at the rate of nearly 257,000,000 bushels per annum. The significance of these figures is more clearly seen when the facts are recalled that the exports last year, following the harvesting of two very large crops in succession, were 192,000,000 bushels; that the exports for the year before, following the harvesting of our largest crop and stimulated by an exceptional shortage in Europe, were 225,000,000 bushels; that the average for several years up to that time had been less than 115,000,000, and that the crop of this year is very small.

Unfortunately, experience has shown that the Government reports are not trustworthy. The reports for this year indicate a crop not in excess of 380,000,000 bushels. The normal demand at home for consumption and seed requires about 365,000,000 bushels, so that, if the Government report is even approximately correct, the export demand must be satisfied mainly out of the surplus carried over from previous years. It is quite probable that the estimate indicated by the Government report falls considerably below the actual yield. Within a few days the news received from the great wheat district of the Dakotas and the Red River Valley has shown that the crop there was underestimated. *Bradstreet's* has repeatedly expressed the opinion that the crop would be nearer 450,000,000 than 400,000,000, and no journal collects crop statistics with greater care. On July 1 the available stock in sight was about 76,000,000 bushels, an exceptionally large supply, and it was believed that the stock in farmers' hands or elsewhere back of the available quantity in sight was in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 bushels. Assuming that the invisible supply of 30,000,000 would be sufficient to provide the ordinary surplus to be carried over at the end of the present fiscal year, and that the new crop is only 380,000,000 bushels, the quantity available both for home demand and export would be only 456,000,000 bushels. If we deduct 365,000,000 for home consumption and seed, there remain only 91,000,000 available for shipment to Europe in the twelve months.

But in eleven weeks we have exported 54,000,000. Is it probable that there are left only 37,000,000 to supply the export demand for 41 weeks? If the new crop is only 380,000,000 and the invisible supply at the beginning of the year has been fairly estimated, a continuation of the export movement at the present rate would exhaust in two months the quantity available for shipment, and then there would be more than seven months of the crop year remaining.

Even if it be admitted that the new crop is as much as 425,000,000 bushels, an addition of 45,000,000 to the estimate indicated by the Government report, the quantity remaining available for shipment would be only 82,000,000 bushels, or an average of only 2,000,000 per week for the 41 weeks remaining, and the exports for the entire year would be only 136,000,000 bushels, instead of the 256,000,000 indicated by an average of nearly 5,000,000 per week for the eleven weeks already past. It is an interesting problem, and there will be some changes in the condition of the wheat trade before it is solved.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

The Cherokee Strip may be called the last remnant of the public domain. The United States of America do still own some land in various outlying parts, but this is the last great tract that is thrown open to settlement. It is upon that account the more disgraceful and calamitous that the settlement of it should be attended by the outrageous scenes that have been witnessed during the last few days, and that are likely to be followed by scenes more disgraceful still. For it is evident that the majority of those who compose the great army of "boomers" that have been encamped for weeks upon the edge of the Strip in question, waiting for a signal to go in and occupy the land, are doomed to disappointment. Some of them are, in the words of the old homestead law, "actual settlers." Others are mere speculators or agents of speculators. The spectacle presented upon the border of the Cherokee Strip is, in fact, the same spectacle that is presented when a new singer or actor is about to be produced in New-York. The citizen who desires to see the performance is jostled and hustled by a number of citizens who have not the slightest desire to see the performance, but who aspire merely to make money out of the existence of such a desire on the part of other people. The respectable managers of theatres have endeavored, though for the most part with ill success, to give a "show" to the actual and *bona-fide* spectator and to repress the speculator. All the newspapers have recorded the progress of this contest, which is not yet by any means over. But the analogy is not complete. When the Government announces beforehand that it will open a certain tract on a certain day to settlement, and thereby attracts an enormous concourse composed of actual settlers or "home seekers," and of theoretical home-seekers who are actual speculators, it makes itself a responsible party to all the mischiefs that may result from the scramble.

These are numerous and grave. No estimate of the number of people who have been waiting with hungry eyes for the opening of "the Cherokee Strip" can be other than loose and inaccurate. But, according to any estimate that has been offered, the number of people who were waiting to plunge in and occupy and possess the Cherokee Strip is very great, and according to any reasonable calculation the majority of them are doomed to disappointment. More than that, they are doomed to great hardship and distress, even if they escape actual starvation, to which it is to be expected that many of them will succumb. The region in which they have been quartered, pending the opening of the Strip and the permission to "rush," is not capable of supporting such a number, and most of them are not provided with resources that enable them to hold on in the expectation of succor from a distance. If they were so provided, they would not be "boomers," either as their own representatives or as the representatives of other people. As most of them will fail to get what all of them seek, there will inevitably be great and extensive suffering among them, and for this suffering the Government of the United States will be directly responsible, since it has invited the scramble. It will be a disgrace to all of us.

The fact that this is the last great "land grab" to which the Government has invited the people makes it of less importance than it would otherwise be to guard against the renewal of the scandal we are now witnessing. But this is, nevertheless, of importance, because there is still something left of the public domain, and until it is all gone it behooves us to take measures for the disposition of it decently and in order. The Indian Land Adjustment League, in a manifesto already reproduced in these columns, has shown itself sensible of the national disgrace involved in the "booms" and "rushes" that the Interior Department has promoted since the opening of Oklahoma. In order to avert a repetition of these, the league suggests "the application of the lease principle." A more direct method, perhaps, would be a disposal of the lands by public auction. The whole trouble has arisen from the fact that our homestead laws have been bequeathed to us from a period when the Government and the Nation were greatly interested in making sure that the public domain was occupied and utilized. That period is past. What there is left of the public domain is a national possession of great and increasing value that should be made to yield to the Public Treasury all that it is fairly worth. To secure the value of the public lands to the Treasury may require some new legislation. Whether it does or not we owe it to ourselves to see that there should not be a repetition of the scandals which we are now witnessing, and by which every American citizen must feel himself humiliated.

SPEED OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The performance of the *Castine* on her trial trip will in all probability not be estimated at its true value by the general public. In fact, the general public has a very hazy idea in regard to the speed of our war ships. This haziness comes from the industriously-circulated misinformation about the speed capacity of certain steamboats with which we are all familiar. New-Yorkers are famous water travelers, and they certainly ought to be, living on an island, as they do. Most of those who manage to get away from the heat of the city for a day's outing in the Summer take to the waters of the bay naturally, and all of these persons are accustomed to seeing the fast steamboat *Monmouth* of the New-Jersey Southern Line walking away from everything afloat. Those who read the newspapers also know that whenever any one builds a steam yacht whose speed is to be 30 miles an hour, or some such remarkable figure, he takes her down the bay, beats the *Monmouth*, and regards her reputation for rapidity as forever established.

If these persons were informed that the little gunboat *Castine*, one of the slowest vessels in the new navy, running at the speed developed on her trial trip, would regularly beat the *Monmouth* on her daily trips to the Atlantic Highlands and back, he would marvel greatly. Yet such is the case. The distance from the *Monmouth's* pier, in the North River, to her pier at the Atlantic Highlands is a trifle over 17½ nautical miles. The *Monmouth* makes the run from pier to pier—not counting the delay of landing—in the average time of 1 hour and 5 minutes. Logarithmic calculation shows that she travels at the rate of 15.78 knots an hour. The *Castine's* speed was 16.42 knots. Consequently she would cover the 17.5 nautical miles in 63.9 minutes, beating the *Monmouth* 1 minute and 6 seconds, or a little less than a third of a mile.

Now, if one of our 20-knot cruisers were pitted against the *Monmouth*, the defeat of the latter would be still more remarkable. The cruiser, going at 20 knots an hour, would cover the 17½ nautical miles in 52½ minutes, beating the steamboat 7½ minutes, or nearly 2 miles. The 20-knot cruiser would even throw into the shade the *Richard Peck*, which runs the 60 nautical miles between her pier and her destination at a rate of 17.15 knots an hour. The cruiser would gain 2.85 miles on her in each hour of the run, and would therefore beat her to New-Haven by about 10 miles.

The reason why the casual observer underestimates the speed of our naval vessels is obvious. He hears astonishing stories about the ability of the *Monmouth* and the *Richard Peck* to make 22 or 23 miles an hour. But steamboat men always compute speed by land miles, which are about one-seventh shorter than nautical miles. Moreover, even if these boats can make the speed claimed for them, they do not do so on their regular trips. Let the observer, then, remember, when he sees the *Monmouth* skimming down the bay, that she is making nearly half a knot an hour less than the little *Castine* made on her trial trip. And when he sees the *Richard Peck* tearing up the waters of the Sound, let him bear in mind that, while she is making 17.15 knots, the little gunboat *Yorktown*, in proper condition, could stay right by her, while the *Detroit* would leave her behind.

WHY GILD THE LILY?

The attempt to restore some of the original splendor of the obelisk in Central Park by coiffing it with a gilded bulb has its difficulties. As a general rule, such venerable relics as the obelisk inspire awe from the fact that they call up more or less distinct images of great men and great nations of the past; for that purpose a certain amount of dilapidation acts as a powerful stir to the imagination, which might never rouse itself before an object whole, glittering, and new, but yields to the striking image of ruin and vanished glory. Ruins and dilapidated things, moreover, are very often really more beautiful than they were when fresh from the maker's hands, and for that reason it is not mere affectation when painters imitate the effects produced by time on pictures, sculptors endeavor to repeat the pleasing effect of the bruised or worn surfaces of old marbles, bookbinders the abraded corners and soft covers of a much-thumbed book. These only follow a true guide to beauty, and if they can avoid crossing the line where an apparently artless art ends and where affectation begins they make things everybody must admire.

The bulb on the obelisk is in the nature of a restoration, and we all know what perilous things restorations are. Some obelisks undoubtedly never had a metal cap or hood; others in all probability never were gilded or painted, not even in the hollows of the characters and signs carved on them. But it is certain that some were decorated very elaborately, and among other embellishments had metal caps, which history calls caps of gold. The first thieves, the first invaders who made their way to the top of one of these obelisks, found, we may be sure, that their trouble was in vain, and then and there coined the proverb, All that glitters is not gold. So that we can feel perfectly safe, should our obelisk be topped with a gilt crown, that abundant precedent may be found therefor in the Valley of the Nile.

Egyptians had sound reasons for lavishing the resources of quarrymasters, sailors, carvers, and wise men generally on obelisks, for to them such upright stones meant a good half of their religion, and the brighter half. Obelisks were erected on the east side of the Nile, pyramids on the west. The great burial places also were on the western bank. Obelisks were symbols of the sun at its rising; pyramids, of the sun at its setting; and we know that the pyramids in some instances were sheathed with bright, polished stone and crowned with colossal statues, while the obelisks had caps of bronze or gold, or had the little pyramidal top gilded. Given its meaning as a symbol of Amen-Ra, the sun god, in his manifestation at sunrise, nothing could be more natural than to decorate an obelisk with gold, orange, red, or whatever the most striking colors may be on or about the morning sun on the Nile. The obelisk was morning, the pyramid night. The obelisk was birth, the pyramid death. The obelisk was a sign for the generative powers of nature, the pyramid for the passive and receptive. These facts are not mentioned by way of instruction, for they are accessible to all, but merely to draw attention to the original meaning of obelisks, and, by recalling the circumstances among which they were produced, furnish solid ground for opinions concerning the advisability of restoring our special stone in the way proposed, and, in case that restoration be resolved upon, then to suggest very great caution in designing the crown.

The companion obelisk to that in Central Park expressly states that THOTHMES III. "erected two very great obelisks capped with gold" before the sun god's temple at Heliopolis. As these two obelisks are certainly the pair brought down to Alexandria under AUGUSTUS CÆSAR and erected at the water gate to the Cæsareum, and, as we are given to understand, that when at Alexandria these obelisks were capped with bronze, it is a question whether the ancient King THOTHMES was bragging or really did endue the two shafts with gold headpieces. Perhaps the priests of Heliopolis considered these tops as family diamonds and thought it more judicious to keep the gold in their coffers and let the people suppose the gilding was fine metal. But the chief difficulty is to know what kind of cap to apply. Though the inscription on our obelisk does not speak of the gold cap, we know from the words of the Lateran and the London obelisk, raised by the same monarch at the same place, that such was the case for both couple of shafts. But what was the shape of the caps?

Did they follow the planes of the little pyramidal top, or rise into a pshent, or a bulb or a ball? When CONSTANTINE set up in Rome the obelisk now called the Lateran, they crowned it first with a ball of copper covered with plates of gold, and, after this was struck by lightning, substituted a brazen flame. A sun sphere would not be out of place as a finial to the little roof-shaped top of our obelisk, for that would be carrying out the original symbol with definiteness and at the same time would suggest the sunburst in the coat of arms of New-York.

Nevertheless, it might be wiser to leave the obelisk in its rough but grand simplicity than to run the risk of making it cheap looking and small by adding decoration. A ruin restored is a ruin indeed.

The express companies should take measures for the effective defense of money in transit against the attacks of railroad highwaymen, and other railroad companies may well follow the example of that one which has very recently supplied arms to the employés on its trains in the West, with instructions as to the use of them. It is not a difficult matter for a gang of desperate thieves to rob a train when it is passing in the night through uninhabited districts. The train can easily be stopped. The engineer is bound to stop it when a danger signal is displayed. There are very few persons to defend a train or an express car against attack. The express car itself commonly contains only one man. After the engineer and fireman and conductor are under control it is not a very difficult matter to get into the express car and take possession of the valuables in it. But if the express car were defended by three or four determined and well-armed men, the cost of such a guard might be paid a hundred times out of the money they would save. The question of providing adequate defenses to repel highwaymen and discourage attempts to rob trains deserves more attention on the part of express companies and railroad officers than it has received.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mme. Scalchi is at the Imperial.

—Gen. Joseph B. Carr of Troy is at the Gilsey.

—Gen. Joseph Roberts, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant.

—Judge Henry W. Blodgett of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Count Montgelas of Munich is at the Cambridge.

—Col. Villiers Bagot and Major Jasper Richardson of the British Army are at the Brunswick.

—Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland and Judge Edward T. Green of New-Jersey are at the Fifth Avenue.

Outing of New-York Democrats.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 16.—The John J. MacAvoy Association, 600 strong, from the Sixteenth Assembly District of New-York City, took possession of Witzel's Point View Island to-day. The members of this Democratic association talked politics, played baseball and football, ran races, and closed their outing with a clambake.

Some of the winners of the games were: Mile run, John Connors of the Sparta Athletic Club; fat men's race, Frederick Masterson of the Tonawanda Athletic Club; mile walk, Manuel Garcia of the Waverly Athletic Club; two-mile run, John McNamy of the McNamara Social Club; three-legged race, A. Foster and S. Buchtel; one-hundred-yard dash, D. F. Rosengray; shoe race, John McConnell. The old Mutual Baseball Club, under the name of the Foleys, beat the Donnellans by a score of 8 to 6.

PERSONALS.

—The fighting lawyer of Maine lives at Lewistown and is appropriately named Bunker. At the Ellsworth Fair he distinguished himself by wrestling with and throwing a nine-hundred-pound bull. The next day he cleared a seven-foot fence at a bound, stopped a runaway horse with one hand, and rescued two ladies from danger. He is 5 feet 9 inches in height and weighs 180 pounds, and has won the respect of all the lawyers in the State.

—A portrait which has hung in the Supreme Court room at Boston for many years without attracting much attention has been found to bear the signature of John Singleton Copley and the date 1767. It is supposed to be a likeness of Robert Auchmuty, one of George III.'s Judges in Boston.

—Col. George B. McClellan, the only son of the great war General, now mentioned as a candidate for Secretary of State, is described by a correspondent as "a genial young man of twenty-seven, of smooth face and sound ideas, with a large head not at all swollen by his success.

—The patriotic citizens of Schoharie County have started a movement for the erection of a monument in memory of Col. Peter Vrooman, who successfully defended the forts at Schoharie against the invasion of Sir John Johnson and the English troops in 1780.

—Gov. Altgeld is reputed to be worth from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. Most of it was made in speculation in Chicago real estate. Up to date the Governor has studiously repressed his views relative to distributing his fortune consistently with his Socialistic tenets.

—Gov. Thornton, recently appointed Governor of New-Mexico, and his wife have just celebrated their silver wedding at their home, in Santa Fe, an old adobe dwelling of one story, set in a profusion of vines and flowering plants.

—Morris County, N. J., has broken the record by selecting a colored man—William W. Hill, a prosperous business man of Dover—to serve as a juryman.

SMALL TALK.

—A Sagadahoc historian has been hunting up the records in order to ascertain the correct spelling of the name of a famous Brunswick resort. The name is generally supposed to be "Mare," meaning "Sea." Point, and in the records of the General Court of Massachusetts in the act of incorporation of Brunswick this is the spelling; but in the Brunswick town records in the copy of the act of incorporation the name is Mair. The word on modern sign boards is frequently misspelled Mere, a word having no meaning in this connection. Williamson's History of Maine throws light on the name in a note reading: "John Mare was an early settler on Mare Point." This gives good reason for the belief that the spot was named for him.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

—During the late war a regiment of volunteers was posted along the front in heavy timber. As soon as the firing began in earnest, a recruit limped off to the rear, but soon struck a gait that would have made Maud S. tremble for her record. He was halted in his flight, and, when asked what the matter was, said: "I just couldn't stand out there in the open all by myself." He was then asked why he did not get behind a tree. He was puzzled for a moment, and then said: "There ain't only enough for the officers."—San Francisco Argonaut.

—Those who suffer from headache, and feel the fatigue of a railway journey disagreeably, should take with them two leather or silk covered cushions—one for the small of the back, another to rest the neck and head. An eminent doctor once stated that this was a capital antidote to the evils arising from the jolting of the train, liable to cause slight congestion of the head in very long journeys. He furthermore advised no reading in the train to those subject to headaches.

—Travelers in the arctic regions say the physical effects of cold there are about as follows: Fifteen degrees above, unpleasantly warm; zero, mild; 10 degrees below, bracing; 20 degrees below, sharp, but not severely cold; 30 degrees below, very cold. 40 degrees below, intensely cold; 50 degrees below, a struggle for life.

NUGGETS.

—Toddles—Papa, which are the bestest ladies or mens? Father—Ladies, my boy. Toddles—Then don't you think you and mamma ought to be patienter with us boys, 'cause we got a wrong start—don't you see?—Harper's Young People.

"I wonder where grandpapa gets all his money from," said Tommy. "I think he gets it from the Sunday schools," replied Bobbie. "We take up collections for the orphans every month and grandpapa is one."—Harper's Bazar.

"Hello, Bingley, how did the doctor succeed in breaking up your fever?" "Oh, easy enough; he presented his bill and I had a chill in fifteen minutes."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

—"Well, Anna, have you found the rose for my hair yet?"
"Yes, Madam; but now I cannot find the hair."—Fliegende Blaetter.

—"What is the secret of Blimmins's popularity?"
"He plays poker and loses."—Washington Star.

The Sugar Planters' Plea.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 16.—James P. Cooke, A. H. Gay, H. L. Laws, John Foos, W. P. Miles, S. L. Knapp, John Dymond, and Dr. W. C. Stubbs left this afternoon for Washington, where they will be joined by ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, State Senator Henry McCall, and B. A. Oxnard. They will appear on the 19th inst. before the Ways and Means Committee as representatives of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association in defense of Louisiana's most important product.

As yet there has been no attack upon the sugar bounty, but various resolutions of investigation introduced by Western members have an ominous look, and it is believed that President Cleveland will pay his respects to the subject in very vigorous style when Congress begins its regular session, in December. The Louisiana Congressmen have been canvassing the situation and recently telegraphed to prominent planters to send on a delegation to appear before the Ways and Means Committee and impress that body at the start with the importance of the industry.

The tone of the editorials in Louisiana papers and the interviews with leading planters indicate that there are few hopes for a retention of the bounty, and the whole fight of the sugar people will be made along the line of a protective duty of 2 cents per pound.

Senator McClelland's Influence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The results of the recent visit of State Senator C. P. McClelland of Dobbs Ferry to Washington were made manifest to-day in the appointment by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell of William Morton, Jr., as Postmaster at Croton on Hudson, vice A. F. Chase, removed, and of I. B. Lent as Postmaster at Tuckahoe, Westchester County, in the place of F. E. De Frate, who died recently. Mr. McClelland has thus far been instrumental in filling many Westchester Post Offices with Administration Democrats.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Newport Purchase.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—Cornelius Vanderbilt to-day purchased a large tract of land containing 89,271 feet, on the corner of Coggeshall and Bateman Avenues, formerly owned by James R. Keene. Mr. Vanderbilt will erect large stables here, proposing to have the finest in the country. He formerly had his stables on his place, but follows the growing tendency of large cottage owners to erect them apart from residence grounds.

BLUFFS BY ARMED NATIONS

FLEETS AND ARMIES AS THREATS ON THE EUROPEAN CHESSBOARD.

BOTH GROUPS CLAIM ENGLAND AS ALLY.

A Spectacular Russian Loan the Chance of the Blackmail Press of Paris.

MINE RIOTS WILL HURT THE PEERS.

Royalties to Ground Owners Keep Wages Down—Gladstone to Open the Campaign in Midlothian—Crazy Peer Brought to Westminster to Vote Against Home Rule—Lists of Lordly Pensioners to be Issued—Carlyle's Chelsea Home for a Museum—The Descendants of Daniel Defoe.

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LONDON, Sept. 16.—[By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.]—Even if nothing immediate comes of it, the Autumn of 1893 will be long remembered for the culmination of this strange modern practice of turning whole districts of Europe into dramatic arenas wherein to rehearse vast and impressive imitations of actual war. This must be a culmination, because to go any further would be war itself.

It will hardly be open to the peaceable transatlantic mind to grasp the immensity of these mimic campaigns, the thunder of one bursting forth as the echoes of the other roll away, till every army of Europe from Aldershot to Athens is held to be letter-perfect in its murderous part.

This year nearly twice as many men have been or will be under blank fire as ever before. The total number is something over a half million. The speeches of their crowned and helmeted leaders deal largely with the blessings of peace, but it is frankly impossible that their listeners should be thinking of anything but war.

We have four weeks yet to wait before the grand spectacular-dissolving tableau in Toulon waters brings this riot of malevolent histrionics to a finish. The interval is being spent in a remarkably open and active fencing for position. Little countries are being pushed forward into the limelight to pose as allies and produce the effect of a universal cataclysm. French papers drop hints of splendid new Danish fortifications, and Germans counter this by remarks on Belgium's and Roumania's magnificent new lines of defense. The dual compact announces that the Russian fleet is also to visit Spanish ports, where it will be received with excited, significant enthusiasm. The triple alliance answers with a succinct report of Sweden getting together a fleet to offset Russia in the Baltic. This assiduous classification and gathering up of the small boys among States gives a sinister *vraisemblance* to the drama.

But the most curious of all is the concerted effort of both sides to get England to show her hand. Alike at Berlin, Vienna, and Rome, official papers go to the very verge of imprudence in suggesting that the impending visit of the English squadron to various Italian ports is intended as a formal answer to the Russo-French demonstration at Toulon, and that the English have definitely decided to throw in their lot with the triple alliance. Quite in the same spirit, the Emperor of Austria went to a length unheard of in Hapsburg etiquette yesterday in going to the railway station in Vienna to meet the Duke of Connaught, who was the first of the invited foreign guests to arrive for next week's huge manœuvres in Galicia.

Poor Connaught, after his merciless handling in Parliament at home, must have been fluttered indeed to find himself the recipient of such a distinguished greeting, and been fairly startled at the cheers of the big crowd thronging the route to the Burg. Since he was born nobody ever paid so much attention to him before. The secret of it is, of course, that he is going to be thrust into the front rank, riding abreast with the German and Austrian Emperors and the Italian Crown Prince in the effort to make the world believe that John Bull has got down from the fence on the side of the triple alliance.

By a strange paradox the French and Russians seem to be no whit less anxious to drive England into the arms of their enemies. Why the Paris and Moscow editors should think it better to fight four foes than three no one understands; but apparently that is their idea. The Parisian press still devotes itself to venomous attacks on England and all things English and grumbles ceaselessly that the Siamese matter has not been pushed to a point which would have forced the British into an open rupture. This untiring imputation to England of hostile motives can only end, of course, in bringing the English to the notion that they are hostile, which would be bad for everybody concerned.

No efforts will be spared to keep the French enthusiasm up to boiling point during this month of waiting. An announcement that Villefranche Roadstead will be made the formal home of the Russian Mediterranean squadron lends a fine air of permanency to the thing, and every opportunity is being seized to show Russian and French uniforms side by side, as yesterday, when, alone of the foreigners, the Russian Military Attaché journeyed to Grenoble to attend the funeral of Gen. Miribel, whose loss the French are warranted in deploring as one of the first magnitude. There are, however, sundry discordant notes. Several Parisian journals are already sneeringly commenting on the fact that a Russian loan is to be offered just the day before the Russian fleet arrives, and on the strength of these remarks Russian securities on the Bourse have fallen and the prospect of the loan itself is said to be very shady unless the Government takes prompt measures. Another week will see a notable augmentation of these newspaper attacks. The measures needed are simplicity itself. Our brothers the journalists of Paris want blackmail out of this Russian loan, and will not tolerate these reformed methods which the Ministry have taken the advantage of the Panama scandal to establish. Dupuy will simply have to do as Freycinet, Floquet, and all others did, and send purses round among the editorial cafés of Montmartre. It isn't nice, but it is necessary, if the nuptial banns of the Russian bear and the Goddess of Liberty shall not be denounced.

The proclamation of martial law in Bohemia and the summary, wholesale arrest of Czech agitators are regarded by students of the international situation as another sign that events are gliding swiftly now to a crash. Bohemia is Austria's one weak point in case of war, simply because under the pretext of home rule a violent Russian propaganda has been carried on for years by the professional demagogues among the Czechs. The surface of the racial sentiment, at least, has become openly hostile to Austrian rule and even of late to the Emperor himself. The theory in Vienna is that if this surface be sharply skimmed the substance underneath will be found loyal. At any rate, that is what is being tried, and it is felt that the mere fact of trying it indicates that Austria is setting her house in order against the crisis.

There is a state of martial law in England, too, which people at last are beginning to give the front place among topics of general interest. For the past few days there has been a lull in the savage rioting which last week threw Yorkshire and the Midlands into such lurid prominence. But the notion that this flare-up was the prelude to a settlement has been proved all wrong. Votes were counted yesterday at Nottingham on several propositions which had been submitted to the Miners' National Federation, and on which over 150,000 men voted. A suggestion of agreeing to the masters' terms of a 25 per cent. reduction had, out of this vast number, 226 supporters, and the masters' offer of arbitration only 406. On the question whether such of the strikers as could go back at the old rate of wages should do so, there was, however, a more substantial division, being, roughly, 61,000 for it and 92 against. This majority comes from Lancashire and Yorkshire, where the strike was against the reduction of wages. The minority represents the Midlands, where the men have no pressing grievance of their own, but were ordered out by the Federation to morally support the others. These are now sick of the strike and wish to return to work, but were outvoted by the others. The result is likely to be a secession from the National Federation of the Midlands Federation with 46,000 men. Isolated minor bodies, like North Stafford and the Forest of Dean, have already broken loose and made terms. It is very probable though, that the secessions will be of a friendly sort and that the 60,000 or more men returning to work will devote a fixed share of their wages to supporting the strikers of the North. This is what the labor leaders are striking for, and if they succeed, as it is hopeful they will, the masters will have difficulty in holding out. Stories of acute distress and even of starvation are multiplying painfully, and the cessation of industry and derangement of railways are assuming the proportions of a grave national calamity.

As might be expected, the masters are not averse to dropping quiet hints that the real *crux* of the trouble consists of the huge royalties they have to pay the ground landlords, from whom they lease the mines. This fits with startling effect into the looming political question of abolishing the House of Lords. A considerable number of millionaires whose coal royalties hang like a millstone around the neck of the mining industry are also prominent Peers, and the angry public consciousness puts the two things together with a snap. So this greatest of historic strikes bids fair to play its direct part, as the trades-union struggles fifty years ago did, in the work of democratizing England.

We understand that this new campaign against the Lords is to be formally inaugurated by Gladstone himself, who will wind his blast of defiance and attack among the familiar echoes of the Midlothian hills, say in a fortnight's time. Then at once all shall be in the thick of it. Already Radical papers are compiling portentous lists of Lords, not unlike our campaign lists of trusts at home, showing in figures their monstrous levies on the earnings of the property of the country, their shameless battening on the pension rolls, their ceaseless obstruction of progress and general prosperity. Pritchard Morgan, the hero of the famous gold mine in Wales and one of the best Radicals in the House, tried hard to get in a question about poor, demented Lord Hereford, who was brought up from a big private lunatic asylum in Kent, where he has been under care for years, to vote against the Home Rule bill. This Hereford, who is the Premier Viscount of England and is the head of the historic Devereaux family, and quarters also the arms of the Plantagenets and Bohuns, was never allowed to marry, and has been mildly crazy for nearly half his life. It seems incredible that even the densest rural Tory should have thought it good politics to swell the already overwhelming majority by this lunatic vote; but that it was done there is no doubt. The Speaker wouldn't allow the question in the Commons, and the papers here politely refrain from mentioning the Peer's identity, but of course the secret can't be kept or the fact burked.

The likelihood is now that there will be a considerable gathering of responsible Irish politicians at the convention in Wexford on Monday a week, when John Barry will meet his constituents to resign his seat and give public reasons for so doing. Dillon is reported to be much perturbed at the prospect of having his intrigue for leadership, and more especially the way in which the various funds devoted to the cause have become confused under the control of his clique, thus openly canvassed, but none of the rumored attempts to induce Barry to reconsider are likely to be successful.

Carlyle's famous house in Cheyne Walk has been unpleasantly notorious for the past few years as the residence of an eccentric woman who is continually in the police courts on the complaints of neighbors. Her swarms of cats and dogs were a public nuisance. She has finally left, though her lease has some time to run, and a movement is being started to buy the house and make a Carlyle Museum of it. The rental is only $300 a year. Some new glimpses of the Carlyles are afforded in the very interesting autobiography of the late Miss Mary Smith, just published. One letter of the Sage of Chelsea to her, dated 1873, has very characteristic touches. It says he is able to discern no progress nowadays save in smithwork. "A very sooty, shrieky, and to me contemptible kind of progress, yielding immensities of gold to those who least of all among us deserve it, and who can do, when one reflects upon it, nothing but mischief by being thus made Kings among us, their fellows."

If Carlyle memorials do not attract you, there is a chance to subscribe for the relief of Daniel Defoe's great-great-grandson, who has been discovered on the roll of the Chelmsford Union in Essex as an out-door pauper. He is seventy-three years old, has fits, is partially paralyzed, and has an income of 75 cents weekly. He and his son Daniel, a lad who is sailing as apprentice on the bark Prior Hill, now somewhere between Melbourne and New-York, are the only descendants left in the male line, and it is the irony of fate that both spell like Josh Billings.

Florence O'Driscoll, M. P., who sails on the Campania to-day as one of the British Commissioners at Chicago, is a young man who has been only one year in the Irish party, but is already its working whip and one of the most valuable and efficient members in the House.

The Daily Chronicle, in an appreciative review of the career and work of the late Brother Azarias, says that no sweeter or broader character adorned the higher life in our generation. H. F.

Business Is Booming.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 16.—On Monday next the Lawrence Company's mills in this city will resume on full time. They have been running three days a week.

OSCODA, Mich., Sept. 16.—All the sawmills in this place and at Ausable have been closed down for the past five weeks. This morning some of them resumed operations, and by Monday morning all will be running with full forces. They give employment to over 1,000 persons.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—While at play at the foot of William Street, Brooklyn, at noon yesterday, William McCallister, ten years old, of 138 Sullivan Street, was caught between the dock and the steam lighter Ellen and crushed to death. Capt. John N. Woods of the lighter was arrested and held for homicide.

—An illicit whisky distillery was raided in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, by United States Special Agents Fisher, Wells, Rome, and Redding, and 1,000 gallons of mash ready for the retort captured. One hundred gallons of proof spirits was also captured. The moonshiners fled.

—Mr. Alexander Segall and his well-known orchestra will begin his season Wednesday evening, Sept. 20, at the Balmoral, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE SCHEDULES OF JAMES DIXON, doing a jewelry business as James Dixon & Co. at 323 Eighth Avenue, show liabilities of $12,105, nominal assets of $13,320, and actual assets of $4,420.

STORE CLOSED.—The store of Charles T. Weber, grocer at 652 Hudson Street, has been closed by the Sheriff on an attachment for $823 in favor of Emil Klein for goods sold by Potter, Parlin & Co., who transferred their claims to him. Mr. Klein alleged that Mr. Weber had threatened to dispose of his store in order to prevent creditors who were pressing him from getting their claims.

A QUESTION OF ENDURANCE

DELAYING THE VOTE ON REPEAL IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Voorhees Makes Another Futile Attempt to Fix a Day for Closing the Debate—Little Talk of a Compromise Now—The Friends of Repeal Confident of Ultimate Victory—Senator Allison Makes a Strong Argument in Favor of Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The programme of the repeal leaders in the Senate has thus far developed no flaws. The points agreed upon by Mr. Gorman and Mr. Voorhees have been carried without difficulty. This is well understood by men who are conducting the opposition fight. They would like to bring about a different condition of things, but have been unable to do so.

Already the responsibility for the delay in passing the repeal measure has been fastened upon the silver Senators. Talk as they may, they cannot get away from this fact. They have refused on two separate occasions this week to agree to a day for taking the final vote. Their excuses have not served to cloud their real purpose. Mr. Voorhees made his second attempt to-day to secure unanimous consent to name a day for the settlement of the question. He made no reference to the tactics adopted by Mr. Teller and his co-workers, although he had the best of evidence that filibustering had been resorted to on more than one occasion since the debate began. In all respects his remarks were courteous, and they afforded no chance to the opposition to bring forward the old cry of coercion.

He asked that on Monday, Sept. 25, the vote be taken. Mr. Teller objected. This was provided for in the repeal programme. His reason was as lame as any of those he has previously put forward for prolonging the contest. It was, in brief, that many Senators had not yet spoken who desired to speak, and it was unfair to hurry them. Mr. Teller indulged in more or less claptrap of this character and Mr. Voorhees sat down. Next week he will prefer a similar request, and when it is refused, as it will be, he will move for a continuous session. This will bring the silver men to the very point they wish to avoid.

In the last few days it has been asserted by the opponents of repeal that several Senators, who a week ago were opposed to filibustering, were now of the opinion that they would best meet the wishes of their constituents by resorting to dilatory tactics. It may safely be said, that for every one such "convert," there are two or more who will refuse to aid the filibusters. Mr. Teller knows that when the point is reached where filibustering is the only obstacle to repeal, he will lose a good deal of the strength he now relies upon.

Mr. Voorhees said this afternoon that from this time forward the contest would be one of endurance. He is as confident as ever that the result will be victory for repeal, but he realizes that considerable time will elapse before this result is reached.

It is noticeable that there has been very little talk about a compromise today. Mr. Faulkner's amendment was discounted long before it was introduced, and the silver men earned that it would not be acceptable. It is the only plan of compromise yet discussed. Mr. Allison's speech to-day in favor of repeal was full of good points, some of which had not previously been touched upon. There will be an adjournment of the Senate Monday, because of the celebration of the anniversary of the laying of the Capitol cornerstone, so that the repeal question will not be taken up again until next Tuesday.

Mr. Allison, in arguing for repeal to-day, said:

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Daniel) told the Senate the other day (when debating on the prosperity of this country) of the enormous increase of railroad and corporation debts since 1880. Is it to be the policy of Congress to allow the payment of debts contracted at one standard in another standard—and that depreciated, if it is depreciated? I submit that to do so would be a wrong thing. If the people of this country, having that question fairly submitted to them, are willing that we should scale down our debts, let us do it; but whoever wants to do it, I am not one of them. But if we are to do it, in view of the scarcity of gold, which I believe is so scarce that it is not now and cannot be the standard of the world's money, let us do it by reducing the number of grains in the gold dollar, if it is necessary in order to secure the true relations between the debtor and creditor classes. I want to ask the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) now whether he wants to bring this country to the exclusive standard of silver.

Mr. Stewart—I want to bring it where it was before the act of 1873.

Mr. Allison—That is what we all want. No Senator will say that we ought to go to a silver standard at this moment. And yet, it is just as plain as the noonday sun that, if we go on purchasing silver and putting it in the Treasury as bullion, it is only a question of a few months (or a few years at the most) when we will fail to redeem our obligations in gold, and then we will be at a silver standard. I believe that just as much as I believe that I am at this moment addressing the Senate. I have studied that question for all these years and have brought to the study my best industry; and I have never changed my mind from 1878 to this moment, that we cannot of ourselves restore the parity in value between gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. If we could not do it then, when silver was worth $1.29 per ounce, how can we do it now when it is worth only 73 or 74 cents?

India was then, and has been for all of these years, a continuous absorber of silver money, but has now stopped her coinage and has put herself in a position where she need not buy any more silver bullion. Last year I reported the bill of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) to repeal the law of 1890, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1894. I favored that delay then because I believed (as I now believe) that when a great industry has been built up on the faith of our legislation it should have a little time to regulate its affairs before that legislation is changed. Not only for that reason did I favor the delay, but because I thought it would have a beneficial influence on the international conference which met on the 30th of May last. I believe that if that bill had become a law India would not have taken the action she took in midsummer. She did not take that action until after the conference was postponed for not earlier than September—how much later no man can find out.

Mr. President, I have been diverted somewhat from the course of my argument. I want to repeat my belief now that all history discloses the fact that when you make even a small divergence between the established ratio and the true commercial ratio the result is disastrous. I undertake to say that it is utterly impossible for us to deal with this question of ratio at this time. The ratio of 28 to 1 would be an unwise ratio, because we have known the price of silver to change by 20 per cent. in a single day. The moment the action of the India Council was known silver went down 20 per cent. In the next week it went up 15 per cent. How, then, can we make a ratio that will measure the value of all debts and all credits on the basis of the bullion value of silver? The situation in India has changed the situation here. We are trying now to keep up the price of a thing that will go down below the cost of production, whatever that may be. A Senator (Mr. Cullom) tells me that it is below it now. I have no doubt that it is. But what, as a matter of fact, are we buying the silver for? We are buying it for the people who consume (the world over) 196,000,000. We are buying it from Mexico, from Australia, and from every place where they produce it—thereby keeping up their price as well as our own. We are buying it in the face of the fact that England has come now into the market as an active competitor with the producers in the selling of silver.

After a further elaboration on this point, Mr. Allison continued:

Therefore, believing as I do, I am in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. I have no more idea that they can maintain the gold standard in India than I have that I can fly from this chamber to my home, under present conditions. But we help them to do it. What we are doing now, in the purchase of silver, will have the effect (it may be but a straw) of helping England to carry out her present Indian policy. They have undertaken to sell Council rupees at 1s 4d. That they cannot do, or, at least, have not yet been able to do. But if we help them to hold out the price of silver bullion they can carry out their policy as respects India. Therefore, if we continue these silver purchases, we uphold the British policy in India.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 16.—The most destructive fire that has ever visited this city began at midnight last night. Nearly a whole block in the business centre was destroyed or more or less damaged. The fire started in the lumber yard of J. S. Watson. The heaviest losses are as follows: William Clark, furniture dealer, $25,000; Barwick's Livery stable, $10,000; John Watson, lumber dealer, $7,000; C. Fierland, grocer, $6,000; R. D. Thomas, buildings, $15,000.

BUNKER HILL, Ill., Sept. 16.—Fire started last night in the rear of Gaunt's furniture store, and before the flames were under control the following business houses were destroyed: The City Hotel, Bessel's dry goods store, Jansen's music store, Jacoby's furniture store, Bell Brothers' bank, Bartell's grocery, Rumbolz & Cummings, hardware; N. Wohlert's shoe store, and Keefe's law office. The loss is estimated at $60,000, with partial insurance.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 16.—Fire destroyed the Benton Club Stables this morning. One hundred vehicles and eleven valuable horses were also burned. The famous trotters Nigger Baby and Billy Bunker were saved.

LIBERTY, Mo., Sept. 16.—There was a fire yesterday in the old Thompson House, erected fifty years ago, and which was occupied by a hardware and provision store. Loss, $70,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—A fire last night caused a loss of $25,000 to Crutcher & Starks, clothing merchants. Insurance, $28,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The residence and tobacco factory of Thomas Hatfield at Tioga, Penn., were burned yesterday.

$20, Excursion, to Columbian Exposition.

Pennsylvania Railroad, Tuesday, Sept. 19. Tourist Agent in charge of train. Special coaches for ladies and families. Alleghany Mountains by daylight. Leave New-York 9 A. M., Brooklyn 8:40 A. M. Arrive Chicago early next afternoon. Other dates: Sept. 23, 28, and Oct. 2, 11, 17, and 21.—*Adv.*

CHOOSING THE DELEGATES.

Results of the Balloting of the County Conventions.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—Eighteen Sheehan delegates, one of whom is the Lieutenant Governor himself, were elected to the Saratoga Convention by the Assembly District Conventions in Erie County to-day. Before leaving for New-York on Thursday, Mr. Sheehan had prepared the list of those he desired to go hence to Saratoga, and to-day's conventions ratified his choice without incident.

Representative Lockwood, Chairman George J. Zillig, and State Committeeman Augustus F. Scheu are the other prominent men who will go. The full delegation is:

First District—William F. Sheehan, Daniel N. Lockwood, Henry McNeil. Alternates—Dr. L. G. Stanly, Edward Delahunt, Joseph E. Garvin.

Second District—George J. Zillig, Stephen J. Reiman, Anthony Walkowiak. Alternates—Jacob Goldberg, Frank L. McGrath, Gebhard J. Wolz.

Third District—Senator Matthew Endres, Daniel Pierson, Fred Mersman. Alternates—William Ratke, Joseph Jerge, Albert Baetzhold.

Fourth District—Augustus F. Scheu, George G. Greene, Edwin G. S. Miller. Alternates—Dr. Waldruff, Henry Knorr, Daniel Hurley.

Fifth District—Matthew Scanlan, Jacob Meisert, Jr., Andrew M. Blackman. Alternates—Angus McNealy, George T. Paterson, John Hoffman.

Sixth District—John G. Brendel, Thomas Scully, Henry Taber. Alternates—Leon Orr, R. R. Cole, John Gurndish.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The convention to choose delegates to represent this (the Second) Assembly district of Orange County in the State Democratic Senatorial and Judicial Conventions was held in this city to-day. The convention was called to order by E. Dykeman of the Assembly District Committee, and Samuel D. Roberson of Crawford was elected Chairman without opposition. Thomas Watts was elected Secretary. A call of towns for the presentation of credentials showed a large number of delegates present.

Delegates to the State Convention were chosen as follows: H. H. Clark, E. A. Brown, and W. A. Parshall. John W. Lyon of Deer Park was chosen delegate to the Judicial Convention. Charles L. Ellwood, Charles T. Dunning, Caleb Clark, Samuel D. Roberson, John I. Bradley, William Hyde, Ephraim Manning, John P. Walsh, W. H. Shaw, and Robert H. Clark, were selected as delegates to the Senatorial Convention. Mr. Lyon of Deer Park offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

"It has come to our notice that Hugh Duffy of Cortland is a candidate for the office of State Treasurer and that he has already received the support of his party in Central and Western New-York. We recognize in him an old resident of Orange County. He is a man of ability, integrity, and public spirit who is highly respected wherever he is known and entirely deserving of this honor at the hands of his party. His friends in this county are legion, independent of politics. While a resident of Middletown he championed every worthy public movement, and as a member of the City Government he was most ready in urging wise measures in the interests of the people of the city. It is fitting that Orange County should be foremost in taking up his cause and therefore this convention extends to him its greeting and pledges him its support.

"And further, it is requested that the delegates here selected shall support his candidacy in the State Convention."

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The First Assembly District of Orange County elected these delegates to the Democratic State Convention: Michael Donohue, Charles Ketcham, and C. Fred Lamont. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the administrations of President Cleveland and Gov. Flower.

MEDINA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Full delegations from every town attended the Orleans County Republican Convention this afternoon, and the bitter fight at yesterday's primaries was continued. The strife for county offices dwarfed everything else, and Marcus H. Phillips, ex-revenue officer under Fitch of Hulberton, captured the Senatorial delegation, which is made up as follows: H. A. Bruner, Frank Moore, Fred L. Downs, Edwin B. Simonds, Isaac Stebbins, Edwin L. Wage, and W. H. Rogers. Samuel W. Smith of Gaines received the nomination for member of Assembly and George A. Newell of Medina for County Treasurer. M. L. Parker of Lyndonville was elected delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and the following uninstructed delegates to the State Convention were elected: H. M. Hard, Yates; Wallace L'Hommedieu, Medina; C. M. Hard, Carlton; W. P. L. Stafford, Albion; D. W. Evarts, Clarendon.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Congressman James J. Belden had things his own way in the Republican County Convention to-day. His complete control of the organization made it impossible for the Hiscock people to get even a foothold. The convention was a quiet affair, notwithstanding the fact that there were 232 delegates and nearly as many other politicians of all grades assembled, and that there was considerable strife for the nomination of County Treasurer and Superintendent of the county poor. The convention was necessarily long drawn out, because of the large number of delegates sitting in it. It occupied four hours.

For County Treasurer Hubbard Manzer was nominated; for Superintendent of the Poor, Smith Rice; for Justice of Sessions, Frank L. Maine. The result is, of course, unsatisfactory to the Hiscock faction, and they will probably resent the look-out at the polls.

AN INDIAN GOD RESTORED.

Relic Hunters Dig an Ancient Idol from Under an Old Stone Wall.

MADISON, Conn., Sept. 16.—Madison had a god, lost it, found it this week, and is happy again. The god is a roughly-hewn, corpulent stone image, dark with age and exposure, which, there is little doubt, was fashioned by the powerful red men, who probably worshipped it.

It is cut in the form of a squat fat man, as tall as the average American, and weighs a ton or more. Its head, which is carved with considerable skill, is immense; its shoulders are massive, and about its neck is a rudely-chiseled band in imitation of a necklace.

The history of the idol is somewhat vague and scanty in details. Smith, in his local "History of Guilford," a neighboring village and one of the earliest white settlements in Connecticut, speaks of it as "the old Indian god," and in a letter written by a Madison man to his grandchild more than 100 years ago, the writer says that the god may be found mounted on a little hill near the shore of Tull's pond in Madison, northeast from a certain landmark on the brink of the lake. Later on a Madison citizen drew the god into the village in his "stone boat" and planted it in his lot, and many people came to see it. Then it was made a part of a stone wall in a lot near where the Madison railroad station is now. Then suddenly it was lost. A few days ago a village antiquarian fell to wondering what had become of the famous old god, which had been lost sight of for half a century, but it was in vain that he sought for it. Finally another antiquarian and genealogist, I. Lee Scranton, went straight to an old wall in a remote and lonely Madison pasture and unearthed it from the bottom of the wall. Nathan T. Bushwell, a wealthy citizen, had the old idol cleaned and trimmed and mounted it in the centre of his ample lawn in this village.

Most people believe that the god belonged to the Indians, but some think that it was produced by a prehistoric American race, who, perhaps, were akin to the curious and ingenious people that left traces of their semi-civilization in the Gila River Valley of New-Mexico.

WECHSLER & M'NULTY'S STORE.

Brooklyn's New Dry Goods Emporium Will Be Open for Business To-morrow.

The new up-town dry goods store of Wechsler & McNulty, at Fulton Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was opened last evening to a few friends for inspection. The movement of Mr. Wechsler and Col. McNulty in establishing a retail store of large proportions so far from the shopping centre is an innovation on their part that has created much envy among the large retail dry goods dealers of Brooklyn.

The store is in the large five-story building in the midst of the aristocratic Bedford section, and is a mile and a half east of the business hub of the city. The store occupies the first two floors, the basement, sub-basement, and cellar. The appointments throughout are the best that the proprietors could find among the modern store interior improvements.

The interior is finished in oak, with oak counters, shelving, elevator frames, and balusters. On the first, or main, floor are the departments for dress goods of all varieties in cloths, silks, and velvets, linings, linens, upholstery, notions, leather goods, stationery, jewelry, hosiery, underwear, ribbons, laces, canes, and umbrellas. In a gallery between the first and second floors are what are known as the artistic departments, such as books, pictures, and embroideries.

The cloak, suit, millinery, ladies' and infants' lingerie, corset, and boys' clothing departments are on the second floor. Diderichsen's statue, "The Struggle of Liberty," is also on exhibition on the second floor. Pots, kettles, kitchen and tin ware are in the basement.

The members of the firm are Aaron Wechsler, Louis Wechsler, and Col. Peter H. McNulty, all of whom were formerly connected with the firm of Wechsler & Abraham, now Abraham & Straus.

The store will be opened to the public for business to-morrow.

Take advantage of New-York Central's half-rate excursions to World's Fair, Sept. 18, 27, Oct. 3, 7, 12, 16, and 24; only $20 round trip. Special train 9:20 A. M.—*Adv.*

RUSSIA'S NEW NAVAL STATION

FRANCE TO GIVE HER A FOOTHOLD IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Report Discredited in Germany, and No Fear Entertained of England's Co-operating with the Triple Alliance—The Hungarian Army Manœuvres at Guens Will Be the Largest Ever Witnessed—Emperors William and Francis Joseph to Review the Troops.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—It is popularly believed here that France has consented to allow Russia to establish a naval station on the French Mediterranean coast, but the question is, which port will be given up to this purpose. Rumor, having its origin in the newspaper, The Soir of Paris, says that Villefranche, the well-known port in the Department of Alpes-Maritimes, will be given over to the use of the permanent Russian squadron that the Czar intends to establish in the Mediterranean. This rumor, however, is not entirely accepted here, and it is questioned whether Villefranche, Ajaccio, the capital of the Island of Corsica, or Biserta, in Tunis, will be finally turned over to the Russians for their naval purposes.

The Mediterranean squadron of the United States once had the privilege to revictual and recoal at Villefranche. Russia, it may be pointed out, already has a naval depot there, to which is attached a hospital, so it would be no new gift nor in any wise significant to find the Czar's ships there once more.

Ajaccio has a good anchorage, and there is ample land area there on which to erect the buildings necessary to a naval depot, but Biserta, with capacities for becoming the first stronghold of the Mediterranean, and which, owing to the improvements recently made in its defenses by France, is already dreaded by Italy, would be a grant worthy of France's trust in her great ally. The joint occupation of Biserta by France and Russia would compel England immediately to strengthen her naval force in the Mediterranean, and would ultimately compel her to a close connection with the triple alliance.

The above summarizes the leagues of space devoted by the newspapers to articles, inspired and uninspired, arising from the projected visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon next month. The French newspapers serve up the visit of the Czar's fleet as if it were the most momentous incident in the history of the republic. The German semi-officiol newspapers are apparently trying to keep the French excitement at fever heat by giving prominence to every rumor that has a tendency in that direction, yet the newspaper pother belies both the political and diplomatic calm. Of official unrest there is none.

The consciousness of complete preparation gives to Germany a feeling of complete security while waiting on the yet unsurmisable event which will precipitate war. The Toulon demonstration will not do so. As a matter of fact it can be stated that Russia's acquisition of a naval station in the Mediterranean is absolutely discredited in official quarters, and England's co-operation with the Triple Alliance is now officially considered to be immeasurably further off than when Lord Salisbury pledged the aid of the English fleet to Italy if the latter nation should be attacked by France.

The Czar's Government has practically disclaimed responsibility for this furore in an official communication, declaring that to impart to the presence of the fleet at Toulon anything like an aggressive character would be an entire misrepresentation of the intentions of Russia. It was intended as a purely friendly courtesy toward France. While affirming that there is a certain interest between the two countries, this is not language precluding Russia from venturing on the establishment of a naval station in the Mediterranean.

Emperor William has left Stuttgart for Guens, where he will attend the Hungarian manœuvres, which begin to-morrow. Five army corps and three divisions of cavalry will take part in the manœuvres. They will operate between Guens and Mohach, and will be in the field for a week. No less than 142,000 men, with 264 guns, will be engaged. This will be the largest manœuvre array known, surpassing the great French operations in 1891, when four army corps and two cavalry divisions were in the field. The northern army corps will consist of three army corps, commanded by Marshal von Schoenfeld, while the southern army, under Marshal von Reinlander, will consist of two army corps. The five corps are drawn from the Imperial Army. One corps consists of purely mounted troops commanded by Archduke Joseph.

Emperor Francis Joseph, with a retinue of 292 persons, arrived at Guens to-night. He was accompanied by the Archduke Ferdinand, the heir to the throne; the Duke of Connaught, Archduke Carl Ludwig, Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Prime Minister, and all the other members of the Hungarian Cabinet. The small dirty town had been entirely repainted and decorated for the occasion. Only Hungarian emblems were displayed. No Austrian flags were visible. The town officials made a house to house visitation for the purpose of enforcing cleanliness and order. The town is crammed with visitors. Food is scarce and rooms hardly obtainable. Fifty florins is demanded for a bed. Picturesque crowds throng the streets.

Archduke Albrecht gave a banquet to the officers to-night. He congratulated them upon the coming of Emperor William, who, he announced, had promised to visit Buda-Pesth in 1894.

Two Opinions on Closing the Fair.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—There are many intricate problems involved in the proposition to keep the exposition open after Oct. 31 for any length of time, no matter how unanimous may be the action of the local Board of Directors at its meeting next Monday. One obstacle to be overcome is the unwillingness of many foreign Commissioners and exhibitors to remain any longer away from their homes than the contract between their Government and the exposition calls for.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—As Baltimore and Ohio Freight Train No. 71 was coming down the heavy grade yesterday near Foley, a small station west of Cumberland, Md., on the Pittsburg Division of the Baltimore and Ohio, it broke in two. The front of the train was stopped too soon by the engineer, the rear section crashing into it, throwing nine cars down an embankment. No one was injured.

—Major H. Capel Holden of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, England, and Lieut. Archibald I. Saltren-Willett of the British Royal Artillery are in Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of inspecting the Sponsel rapid-firing gun on behalf of the British Army authorities. The guns are being made at the works of the Pratt & Whitney Company.

—William Powell, a farmer living south of Higginsville, Mo., met Dr. Hartman, a leading physician, in front of the Post Office at Aultville, a small town near Higginsville, yesterday, and after the exchange of a few words they began firing at each other. Hartman was shot in the chest and killed. Powell was slightly powder burned in the face.

—The Commission of Bishops, Presbyters, and Laymen appointed at the last General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to revise the constitution and canons, which was announced to meet in Newport, R. I., yesterday, will not hold its session until November, when it will assemble in the See House, New-York City.

—The Hattie Earl, a three-masted schooner, went ashore at Michigan City, Ind., just outside the harbor, yesterday, during a very heavy gale. Her crew of five was rescued by the life-saving crew, but the boat is lost and going to pieces. She had a cargo of cordwood and was on her way from Lee's Pier, Mich., to Chicago.

Burglars entered the house of George Alling on Pleasant Street, East Hartford, Conn., Friday night and stole personal effects valued at $700 from the room of Carl de Mel, an actor boarding there. The property stolen includes a diamond ring valued at $250, two other solitaire rings, and a box of diamond scarf pins.

—William H. Droste, Deputy Marshal of Police in Baltimore, killed himself yesterday by cutting his throat with a knife, at his home, 1,415 Druid Hill Avenue. The dead man had been in poor health for months. He was fifty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

—A freight and work train were in collision at Clifton Springs yesterday morning while the freight was standing at the station. O. J. Hall of Canandaigua, conductor, had a shoulder broken, and Engineer Thomas Dugan of Canandaigua had a finger broken. The engines were not badly damaged.

—Amos Henford and John Anderson of Warsaw, Ind., two suspicious characters, were arrested at Grand Crossing yesterday, on suspicion of being implicated in the Kendallville train robbery.

—In the San Francisco Custom House, Friday, 100 tins of opium were found concealed under a closet seat.

—Burt Cornell was killed by lightning in a barn at Troupsburg, N. Y., Friday.

Centennial of Laying of Cornerstone, National Capitol.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the celebration of this event, the Royal Blue Line will sell excursion tickets to Washington, Sept. 16, 17, and 18, good to return until the 21st, at rate of $8.67 from New-York. Trains leave foot of Liberty Street, 9:00 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00, and 12:15 P. M.—*Adv.*

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

After a rise in the leading stocks of from ten to twenty points, the market has halted and begun to recede. Independent of other considerations, a rise as large as that would in itself justify expectations of a reaction, simply because the people who brought it about would want to turn such a goodly show of paper profits into cash. The talk, therefore, that the delay of the Senate in acting on the repeal bill is the cause of the market weakening is of little account. It probably never was expected by those who have kept best posted on the course of affairs at Washington that the Senate could be brought to a vote on the bill much before October. They used the great vote by which it passed the House, and the cheering effect it produced on the public, to push the bull movement along until they had the market in excellent shape on which to realize. They did realize, and judging from the present cheerful and altogether satisfied temper of one of the prominent operators in the movement, the results to him at least must have been highly satisfactory. There is reason to suspect it was from a consideration of the figures. Burlington was started from 72 and went to 86; St. Paul about 49 and went to 62; Northwest about 86 and went to 101; Rock Island about 52 and went to 66; and at the same time a rise of 20 points was scored on Lake Shore, 10 on New-York Central, and about 15 on Western Union. On other classes of stocks advances were as large and larger. In Sugar it was nearly 30 points; in Chicago Gas, about 13; General Electric, 18; Distillers, 12; and 10 to 12 in some of the other industrials. It is well to bear in mind that when the turn in the market took place it had very little halt, going right on up from day to day until the realizings of the past week checked the movement. Now considering that the country is still looking anxiously to the Senate to pass the repeal bill, and that this event may be expected in about two weeks, and that the final passage of the measure may be expected to produce as happy a feeling on the country as did the unexpectedly large vote by which it passed the House, it would be a little rash to assert that the advance movement of the market—as distinctly based on the effort to straighten out our currency system—has come to an end. There is the possibility, after a few days of halting and hesitation, that another lift may be given to the market in the way of discounting the passage of the bill through the Senate.

Assuming that the bill will pass—and those who should be well informed seem to have no uneasiness about the outcome; and assuming, therefore, that there is to be no further monetary disturbance on that score, it is plain that the speculative situation is about to be reversed in respect to the influences upon it of money. It was recently the currency contraction which brought down prices, and therefore money was the potent bear factor; it will soon be a bull factor. The growing accumulation of money and the lessening demands for it will make it very cheap and abundant. The low interest rates which capitalists will soon be confronted with will operate as a sustaining force for the stocks of properties which may be expected to lose earnings from the causes which make for cheap money—that is, dull business. Thus the law of compensation comes into operation. Dispatches from the chief centres of the country show that the process of money accumulation, or stagnation, is already beginning. Yesterday's bank statement was proof that it begun here. Begun only, for we are still some weeks distant from the point where deposits will exceed loans, instead of loans exceeding deposits, as they do now, about $15,000,000; and there are still over $34,000,000 Clearing House certificates outstanding, which draw 6 per cent. interest. Now, a bank which is using Clearing House certificates has to pay 6 per cent. on them, and, therefore, does not lend at less than that. Until the great bulk of the certificates are canceled, time money is not likely to become very cheap. It is stated that 80 per cent. of the certificates are on bills receivable, that is, represent loans to commercial houses. These bills should be falling due very largely within the next eight to ten weeks.

Just as soon as the money question is disposed of, the question on which speculation must turn will be the natural and legitimate one of railroad earnings. The Burlington declared its dividend recently; in the past week the St. Paul and Rock Island Roads declared theirs. They represent past earnings. What we have to consider is—what will the railroads do in the current fiscal year, the year from July to July, which is the crop year? Can they keep up the dividends they have paid for the year ending June 30 last? About ten weeks only of the new year have expired, and the loss of earnings, as compared with last year, is very heavy. We know what they earned and what they paid for the past fiscal year, and we know pretty well from their reports in what financial condition they have entered this fiscal year. Upon the prospects as they develop of what the roads will be able to do in the way of maintaining—no one talks of increasing—the same rate of dividends, the course of speculation in the stock market must necessarily turn. Without any desire to preach pessimistic views at this time, it must be confessed that these prospects are not brilliant. It is lucky for the Burlington and it is lucky for the Rock Island Road that in so much of their territory the corn crop is the best in the country. In other portions that crop and nearly every other crop is poor, as the August Government report makes painfully clear. Now, though the extraordinarily heavy losses in railroad earnings in July and August may be largely attributed to the sudden check to business caused by the money panic, which is now disappearing; yet, with scanty crops for the roads to work on during this year, there is nothing for them upon which to make up these losses, unless we may possibly except the Burlington and Rock Island, they having been lucky in the respect above mentioned. And incidentally, as bearing on general business and earnings, it may be pointed out that the Western Union report for the current quarter shows a falling off in net revenues of over $400,000. This was the company which, it will be remembered, was claimed to be so peculiarly constituted that what hurt every other business increased its.

A word may be said on a special matter. The Lehigh Valley dividend was passed at the meeting of the Directors of the past week. This is the first dividend to become due after the abrogation of the lease of the road to the Reading. Mr. Rice repeatedly asserted that the purpose of the connection of the two companies was to bleed the Reading for the benefit of the Lehigh Valley. His unsparing exposures of the purposes of the present Reading administration forced the hasty abrogation of the lease. Result—the Lehigh Valley having no Reading funds to draw on, passes its dividend. The public is getting light it never had before on the secret of the unfortunate Reading Company's perennial poverty. Some day the company will have a management which will manage Reading for Reading, not for the benefit of its competitors in the coal trade.

Castine Exceeded Sixteen Knots.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 16.—It was late this afternoon before the naval board was ready to announce the corrected time made by the new gunboat Castine in her speed trial yesterday. It is 16.032, and entitles her builders to the handsome bonus of $60,000.

The Castine will leave New-London for Bath to-morrow morning, and in about five weeks will be ready for acceptance by the Government. The ram Katahdin, now in course of construction at Bath, will not be ready for her trial here inside of a year.

RIO AGAIN IN DANGER.

Another Bombardment Threatened by the Revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Rio is in danger of another bombardment by the revolutionary fleet, according to a dispatch received by Secretary Gresham from Minister Thompson. The dispatch is dated yesterday at Petropolis, four miles below Rio, and reads as follows:

"Have been advised that merchant vessels have been ordered far up the bay by revolting squadron, apparently to bombard Rio."

The Navy Department is undecided about the cruiser Detroit, now in Hampton Roads awaiting her final trial, and she may be ordered to Nicaragua instead of to Rio. Her exact duty will be outlined after the completion of the trial.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 16.—Official advices received here from Rio de Janeiro state that the bombardment of the forts guarding the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, which was begun on the 13th inst., is continued at intervals, and that the fire of the rebels is returned from the forts.

The insurgents now have at their command nine vessels, and have been joined by the naval forces from Cobras Island, one of the principal defenses of the city. The garrison of Fort Santa Cruz remains loyal to the Government, but that of Fort Villegaignon has assumed and maintains a neutral position. The provisions of the forces at Fort Santa Cruz have run short. The insurgents have made several attempts to land, but in every case they have been repulsed.

Private advices have been received, however, to the effect that the rebels have succeeded in effecting a landing, and have seized the Arsenal and Custom House. These dispatches state also that the insurgents have captured Nictheroy.

President Peixoto is encamped at Santa Ana. The Brazilian Parliament has voted a loyal address to President Peixoto.

BICYCLE RIDERS LOCKED UP.

Seven Arrested for Not Carrying Lights and One for Reckless Riding.

The Twentieth Street Police Station was called upon last night to accommodate eight bicycle riders. For some time past Capt. Schultz has received complaints with regard to bicycle riders who run at random in different parts of his precinct. Last evening at roll call he instructed his policemen to keep a sharp lookout for riders who violate the law, and eight were arrested.

Seven were charged with failing to carry lights, while one was locked up for reckless riding. Following are the names of the riders arrested: George Burkhart, furniture dealer, Murray Hill Hotel; John Richards of 262 West Twelfth Street; Miss Hortilde Dour, a public school teacher, of 300 West Seventieth Street; Ernest Jennings, telegraph operator, of 9 Morton Street; Wallace Doremus, clerk, of Irvington, N. J.; Charles Jacobs, clerk, of Goshen, N. Y.; Thomas Doran, driver, of 272 Tenth Avenue; Peter Roset Cook of 263 West Twenty-fifth Street. The latter was charged with reckless riding. After being locked up for about two hours Miss Dour was bailed out.

Mitchell in Place of Coffin.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 16.—The Prohibition Republican bolting State Central Committee met here to-day to consider the declination of L. S. Coffin of Fort Dodge to accept the nomination for Governor tendered him on Sept. 5. He issued a long letter declining to be a candidate, but severely scoring the Republican Convention for the local option platform. The committee, of which B. F. Wright of Charles County is Chairman, decided to put the Rev. Benet Mitchell of West Side, Crawford County, on the ticket in place of Mr. Coffin. Mr. Mitchell is a very old man, a Methodist preacher who is not generally known.

MILHAU'S CALISAYA is a reliable tonic, appetizer and restorative, recuperating strength and appetite. Refuse so-called Calisayas. MILHAU, 183 B'way.—*Advertisement.*

A maiden dimpled, dainty, fair,
With hazel eyes and crumpled hair,
Was asked what was the height of bliss.
She promptly answered, "'Tis a kiss,
Provided that the kissers won't
Neglect teeth-cleansing SOZODONT."

MOST REMARKABLE

In its effects, and most useful in its application, the fragrant SOZODONT has become the most popular dentifrice in existence. 'Tis used and praised by everybody.

Sypher & Co., 5th Av. and 28th St., Importers of Antique Carved Oak and Gilt French and Italian Furniture, rare old Tapestries, &c.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

No buffet should be without a bottle of DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the South American appetizer and invigorator.

E. & W. "Leota," L. & W.
A FULL DRESS COLLAR.

MARRIED.

SHEDD—CRANDELL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1893, at the residence of the bride's brother, Auburndale, Mass., by the Rev. T. W. Bishop, Miss CLARE B. CRANDELL and Dr. OLIVER MORGAN SHEDD of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

DIED.

Bloodgood, Mary H. C.	Gurnee, May C.
Bunten, Annie M.	Macdonald, Harriet C.
Burrowes, Cornelia.	Parker, Tylee W.
Cowdrey, Jane H.	Roche, Mary C.
	Talcott, William.

BLOODGOOD.—On Thursday, Sept. 14, at Portland, Conn., MARY H. CARY, wife of Isaac Bloodgood of Flushing, N. Y.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Portland, on Monday, Sept. 18, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

BUNTEN.—Sept. 16, ANNIE M., wife of Chas. V. Bunten, aged 35 years and 4 months.

Services will be held at 661 6th Av. Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 4 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BURROWES.—At Biarritz, France, Sept. 16, CORNELIA, widow of Philip Burrowes and daughter of the late Rev. Wm. McMurray, D. D., of this city.

COWDREY.—Mrs. JANE H. COWDREY, widow of Nathaniel H. Cowdrey of New-York City, on Sept. 15, 1893.

Funeral from her late residence, "Wyndehurst," Edgewater, N. J., at 11:15 Monday morning, Sept. 18, 1893. Boat leaves foot of West 13th St., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Shadyside.

GURNEE.—On Saturday, Sept. 16, at her residence, 626 5th Av., MAY COE, wife of Walter S. Gurnee.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

MACDONALD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 16, 1893, HARRIET COYNE MACDONALD, wife of Archibald W. Macdonald, aged 27 years.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Sept. 19, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 155 Madison Av.

PARKER.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 15, at his residence, 7 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, TYLEE W. PARKER, aged 65 years.

Funeral from St. Luke's Church, Clinton Av., near Fulton St., on Monday, Sept. 18, at 2:30 P. M.

ROCHE.—Suddenly, in Chicago, Sept. 14, MARY CAROLINE ROCHE, daughter of Rev. John A. Roche, D. D.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, West 20th St., near 9th Av., Monday, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to be present.

TALCOTT.—At Goshen, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1893, WILLIAM TALCOTT, counselor at law, in the 51st year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's P. E. Church, Paterson, N. J., on Monday, 18th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers St. at 11 A. M.

KENSICO CEMETERY, HARLEM RAILROAD—48 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office 16 East 42d St. Telephone call 556,38.

Special Notices.

FUR CAPES AND JACKETS made to order in the latest styles. Alterations and repair work promptly executed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bargains in all kinds of Fur Capes, Neck Boas, Muffs, Rugs, &c.

L. T. MUENCH, FURRIER,
832 Broadway, between 12th and 13th Sts. Formerly Supt. with Harris & Russak.

New Publications.

ALL WHO CATER TO THE RETAIL TRADE are recommended to buy PHILLIPS'S ELITE DIRECTORY, 20th annual; contains 50,000 selected names and exact addresses of householders in New-York and vicinity; streets classified in numerical order; invaluable for forwarding invitation notices; you then reach the individual direct; $5. Brentano's and all booksellers, or from the publishers, W. PHILLIPS & CO., 81 Nassau St., N. Y.

BEST STRING OF CLASSIFIED NAMES ever printed in a book is PHILLIPS'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY, twenty-third annual publication; indispensable to all business men; $3. Brentano's and all booksellers, or from the publishers, W. PHILLIPS & CO., 81 Nassau St., New-York.

GOV. FLOWER AT THE STATE FAIR.

He and the National Guardsmen Were Thoroughly Drenched.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Gov. Flower stood for half an hour without cover of any kind in a pouring rain this afternoon at the State fair and reviewed 1,500 militiamen from various parts of the State.

The sun was shining brightly when the troops started, but just as they arrived on the parade ground a sudden shower came up and the men were drenched to the skin. Instead of ordering them under shelter, the commanding officer, Col. S. M. Welsh, Jr., decided to see it through, and it was a hard test all around. When the parade was over, the soldiers, who had been so trim in the morning, were bedraggled and covered with mud from head to foot.

The troops were the Tenth Battalion of Albany, the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies of Schenectady, the Twenty-first of Troy, the Twentieth of Binghamton, the Forty-fifth of Cortland, the Forty-eighth of Oswego, the Thirty-seventh of Geneva, the Forty-first of Syracuse, and the Fifth Battery of Syracuse.

Gov. Flower was tendered a luncheon at noon by the executive officers of the fair, and afterward made a speech to several thousand people. He talked in an interesting way about New-York State's agricultural exhibit at the World's Fair, which, he said, far surpassed all others. He referred especially to the State's victory over Canada in the cheese-making industry, and over California in wine. His speech awakened great enthusiasm.

Gov. Flower and his suite left for Albany at 6 o'clock.

NOT DUE TO "PROTECTION."

High Duties Have Not Made the Pottery Industry Prosperous.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—At the Ways and Means hearing to-day, Mr. Jerome Jones of the firm of Jones, McDuffee & Stratton of Boston, importers of crockery, made a decided impression upon the members by his argument in favor of a reduction of the duties on crockery, which he fortified, like a business man, with abundant figures and statements of facts. He also succeeded in parrying the thrusts of Mr. Payne of New-York, who assailed him with the cut-and-dried questions which the Republicans offer to all witnesses who do not come to ask for higher duties or the retention of the present high ones.

As most of the arguments made up to this time have come from the men who are in partnership with the Government, and do not care to lose their partner, Mr. Jones's talk was refreshing as a novelty.

Mr. Jones said he believed that the tariff had nothing to do with developing the pottery industry in the United States, but that labor-saving inventions had caused the business to become prosperous. Dealers found the present tariff law ambiguous. All they asked was a plain law that could be understood. They also desired the re-establishment of the damage allowance. Mr. Jones favored the appraiser system established by the McKinley act.

Warner Miller Not Dangerously Ill.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The report of Warner Miller's dangerous illness is unfounded. He came here some days ago from New-York to secure needed rest. The day following his arrival Mrs. Miller was seriously injured by being thrown from her carriage. Her head and shoulder were injured, and her system received a severe shock. Her condition remained critical for several days, during which Mr. Miller was in constant attendance.

Mrs. Miller is now slowly improving, and Mr. Miller is also recovering from the strain of her illness and his own exhaustion. He is able to be about.

Young Woman Jumped from the Train.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 16.—Miss Emma Powell, twenty-two years old, of Andover, N. J., jumped from a window of a passenger car on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Boonton, early this morning. Her guardian, who was escorting her from the World's Fair, missed her from the seat and caused the train to be stopped. The girl was found alongside the track in an unconscious condition and badly injured. She was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, in this city.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Respectable girl; first-class; in private family; no objection to assist with waiting; best city reference; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address, for two days, 13 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Smart young girl as first-class; or to do waiting in a small family; best city references. Address B. D., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Young girl; chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; has city reference; or would go as kitchenmaid in private family. Inquire at 119 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Young girl, and as waitress; private family; good city reference. Call at 469 Columbus Av., between 82d and 83d Sts.; Mrs. McDonough's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Chambermaid and Waitress.—Young Protestant in small private family; good reference. Call Monday, 321 West 44th St., ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl in small private family. Address Box 45, 101 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—French girl; or to wait on young lady and do plain sewing; best city reference. G. L., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Young girl, and to do plain sewing in private family; good reference. Call at 161 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Tidy, good girl; would do plain sewing or assist with washing; in a private family; city references. Call at 828 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—French lady and seamstress; understands dressmaking; good references. Address B., Box 105, Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—North of Ireland Protestant girl; lately landed; or as kitchenmaid. Call at 504 West 46th St., from 10 to 2; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young girl; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 266 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Neat colored girl; or as waitress; boarding house or flat; city reference. 38 West 67th St., Pollard's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Young French girl, just landed; or as nurse; does not speak English. 869 8th Av. Plessis.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Re-engagement by American gentlewoman, possessing experience and capability to elderly or invalid lady; would assist with housekeeping and be otherwise useful; moderate salary only; best references. Address Montgomery, Box 287, New-Canaan, Conn.

COMPANION.—By a young lady, speaking French and familiar with European traveling, as companion with a lady residing in this country, or with a lady wishing to travel; references exchanged. Address L. G., 13 East 32d St.

COMPANION.—Young woman to a lady and assist in light household duties. Address American, 17 Sylvan Terrace.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—Teaches English, French, music, drawing, and sews well. Faith ul, 321 48th St., South Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—Lady; about 30; single; refined; without incumbrances; references. Address A. B., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; French; in first-class private family; thoroughly understands all her duties in every respect; willing and obliging; first-class personal recommendation. Call or address Anne, 241 West 36th St.

COOK.—An experienced woman in a private family; willing and obliging; first-class city reference from last place. Address C. K., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Excellent; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; excellent baker; best city references; private family. Address R., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Respectable woman; first-class; in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best city reference; wages, $25; no washing. 206 East 59th St.

COOK.—In private family; is a Protestant, and has the best of city references; understands meats, soups, and baking. Address by letter, McKim, 263 West 40th St.

COOK.—Competent young Swedish woman; wages $25 to $30; good city reference. B. E., 101 West 42d St.

COOK.—A French girl; in private family; she does not speak English; good references. Address F. Tucoulat, 142 West 33d St.

COOK.—First-class; late reference; understands soups, pastry, baking of all kinds; can be seen until suited. 129 West 33d St., room 9.

COOK.—Colored woman, with first-class reference, as cook in a private family or boarding house. Call at 340 West 37th St., second floor, back.

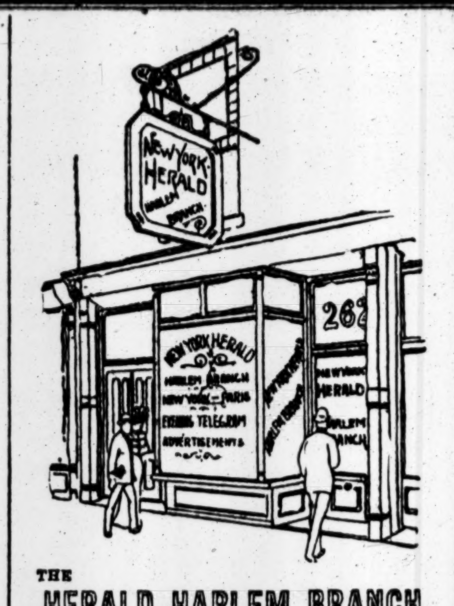
COOK—WAITRESS.—First-class German in a fine flat to do the entire work. Apply at 253 West 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small private family; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. Call at 169 East 33d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—Present employer wishes situation for a good woman cook whom he can recommend in all respects. Inquire at 2 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; city reference. Address G. C., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Young colored man with first-class reference; first-class. E. A. Rivers, 211 West 60th St.



THE
HERALD HARLEM BRANCH,
262 West 125th st.,
is open every evening until 10 o'clock for the reception of advertisements for the HERALD and EVENING TELEGRAM at regular rates.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a middle-aged, reliable American Protestant; bread and biscuit maker; small family in country; good home preferred to high salary; references. Address Mrs. M. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrées, game, and dessert; fully capable of taking full charge of kitchen and do marketing; five years' city reference. Address M. B., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—American woman in a gentleman's family; is competent to take charge of lower part of house and marketing; best city reference. Address F. R., Box 352 Times, Up Town, or can be seen at present employer's.

COOK.—First-class; French; in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her duties in all branches; good baker; not object to go a short distance in the country; good reference. D. D., 145 West 35th St., third floor.

COOK.—Competent woman; first-class; in private family; will assist with washing; best city reference; no objection to the country. Address A., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COOK AND BAKER.—Protestant woman; would do coarse washing; in a private family; good city reference. Address E. A., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COOK—First-class; private family; soups, fish, entrées, meats, game, pastry, desserts; thorough baker; city or country; references. 68 West 43d St., shoe store.

COOK.—Protestant woman; first-class; understands French, English, and American; where kitchenmaid is kept; city references. Call, Monday, at 802 6th Av.; third bell; no cards.

COOK AND BAKER.—By competent girl; private family; in city; will do coarse washing; understands her business; good reference. Address S. S., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By French girl, back from the country, in a private family; good reference. Olivier, 153 West 26th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands her business; best of city reference from last place. 260 West 36th St.

COOK.—First-class; understands dinners, luncheons; good baker; city references. Address 140 West 28th St., one flight, back, Room 2.

COOK.—First-class; go out by day; cook dinners or go out by week; first-class reference. 437 West 54th St., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; understands soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; excellent baker. W. L., 203 East 48th St.

COOK.—Reliable young woman; competent; in private family; good city reference. Address A. M. H., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands cooking thoroughly; best city reference. Seen Monday at 144 Lexington Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Reliable woman as first-class laundress, to go out by the day or week; good cook; can do any kind of housework. Seen Monday, 301 West 31st St.; ring twice.

DAY'S WORK.—First-class laundress to go out by the day in private family; best city reference. 334 West 37th St.; in grocery store.

DAY'S WORK.—Private family, laundress, by the day; best city reference. M. W., 206 East 41st St., Ward's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—Willing woman will do housecleaning, washing, and make herself useful at reasonable terms. Burns, 23o East 45th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable woman; clean offices or clubhouses; go out by the day; good city reference. Mrs. Hinchey, 100 West 50th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable young English woman, any kind of cleaning. Address 860 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments, well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles; call and judge for yourselves at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight up.

DRESSMAKER.—Knowing her business thoroughly, desires patronage of persons wanting the services of a strictly first-class fitter and select designer; accustomed to choice work; makes all gowns; moderate rates per day and week; town and country. Address Select References, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; engagements by the day; perfect cutter and fitter; young ladies' and Misses' dresses and evening gowns a specialty; best reference. Address M. R., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class designer of misses' and children's dresses; customers at home; orders filled on short notice; will call on ladies if desired; references. Address Frances, Box 396 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Very reliable; for Fall work; is a first-class cutter and fitter by Taylor's system; would go out for $2 per day or make the most fashionable suits at home; reasonable; dresses made over in style. Address Dressmaker M. B., 240 West 20th St., basement, near 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $3 a day or at home; perfect fit guaranteed, velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French ladies' tailor will make suits, jackets, riding habits, and every kind of garment at very moderate prices; perfect cut and fit guaranteed; Paris and London styles. Address P. Boccard, 450 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Parisian dressmaker, just back from Paris, to make elegant dresses from $8 up; guarantee best coupe and finish. Call at 44 West 26th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced child's dressmaker will go out by day; dancing, school, and other dresses in latest styles; reference. Address Mrs. Nichol, 235 East 51st St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; designer for Hollender, Best & Co. on ladies', misses' and children's dresses; by the day or at home; best city references. Miss M., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Thorough; by the day or take work home; reasonable; only first-class work; highest reference and all the latest styles. Address Thorough, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Accustomed to fine work; latest designs; long experience in cutting and fitting; would like few more day engagements. M. A., Box 22, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class work; reasonable prices; remodels equal to new; first-class reference. Mme. Dalliet, 960 6th Av., near 54th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; few more customers at home; all the latest styles at moderate prices. 366 West 58th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; out by day; terms, $3; tailor-made gowns a specialty. Mrs. M. A. Hall, 311 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; good skirtmaker; will also fix over dresses; wishes a few more customers. Address Box Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and designer by the day; formerly with White & Howard; reference. Dressmaker, 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by day; in private families, or would take work home; terms reasonable. 241 West 35th St., dressmaker's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent cutter and fitter; few more customers; or will go out by the day; Address L., 706 3d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—Teaches Parisian French thoroughly and very successfully; also competent teacher of German; would travel; highest school and city references. Mademoiselle, 30 East 22d St.

GOVERNESS.—Young French, first-class teacher, very well educated, in private family; for grown children; best city references. Address M., 223 West 18th St., care of Mrs. Toulet.

GOVERNESS.—Will take charge of children not under five years; teaches English, French, music, &c. For particulars, apply or write to Miss A. Walsh, 55 East 81st St., Madison Av.

GOVERNESS.—Highly-certificated German lady in a family; teaches German, English, French, music. G., 146 St. Ann's Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a Swiss lady, diplômée; afternoon engagement; English branches, French, German, music, and drawing; highest testimonials; many years' experience. Address Geneva, Box 172 Times Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a young lady of refinement and well connected; English and French; highest references. Address J. M. H., 208 West 134th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS, VERY SUCCESSful with backward children, desires a few more pupils. Exceptional, Box 401 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—French; best references. Apply at Woman's Exchange, 329 5th Av., 10 to 3.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly-educated North German lady in American family: German, French, English branches; excellent musician; diploma; references. Address F. R., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—(English certificated;) resident or visiting; teaches music, singing, French, &c.; excellent testimonials and city references. Miss Grigor, 192 President St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By a young English lady; or as companion in good family; English branches, music, needlework. D., 146 St. Ann's Av.

GOVERNESS.—Refined young English lady; English, music, drawing. K. K., Box 22, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Scotch lady, 35, where servant is kept, or as companion; thoroughly capable; good pianiste; willing to travel; references. S., 2128 Arch St., Philadelphia.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Energetic German lady; also to superintend servants; good home preferred to high wages. Address W. W., Box 71, 1,242 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored woman; or as chambermaid; city reference. Call at 239 West 124th St., fourth floor, front.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Reliable girl; will do some chamberwork; good city reference. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—Swedish; in a private family; best city reference. Address M. J., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Young Swedish woman; thoroughly competent in her work; good city reference. Address S. W., 106 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to go out by day or week; good references. M. K., 155 East 26th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Good, with first-class reference; the lady can be seen. 204 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Young girl; first-class; private family; good city reference. 220 East 120th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class seamstress; good dressmaker; no objection by day or month; in private family; competent in all duties; city or country; best reference. Address B. B., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Competent, active French Swiss Protestant of middle age; would assist with child or light chamberwork; in American family; best city references. Address Swiss, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced French hairdresser, dressmaker; all kinds of family sewing; take good care of lady's wardrobe; first-class city reference. Address L. C. A., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

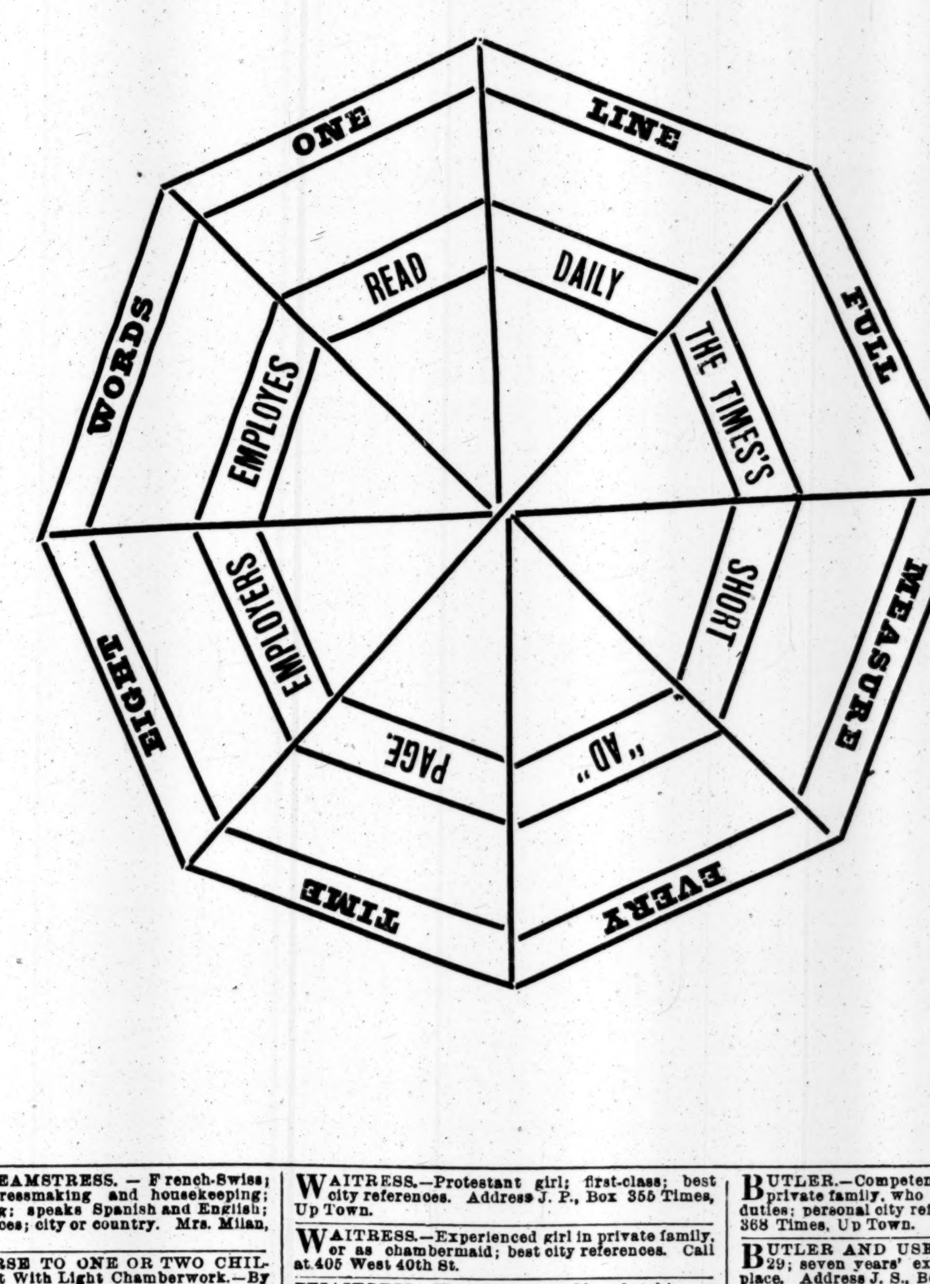
LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Competent French Parisian; good traveler and packer; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address Louise, Box 270 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—To travel; competent; speaks different languages; understands well to pack; experienced traveler; best references. Address T. S., 379 4th Av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—French girl; seamstress; for young lady; best city reference, Address L. V., 116 West 26th St., basement.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant girl; excellent seamstress; best city references. Address S. L., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—First-class; French; in first-class private family; thoroughly understands hairdressing and dressmaking; can take full charge of lady's wardrobe; no objection to travel; first-class references. Address M. N. O., Box 404 Times, Up Town.



MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—French-Swiss; understands dressmaking and housekeeping; willing and obliging; speaks Spanish and English; four years' references; city or country. Mrs. Milan, 140 West 25th St.

MAID OR NURSE TO ONE OR TWO CHILdren and Assist With Light Chamberwork.—By a competent young woman; first-class references. 222 West 38th St.

MAID.—French; competent in all her duties; good hairdresser; good references; wages $25. Address M. B., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—Middle-aged French lady to lady or growing children; is a good seamstress; references. C., 341 West 30th St.

MAID.—To take care of invalid lady, or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Address all letters 65 East 87th St. A. M.

MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Understands hairdressing, or to take care of grown children. Address H. F., 1,227 Broadway.

Nursery Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Educated German; experienced kindergartner; would take entire charge of children; good sewer; references. B. P., Box 190 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Thoroughly competent German for growing children; elementary branches, painting, plain sewing; willing and obliging. World, 341 West 30th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS TO GROWN CHILdren.—Young, refined French girl, (Parisian;) best of references can be given. Address M. L., 220 East 21st St., first floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Thoroughly experienced; French, kindergarten, needlework; entire charge of growing children; country or travel; best city references, Marguerite, 341 West 30th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced; understands bottle feeding; best references. At present employer's, 63 West 131st St.

INVALID'S NURSE.—First-class; lady or gentleman; just disengaged; best city references from first families and doctor. Mrs. Potter, 753 6th Av.

NURSE.—First-class infant's; where entire charge is required; middle-aged; thoroughly experienced in bringing up on bottle; prepares all baby foods; best city reference. Address K. H. M., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By reliable woman as first-class infant's; entire care from birth; experienced in bottle feeding; trained in sickness and all nursery duties; sews well; highest references. M. D. E., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Reliable Protestant woman as infant's; can take full charge; has the best of city references. Address G. A., Box 105 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced, highly-recommended man as invalid attendant; can give massage treatment. Address Kent, Box 252 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young German Protestant woman to children from 2 years up; best city reference. Address A., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced middle-aged French lady to take entire charge of children; good city reference. Address Julia, Box 351 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Competent German; takes care of baby; good city reference. 357 West 37th St.; ring Laven's bell.

NURSE.—Experienced; can take entire charge of a baby; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 133 West 60th St.

NURSE.—French girl (middle age) for infant; perfect experience; good references. J. B., care of Mrs. Parrot, 360 7th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By respectable Protestant person to wait on an elderly lady or invalid; good city references. Address J. A., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress and do light chamberwork or wait on lady; understands family sewing and has a good knowledge of dressmaking; by week or month; willing to go to country. Address Seamstress A. M., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID OR Wait on Lady.—Understands family sewing and dressmaking; by week or month; city or country. Address Seamstress, A. M., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—Would assist with chamberwork; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Address 527 East 13th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; will assist with chamberwork; city reference. Address A., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—French, for underwear and dressmaking; go out by the day. A. F., 1,227 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—Young Frenchwoman; will go out by the day. Address, by letter only, Mme. Coudray, 177 Waverley Place.

SEAMSTRESS.—Young German girl; understands dressmaking; city references. Address E. S., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—MAID, &c.—Two young girls: one as first-class waitress and parlormaid, other as first-class maid and seamstress or light chamberwork and sewing; would like to go together; willing, if necessary, to do the work together; private family; two days. 216 West 53d St.

WAITRESS.—Lady desires to find a place for a woman as waitress, chambermaid, or helper in private family; she is useful, obliging, and experienced in above capacities. Address E. F., 821 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—Young girl; first-class; thoroughly understands her business; well up in salads; two years' good city reference. Address S. C., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—CHAMBERMAID.—Two young girls, one as waitress, the other chambermaid, to go together; both first-class; good city reference. Address C. D., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By an Englishwoman in a small first-class family; thoroughly experienced in all branches; city or country. H. E., Box 114, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—Competent to fill butler's place; understands table decoration, salads, silver, &c.; wages, $30 to $35. Apply at Woman's Exchange, 329 5th Av., 10 to 3.

WAITRESS.—Young Swedish girl; or as chambermaid and assist with sewing in private American family; best reference. Call or address Anderson, 227 East 69th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good carver; best city reference. 256 West 41st St., one flight, back.

WAITRESS.—Competent young girl capable of taking a man's place, best of city references. 33 West 44th St., one flight up. Call Monday. K.

WAITRESS.—Competent young girl; capable of taking a man's place; best of city references. Call, Monday, at 321 East 43d St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—Neat German girl and to assist in chamberwork. Call at Mrs. Welsch's, 404 West 48th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—Respectable girl; or as chambermaid in private family; fully competent; city references. 1,313 3d Av., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—Protestant girl; first-class; best city references. Address J. P., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Experienced girl in private family, or as chambermaid; best city references. Call at 405 West 40th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; capable of taking a man's place; good reference. Address M. D., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—English woman; in small first-class family; thoroughly experienced in all branches; city or country. H. E., Box 114, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; private family; understands her duties thoroughly; takes full charge; wages, $22. Address M. H., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Competent young girl capable of taking a man's place; best of city references. Call, Monday, 239 East 79th St. Mahoney.

WAITRESS.—In private family; best city reference; present employment, 15 West 47th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—Respectable woman; will take home first-class family washing or respectable gentleman's washing, or go out by day; best city reference. J. Duffy, 208 East 36th St.

WASHING.—Respectable woman; family washing, or go out by day; best city reference. 220 West 17th St.

WASHING.—By good laundress to go out by the day, week, or take washing in; first-class reference. Inquire Janitor, 463 West 51st St.

WASHING.—Colored woman; by day or at home. 221 West 61st St. Johnston.

WASHING.—Respectable colored woman; home or day's work. M. S., 684 8th Av., second floor.

FAMILY WASHING.—25 cents to $1 per dozen. Mrs. M. D. Adkins, 110 West 26th St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—In first-class city or Winter resort hotel as assistant housekeeper or charge of linen room. Address K. L. C., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—Respectable woman; and to assist with chamberwork; best of reference. Call, between 10 and 2 o'clock, 188 East 73d St.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—Young French girl; best city references. Call, for two days, 331 East 77th St.

CATERER.—Respectable colored woman; understands her business; in a first-class house; good references. M. F., 217 West 35th St., fourth floor, Room 7, rear.

CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKING.—Fine hand work at home or to go out by day. Address M. E. M., 221 East 70th St.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—Young lady, experienced teacher of English, French, music, desires to fill her morning hours; three years' reference from last position. Teacher, 200 West 100th St.

MASSAGE.—Young Englishwoman, certificated as experienced masseuse, to ladies and children only; references from past patrons. Miss Williams, 132 West 34th St., from 12 to 2 and from 5 to 6.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate; in family to take care of invalid and make herself otherwise useful; sewing, &c.; references. Inquire 135 East 49th St.

POSITION DESIRED IN GENTLEMAN'S House.—Personal supervision of the health, education, and dress of children, and of every detail of housekeeping, buying, paying bills, &c. Address N. P. G., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

SECRETARY, AMANUENSIS, &c.—By a gentlewoman as secretary, amanuensis, companion, or chaperon, or would act in all capacities; also would take entire charge of a gentleman's house and family. Address L. J. B., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

SEAL SACQUES REDYED, REPAIRED, OR made into fashionable capes. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St.; 17 years with George Smith, London, and Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets fitted and made over, rugs mended, curtains made, and other upholstering work; city or country; formerly with Mr. Jackson; first-class reference. Address Miss Caldwell, Box 353 Times, Up Town.

WILL CALL ON LADIES TO SHAMPOO hair and make over bangs and switches equal to new; very reasonable prices. M. Chaffee, Continental Hotel.

WRITING OF ANY KIND DONE QUICKLY and legibly; visiting lists made out, invitations or circulars addressed, bills or papers copied. Address M. M. M., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER AND PARLORMAID OR CHAMbermaid.—Man and wife; English; ages, 29; in private family; city or country; both thoroughly understand their duties; butler understands salads, care f silver, and valeting; have excellent references from present and previous employers; will be disengaged first week in October. Albert Finn, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

BUTLER.—By a French Protestant; middle-aged; single; also good valet; understands his duties thoroughly; head man or single; seventeen years' first-class city references; no objection to going to any part of United States. Address E. G., 225 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—Thorough; Englishman; where one or more men are kept; understands his duties in every particular; two years' personal character; age 32; height 5 feet 11 inches. Address A. F., 162 East 23d St.

BUTLER.—Competent; colored; with second man or maid; thoroughly understands his duties in all branches; ten years' city reference; seven years with last employer. Address A. B., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR SECOND MAN.—First-class; by young Englishman; tall and good appearance; knows his business thoroughly; good valet; best city references. Address H. G., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, SECOND MAN, OR VALET.—By young Englishman in good family; first-class reference; tall and good appearance. Address J. K. B., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; age 34 years; first-class man; New-York city references. Address Ernest Lautier, 904 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly up to his duties; good character; age 27; height 5 feet 11 inches. H. Hart, care of Hon. Martin Brimmer, Woodrock, Pride's Crossing, Beverly, Mass.

BUTLER.—In private family; experienced Swiss man; first-class references; is thoroughly experienced man. Address R. E., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; in private family; highly recommended for his capacity and sobriety from last place; fifteen years employed in New York families. Address E. A., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Experienced; where parlormaid is kept, or single-handed; New-York, also Washington, reference; Protestant. Address J. J. Swietzer, 644 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly-competent Frenchman; aged 28; speaks English; is willing and obliging; good references. Address J. M., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Where two footmen or second man and parlormaid are kept; English; thoroughly competent; good city references. Address G. W., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Competent and reliable young man in private family, who thoroughly understands his duties; personal city reference. Address F. T., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND USEFUL MAN.—English; age 29; seven years' excellent reference from last place. Address J. S., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; where second man or parlormaid is kept; single; best city references. Address S. A., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By North German with city references. Address B., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; best city references; height, 6 feet. Address K. H., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID.—By competent butler; wife as parlormaid or chambermaid; well recommended. Address 252 West 26th St.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a Frenchman; twenty months' personal reference from last employer. Call or address Antoine, 158 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent; good references. Address C. C., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR VALET.—Advertiser desires to secure a place for young Englishman as butler or valet; good references. Address 341 West 86th St.

BUTLER.—English; has first-class English and American references; last employer can be seen any day. Address E. B. A., 388 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Protestant; thoroughly understands all his duties; first-class city references. Call or address 220 East 33d St., Dahlqvist's bell.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Young man can furnish first-class references; city or country. Call or address 234 East 37th St.

BUTLER.—A colored man, with strictly first-class reference, in a private family. Address M. B., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Reliable Swiss man; single; city or country; three years' reference from last place. A. L., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Englishman in private family or bachelor's apartments; married; good city references. Jenner, 403 West 48th St.

BUTLER.—Young man in private family; good reference. Address T. J. B., care Mrs. McLaughlin, 234 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—English; in private family; good references. Apply W. W., 351 4th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Young man who thoroughly understands his business; thoroughly reliable; best city reference. Call or address 1,056 3d Av., fourth floor.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; medium size; thoroughly understands his business; temperate; reliable; first-class city references. D. K., 751 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Respectable young colored man; married; in private family or to physician; willing and obliging; careful driver; best city reference. Address Chuins, 40 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—English; first-class man; age 28; good appearance; careful, stylish driver; first-class references. Address Thomas, 883 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; Scotchman; city or country; with A1 reference. Address M., 18 East 38th St., private stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—Young man; German; age, 21; experienced and well recommended. Call or address 152 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; married man; 38 years of age; first-class city driver; best of reference. Call or address R. T., 107 West 38th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Single; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good driver; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred; twenty-five years old; two years' best reference. M. C., 205 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent young man; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober and steady; height, 5 feet 9½ inches, and good looking; best English and American reference; two years in last place, four former, five previous. Call or address J. M., 134 East 40th St.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—By young single man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; is faithful, honest, and sober, which references will show; five years' best references from last employer; country preferred. Address S. B., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant married man; first-class city driver; thoroughly understands care of fine carriages and fast horses; twenty years' reference from last place. Call or address J. P. Mowbray's livery stable, 237 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe wants situation for his coachman; single; reliable, temperate; careful city or country driver; thoroughly experienced; understands garden, lawn; milks; willing; generally useful; can highly recommend. Merchant, 57 Park Place, store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Young man; single; thorough horseman; understands care of harness and carriages; good driver; first-class reference from former and last employers; strictly temperate, which recommendation will certify; city or country. Address J. M. S., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Married man; middle age; medium size; understands the proper care of horses, carriages, harness; has ten years' city and country reference; would be found willing and obliging. Address R. B., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Lady would like to find situation for her man; will recommend him as a thorough city driver, whom she can personally vouch for as to sobriety and honesty; disengaged Sept. 20. Call or address I. S., 39 West 44th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Young man; understands proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; sober, willing, and obliging; city reference. Call or address J. Rogers, 108 West 53d St., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; highly recommended; understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; careful city driver; personal reference; city or country. Address B. G., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Experienced single man; reliable in every respect; excellent city driver; industrious and sober; city reference certifying the same furnished. Address T. A., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can fully recommend him as very careful driver; thoroughly understands horses; honest and sober; married; country preferred. Address W. S., Post Office Box 3,309.

COACHMAN.—Englishman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; stylish city and country driver; seven years' best city and country reference from last employer. H. McG., 168 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Family giving up horses want situation for coachman; Englishman; medium size, good appearance; reliable, temperate; thoroughly understands his duties. Address J. W., Post Office Box 2,626.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Experienced man; thoroughly understands his business; seven years' reference from last place; city family; willing and obliging. Address L. M., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; highly recommended; understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; careful city driver; personal reference; city or country. Address B. G., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class man; English; best of references from some of the best families in the city; also capable of taking charge of any gentleman's stable. Call or address F. W., 584 Park Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—Married man who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful city driver; honest, sober, and obliging; three years' excellent city reference from last place. Address Veitch, 1,052 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class single man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference from families of distinction, who can be seen. Call or address J. F., 124 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Understands the business; obliging; has good reference; can take care of gentleman's place; city or country. Address J. K., 24 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; single man, 30; is thoroughly competent, sober, and reliable; first-class references; city or country. Address Coachman, Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman disposing of his horses desires to procure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Call or address 40 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; eleven years' city reference from one private family; disengaged on account of giving up horses; present family to be seen; city or country. D. Keefe, 130 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—Married man; is strictly sober; understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; can be highly recommended; city or country. W. Jones, 239 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands his business in all branches; eight years' best city reference; no objection to the country. Address T. R., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly experienced in care of horses, carriages, and harness. Address, at present employer's, T. K., 2,138 5th Av., corner 131st St.

COACHMAN.—First-class man, single, with the best of references from last employer, who can be seen; leaves on account of turning out horses. Call or address J. A., 584 Park Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—Young colored man; having disposed of my horses and carriages, would like to get a situation for my coachman, whom I can highly recommend. Address E. W. Smith, 1,661 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; single; understands his business thoroughly; five years' best city reference from last place. Address P. G., 134 West 39th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—First-class man; understands the business in all branches; highest references from former employer. H. Scott, 117 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants a situation for his coachman, who has been in his employ for the past twelve years; capable in every respect. Address M. B., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference; thoroughly reliable. Call or address J. C., 102 East 40th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By an Englishman; single; age 35; eight years' city reference; three years with last employer. Address J. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; married; thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference; four years in last place. Address C. H., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; age 27; six years' best city reference; city or country; no one need answer this but those who want a steady man. Address John, Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single man; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, &c.; first-class references; city or country. Address 107 West 37th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; takes care of horses and carriages; city or country; ten years' best city reference. Call or address 244 East 35th St. J. F.

COACHMAN.—By a good man; disengaged on account of employer turning out horses; will be recommended highly. Call or address J. F., 2 East 56th St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By a young French couple; would like to work together as a coachman and lady cook; city or country; good references. Address J. S., 35 Greenwich Av.

COACHMAN.—By a strictly-sober young man as thoroughly-competent coachman; first-class rider; best city reference. J. C., care Harris & Nixon, 13 West 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent young man as first-class coachman; strictly sober; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Address J. C., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; long experience in city driving; first-class reference. Address J. Kearns, 5 East 10th St.

COACHMAN.—By a German in private family; well recommended. Address John Wulff, 1,724 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; Scotch; married; first-class references; city or country. John Paul, 332 West 49th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Protestant married man; no incumbrance; is a good practical head gardener; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, hot and cold, and his business thoroughly; highest testimonials. Address Gardener and Florist, Box 143, Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; no family; thoroughly understands the management of a gentleman's place; first-class grape grower, roses, carnations, violets, fruits, vegetables, &c.; good references. Address D. F., seed store, 35 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no family; thoroughly understands the management of gentleman's place; first-class grape grower, roses, carnations, violets, fruit, vegetable, &c.; good references. Address R. W., 35 Glebe St., Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—By a practical man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; eight years' first-class reference from present employer. Address J. Gardner, Greenwich, Conn.

GARDENER-HOUSEKEEPER.—Man and wife; man can milk cows; wife as general housekeeper; good references. Address J. L., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—Single; can milk; would take care of gentleman's place in the country during Winter. O'Reilly, 333 East 35th St.

GARDENER.—By middle-aged German; married; no children; can take charge of all kinds of work on gentleman's country place; life experience; best reference. Address Gardener, 88 2d Av.

GARDENER OR USEFUL MAN.—Young Swede to take care of garden, lawns, horses, cows; drive, milk, and do general work; first-class references. E. B., 407 West 44th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Young man; understands his work, and make himself useful; is first-class driver and good pad groom; has best city reference from last place. Address M. K., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Grooms.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—In a private family; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good driver; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference. Address T. L., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good driver; best reference. M. C., 205 East 35th St.

GROOM OR USEFUL MAN.—Single; understands care of horses and carriages; sober, willing, and obliging. A. P., 614 3d Av.

GROOM.—Competent young man; lately landed; good reference. 32 East 32d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman in gentleman's private family; good valet; best city references. Address G. H., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands the care of brasses, silver, and all kinds of furnaces; willing and obliging; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Address J. R., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Young Englishman; or as fireman or porter; can run steam or hot-air furnaces; handy with tools; willing and obliging; references. Address W. H., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Swede; intelligent, reliable; speaking German; understanding a little English; in an English family. Apply to Gustaf, 14 Greenwich St.

USEFUL MAN.—Single; 36; lately landed; on gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and garden; can milk; not afraid of work. Address J. B., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Swedish young man in private family; is honest and obliging; reference. Address A. B., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—Gentleman tired of traveling wishes situation for his valet, who is first-class attendant; good courier; speaks several languages; has traveled all over Europe and both Americas; highly recommended; party or single gentleman. Address C. F., 58 West 57th St.

VALET.—To two or more gentlemen in chambers or club or private; thoroughly experienced Englishman; best of references. Valet, Box 19, 1,242 Broadway.

VALET.—By a competent Frenchman; speaks English; best references from last employer. Address Valet, 158 West 21st St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—Respectable young man in a private family as waiter or second man; first-class reference from last place. Address C. C., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

WAITER.—Neat young man, in private family; make himself generally useful; no objection to private boarding house; good city reference. Address John, Box 276 Times, Up Town.

WAITER—COOK.—Couple; Swiss; speaking French and English; in private family; man as waiter, wife as cook; Paris and New-York references. Address L. P., 114 West 21st St.

WAITER.—First-class; colored; has best city reference. Address Walter, Room 1, 218 West 62d St.

WAITER.—A respectable colored man; or as useful man around the house. T. S., 684 8th Av., second floor.

WAITER.—Young Swedish man; first-class; in a private family. Address L. C., 155 East 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, NURSE, OR VALET.—By a Swede; speaks English and German fluently; best personal city references; is member of the Swedish Ambulance Society. Address Nurse, 69 55th St., South Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 20, having a thorough knowledge of English, German, and French; good references. Address Bookkeeper, 1,338 3d Av.

COMPANION.—By North German; well educated; college graduate of Berlin. Address A., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

ELECTRICIAN.—Twelve years' experience; first-class wireman and dynamo tender; understands tubing, gas-lighting, burglar alarms, bells, fixtures. Address E. B., Box 197 Times.

ENGINEER.—American; in office building or apartment house; has license and best of reference. A. Cook, 2,979 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEMAN.—Middle-aged man; understands his business in every line; honest, sober, and obliging; city or country; best of references. Address J. M. S., 221 East 41st St., first floor.

MAN COOK.—Frenchman; first-class; in private family or in clubhouse; by the day, week, or month; keeps kitchen nice and tidy; wages moderate; best city reference. Jean Vautier, 237 West 30th St.

OFFICE BOY.—Seventeen, in a real estate or other office; good references supplied. Du Bois Schanck, 113½ East 31st St.

SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE AND MEDICO-GYMnastics.—Graduate; well recommended; treats rheumatism, paralysis, constipation, indigestion, corpulency, chronic diseases, &c. Inquire at 135 East 49th St.

POSITION AS SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, correspondent, translator, or similar work, by gentleman of education and experience; first assistant in large library; knowledge of literature and languages; willing to travel. R. Q. Darley, poste restante, Philadelphia.

PORTER.—Thirty; Swede; or as assistant janitor in office building; well acquainted with office work; first-class references. Address Swede, Box 200 Times.

USEFUL BOY.—Graduate from school; 14; in a wholesale house where he can advance himself. Address Advertiser, 222 East 75th St.

YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, LATELY LANDED, wants employment; good milker and understands the care of horses; also services good for private family; best references; strictly temperate. W. H. Jackson, 328 West 37th St.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Man and wife to take charge of gentleman's city residence where family goes away for the Winter; occupied in a similar position at present; will be disengaged Oct. 15. Address K. J., Box 141 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

CARE OF APARTMENTS.—Respectable young girl; care of gentleman's apartments; good cook and housekeeper in general; will be disengaged Sept. 29; wages, $16; first-class reference from present employer. Address A. A., 106 West 42d St.

CARE OF PLACE.—By Scotchman; married; full charge of gentleman's country place; highest city references for competency and integrity given. Address Scotchman, Box 218 Times.

CARE OF GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE OR as janitor. Address H. A. K., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—To assist with washing; German preferred; references required. Call, between 10 and 12, Monday morning, at 56 West 71st St.

LAUNDRESS.—Excellent; thorough shirt ironer; Protestant; German or Swede preferred. Call, 10 to 2 o'clock, Monday, 560 5th Av.

LESSONS GIVEN IN MASSAGE TO LADIES only by experienced person; quick method. Miss Williams, 132 West 34th St.

MIDWIFERY NURSING, AND MASSAGE school, 247 West 49th St.; terms reasonable; send for catalogue.

WAITRESS WANTED IN FAMILY OF TWO—One who thoroughly understands her business; accustomed to serve wines; care of silver and dress salads; must be neat in appearance; English or Scotch preferred; call Monday, 10 to 12, 3 to 5. Warrin, 100 East 17th St.

WANTED—Educated French or French-Swiss nursery governess for two girls, six and thirteen; must be good seamstress and understand dressmaking. Only those having first-class references. Address F. H., Post Office Box 477.

WANTED—A woman in a private family in the city as permanent seamstress; to sleep at home; must be competent on fine handwork. Apply by letter, stating references, to L. G. M., Post Office Box 66, Oyster Bay, L. I.

WANTED—First-class laundress, Protestant German preferred; wages $20; must have city reference. Apply before noon, Monday, 426 West End Av., near 85th St.

WANTED—A thoroughly-competent cook; must have the highest references as to character and ability. Apply between the hours of 11 and 1 on Monday morning at 5 West 56th St.

WANTED—German or English Protestant girl to care for older children, do light chamberwork and sewing; must have first-class reference. Apply, before 12 Monday, at 426 West End Av., near 85th St.

WANTED—A competent German or Swedish cook; $20; city references required. Apply, Tuesday, at 9 East 90th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

AGENTS TO SELL CHOICE SUBURBAN real estate. Experience and reference required. Maclay & Davies, 44 Pine St.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter.—Conversant with office work; man or woman; $15 a week; give specimen of long hand and type-written work, together with experience and references. Address B. C., Box 109 Times.

MANAGER.—Man of first-class ability, familiar with all details of real estate, thorough knowledge of repairing in all branches, twelve years' practical experience, wants management of an estate; moderate salary expected; first-class references and security. Address Estate, Box 208 Times.

USEFUL MAN—Must be well recommended, able to take care of furnace and wait on table. Address, stating former employers and wages, F. H., Post Office Box 477.

WANTED—A single Protestant man as groom; one who understands the care of cows and is willing to make himself useful. Apply, with certificates, on Monday between 12 and 1 o'clock, at 51 Wall St., Room 34.

WANTED, COACHMAN.—Colored man; single; good appearance; understands handling of horses, and make himself generally useful about house. Address S. S., Post Office Box 2,266.

WANTED—A competent butler; English preferred; best personal city reference. Apply Monday, between 10 and 11 A. M., at 9 West 17th St.

WANTED—A couple, butler and chambermaid, seamstress or butler-cook; first-class references. Apply E. T., Post Office Box 3,075, New-York.

INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

University of the State of New-York.

New-York School of Accounts.

TRUSTEES: James Yalden, H. R. M. Cook, Louis M. Bergtheil, F. B. Thurber, John L. N. Hunt, George H. Church, Thomas Bagot, Rufus G. Beardslee, Lucius M. Stanton, R. M. Chapman, J. B. Woodward.

A TECHNICAL SCHOOL, incorporated by charter of the University of the State of New-York, and under the auspices of the American Association of Public Accountants, for the purpose of providing special means of training, and correct and practical instruction in the knowledge and science of MODERN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE.

The Faculty, consisting of some of the best-known experts in the profession, is under the direction of JOHN L. N. HUNT, LL. D., Dean, and Professor of Law.

Course commences in October. Evening sessions will be held as soon as a sufficient number of applications is received. For prospectus and other information address THOMAS BAGOT, Secretary, 35 Pine St., New-York.

The National Conservatory of Music of America,
126 and 128 East 17th St., New-York.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.
Singing, Sept. 21, 22, and 23, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 5 P. M., and on the evening of the 23d. CHORUS, 8 to 10 P. M.
Piano, Sept. 26 and 27, 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M.
Violin, Viola, Contrabass, 'Cello, Harp, Sept. 28, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M.
Orchestra and all Wind Instruments, Sept. 29, from 2 to 5 P. M.
Composition, (Dr. Dvorak's class,) Oct. 2, from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M.
Dr. ANTONIN DVORAK, Director.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 38 WEST 59TH ST.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 116 WEST 59TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COLLEGE PREPARATION, FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
578 5TH AV.,
Corner 47th St.,
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.
Thorough preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia.
Primary Department.
WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

LENOX INSTITUTE.
Modern and Classical Collegiate School, Primary Classes and Kindergarten.
BOYS' SCHOOL, 336 Lenox Av., GIRLS' SCHOOL, 334 Lenox Av., near 127th St., New-York.
(Formerly called Sixth Av. Boulevard.)
Prepares thoroughly for business, all the leading colleges, and scientific schools. English is the language of the school. German is taught thoroughly as a mother tongue through the entire school. The sixth school year begins Sept. 18. Applications received after Sept. 1.
At the commencement exercises of Columbia College, held at Carnegie Hall on June 14, President Seth Low announced Alexander H. W. Zerban (age 16) of 334 Lenox Av., a graduate of Lenox Institute, as one of the three candidates who had just passed the best full entrance examination for Columbia College.
ANDREW ZERBAN, Principal.

MESSRS.
WILSON & KELLOGG'S SCHOOL.
No. 622 FIFTH AVE., near 50th St.
A school of High Grade, preparatory to any college, scientific school, or business. Gymnasium.
A CLASS FOR LITTLE BOYS.
Seventeenth year begins Sept. 28.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half, fourteenth year, begins on Monday, Oct. 2. The new building will be open for inspection on and after Sept. 15, and the Head Master or Registrar will be at the building daily to meet parents. J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

DWIGHT SCHOOL,
1,481 BROADWAY, NEAR 43D ST.
A superior preparatory school for boys. Careful preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and for the Regents' examinations. Fall term begins Sept. 25. Catalogues on application.
HENRY C. MILLER, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, } Principals.

RUGBY ACADEMY.
A Boarding and Day School for Boys at 92d St. and Central Park West, New-York City. Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Fourth year. Large rooms, extensive athletic grounds. Address CLINTON BURLING, Registrar. Reopens Sept. 28.

MOUNT MORRIS SCHOOL.
A '93 graduate wins $600 Columbia Prize for best entrance examinations.
Decided advances proposed for the new year.
Excellent primary instruction. Resident pupils.
Opens Sept. 26. 20 East 127th St.
FRANK CLIFFORD LYMAN, A. B., LL. B., Princ.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Founded 1633.
241 AND 243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Boys prepared for College and for Business. Primary department. Gymnasium. Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Reopens Sept. 28.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
NO. 9 EAST 49th ST.
Established 10 years.—Four departments. Gymnasium under competent instruction. Prepares for all colleges and for business. Building large, light, and well ventilated. Two resident pupils received into the Principal's family.
Reopens Oct. 2.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, CORNER WEST 72d St. and West End Av.—Nineteenth year commences Sept. 27; spacious new buildings; collegiate preparation; intermediate and primary classes; commercial department; military drill; large playground; gymnasium; boarding pupils received. Send for illustrated catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.) 74th year begins Sept 27. Boys fitted for college or business. Well-equipped gymnasium.
Primary department, under careful instruction.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

Weingart Institute, 22 AND 24 EAST 91ST ST., reopens on THURSDAY, SEPT. 21. Day School and Kindergarten for boys and girls and boarding school for boys. Prepares for colleges and business.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
103-5 WEST 82D ST.
A high-grade College Preparatory School, with Primary Department, Athletics, Military Drill. Number limited. Send for illustrated catalogue.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Principal.

YALE SCHOOL,
51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

WIENER INSTITUTE,
1,003 Madison Av., near 77th St.
Prepares for business and college. Day and boarding school for a limited number. Thorough courses in English, German, French, and Spanish.

WEST END SCHOOL.
SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.
For circulars address Chester Donaldson, Prin., 118 West 71st St.
Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL,
110 WEST 79TH ST.
Thorough preparation for college or business.
Will reopen Oct. 2. Circulars sent on application.
L. KEMP PROSSOR, (Oxon.,) Principal.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.,) Reopens September 28.
Thorough preparation for college or business. Number limited. Primary department.

IRVING SCHOOL, (BOYS,) 20 WEST 59TH ST. LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, M. A.
All departments. Gymnasium. Reopens Sept. 28. Office hours: 9 to 11, 5 to 6. Year book on request.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, (Catholic.)
224 West 59th St., Central Park.
Strictly select school for limited number of boys.
Rev. Jos. Hétet, D. D., S. P. M., President.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL. 12th Year.
417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2.
NO JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

NEW-YORK CITY, 423 Madison Av.
J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Principal at home after Sept. 18.

COLLEGE PREPARATION, CLASSICAL, scientific; limited class; individual instruction; moderate terms. F. CHASE, 137 West 49th St.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., REopens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited. Especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
ONE HUNDRED & THIRTIETH YEAR BEGINS TUESDAY, Sept. 26.
Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. Primary department, Gymnasium. Applicants examined on and after Tuesday, Sept. 19.
Catalogues at Putnam's and at the school.
Dr. B. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M. } Principals.

NO DULL TIMES AT PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President, 101 East 23d St., New-York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Walworth Business and Stenographic College, 108-110 East 125th St., near 4th Av.—Open day and evening. Students may enter at any time. Stenography, bookkeeping, commercial law, business arithmetic, correspondence, practical grammar, penmanship, and typewriting taught most thoroughly and practically by expert teachers. Separate ladies' department with large attendance. The Walworth College is the largest private educational institution in Harlem, where it was established in 1883. Send for circular or see City Directory, Pages 1,456 to 1,457.

A.—A.—FRENCH BY FRENCHMEN!
—13TH YEAR—
ECOLE PARISIENNE,
(late Sauveur School of Languages.)
A. MUZZARELLI, Principal,
Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in leading American and European cities. Best instruction, reasonable fee, term begins now.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF N. Y.
CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
Special and regular courses will open on Sept. 25th. For information and circulars apply at Room 28, University B'ld'g, Washington Square.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION. — Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evening; private instruction. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

BANJO, MANDOLIN INSTRUCTION; ALL lessons private; stage dancing taught thoroughly. EDWARD DOBSON, 1,399 Broadway, opposite Casino.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, (57TH year) reopens Sept. 26. Prepares for best colleges, universities, business. Catalogue on request. Elmer E. Phillips, N. C. Hendrickson, Principals.

MISS CARBIER, formerly with MISS DU VERNET. School for Boys and Girls. Reopens Oct. 4. French spoken. 52 EAST 30th St.

Young Ladies and Children.

MADAME A. C. MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 222 Madison Av., New-York, will reopen Monday, Oct. 2, 1893. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in history, literature, art, and French conversation; pleasant home for parlor boarders; English, French, and German primary department; fifty-third year.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York.
Re-opens Thursday, Oct. 5th. Primary, Preparatory, Academic Departments. College Preparation. All classes in charge of specialists.

THE REED SCHOOL.
6, 8, 10 East 53d St. 30th Year begins Oct. 3.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Resident;
Mr. J. Ramsay Montizambert, M. A., Head Master.
Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

WEST END AVENUE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Reopens Oct. 2.
MARTHA S. THOMPSON, Principal.
Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments; prepares for college, having entered pupils at Barnard and Vassar; studio under the charge of Miss Pitkin.
281 WEST END AV., CORNER 78TH ST.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Avenue.
Reopens Oct. 2. Number limited.
School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock.
Application by letter until September 20th.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL.
The school year begins Monday, Oct. 2. Mr. Cutler will be at the schoolhouse, No. 20 East 50th St., New-York, after Monday, Sept. 18.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
824 LEXINGTON AV., northwest corner 63d St.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL with KINDERGARTEN; 30th year opens MONDAY, Sept. 25.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Kindergarten and classes for little boys. Prepares for colleges, 711 Madison Av., cor. 63d St., and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., New-York. The twenty-eighth school year begins Tuesday, Sept. 26.

MISS ANNIE BROWN, SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 713, 715, 717 Fifth Avenue.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses.
Reopens Oct. 4.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
Successors to the Misses Green,
Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Av.—Sherman Square.

THE SIMMONS SCHOOL,
1010 Madison Av., 28 East 78th St.,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, Academic, Collegiate. Certificate admits to the leading colleges for women. Reopens Oct. 2.

THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 741 Fifth Av., Central Park Plaza.—Boarding and day school for girls. Both college-preparatory and finishing. Mrs. Salisbury personally in charge. New equipment. Reopens Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1893.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.
Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls; 31st year begins Oct. 4. MISS DAY, Principal, 34 West 40th St.

MLLE. RUEL.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. (Number limited.) 26 East 56th St.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 2. Pupils prepared for college if desired. 10 East 75th St.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 9. Miss Chisholm at home Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

MISS CROCKER.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. Primary and advanced work; classes for little boys. 69 East 52d St.

MISS SUSAN M. VAN AMRINGE.—School for Girls. Primary, intermediate, advanced departments. Preparation for college. Reopens Oct. 5. 106 East 38th St., near Park Av.

MRS. GRAHAM YOUNGS.—Home and day school for girls; reopens Oct. 4.
Class for boys. 40 West 45th St.

THE MISSES WREAKS.
School for girls. 21 East 74th St.
Reopens Oct. 3. Four resident pupils received.

MISS GAYLER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with kindergarten. Fifth year begins Wednesday, Oct. 4.
No. 174 West 86th St. New-York.

THE MISSES MERINGTON
French and English school reopens Oct. 2.
Resident pupils.
183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., reopens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

MME. DA SILVA,
No. 24 West 38th St., New-York City.
School for girls. French the language of the school and family. Will reopen Oct. 2.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 5th Av.
Thirty-sixth year begins Oct. 3.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Re-opens Oct. 4, 55 West 47th St.

MISS WARREN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Reopens Oct. 2d.
Class for boys in the primary department.

AT MISS PERRIN'S, 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Miss M. S. Morgan, Miss E. F. Gallaudet, Principals. Reopens Oct. 5. 24 East 22d St.

MISS BRAGG'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REopens Monday, Oct. 2; classes for little boys. 1,509 Broadway.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies and children, (founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

SAUSE'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, ADELPHI HALL, 52d St. and Broadway.
ALL THE LATEST DANCES. Send for circular.

Schools—City.

Young Ladies and Children.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
160-162 WEST 74TH ST.,
Will reopen Oct. 5 at the new specially-constructed FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Kindergarten conducted in FRENCH.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
128-130 East 58th St.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT..............Director
Acknowledged by artists and the press as the leading music school of America.
All branches of music taught.
Special department for beginners.
Pupils received daily from 9 A. M.—6 P. M. and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS until 9 P. M.
Catalogues sent on application.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets.
Unusual facilities for elementary work are offered by the equipment of the building 338 West 86th Street, adjoining the school grounds, devoted to primary classes of little boys and girls.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
With Kindergarten and Classes for Little Boys.
NOS. 647-649 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
The adjoining house, altered and refitted for school purposes, has been added to the building now occupied. Reopens Sept. 28.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, (EPISCOPAL,) 6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York. A boarding and day school for girls; COLLEGIATE, PREPARATORY, PRIMARY classes; prepares pupils for college examinations; twenty-sixth year begins Oct. 2.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.
CLASSES IN HIGHER ENGLISH.
117 WEST 58TH ST.

MADEMOISELLE VIDERE, 124 EAST 84TH St.—American-French school for girls; reopens Sept. 27; boys' class; kindergarten.

Schools—Brooklyn.

Young Men and Boys.

PRATT INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Day and evening classes will begin work Sept. 25.
HIGH SCHOOL.—A three years' course for both sexes, combining drawing and manual work with the usual studies of a high school or academy. Entrance examinations will be held Sept. 18 and 19.
DEPARTMENT OF ART.—Classes in freehand, architectural, and mechanical drawing, clay modeling, woodcarving, design, art needlework; also regular art course and normal course for training of teachers.
DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC ART.—Sewing, dressmaking, millinery, physical culture.
DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.—Normal domestic science, household science, hygiene and home nursing, public hygiene, cookery, laundry.
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—Algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, electrical construction, mechanical drawing, steam and the steam engine, strength of materials, machine design; carpentry, machine work, plumbing, house, sign, and fresco painting.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—Phonography, typewriting, bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, English, Spanish.
DEPARTMENT OF KINDERGARTENS.—Training class for teachers, mothers' class, special classes.
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES.—Free library, reading, and reference room. Classes in library training, literature, and cataloguing.
For further information, or for application blanks, apply at the general office of the institute, Ryerson St. F. B. PRATT, Secretary.

Schools—Country.

Young Men and Boys.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER ST., between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.
Examinations for admission on the 18th and 19th of September.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues, apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.
Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address
THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Girls.—A limited number of boys taken in the master's home. HERBERT D. PETTIT, M. A., Master. Lawrence, L. I.

SCHOOL, LIMITED NUMBER, 100 PER cent. in recent college examinations; home influence; delightful place near Sound. WM. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point, New-York City.

$155 YEARLY BOARD, TUITION; Seminary, girls; Military College, boys, young men. Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASantly situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

SEMINARY.—Special offer, free tuition, no profit, 38th yr.; send stamp; name Times; good board. No. Granvil, N. Y.

ELMWOOD SCHOOL, DARIEN, CONN.—$150 and $200 per year. Address M. J. DAVIS.

Young Ladies and Children.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
MISS DANA'S School for Girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

MLLE. GROSCHEL, (FORMERLY DIRECTOR of the Groschel Conservatory of Music, Brooklyn,) country home and school for girls, Suffern, N. Y.; one hour from city; English, Latin, French, German, music, art.

BAQUET INSTITUTE, SHORT HILLS, N. J.—French, English, and German school for girls. Pupils prepared for college or society.
HARRIET STUART BAQUET, Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

Teachers.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses, of all branches, supplied to universities, colleges, schools and families; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE'S AGENCY, Book Building, 150 Fifth Av., corner 20th St.

FRENCH TAUGHT BY AN EXPERIENCED, highly-recommended Parisian lady; class or private instruction; her own or pupil's residence. Mlle. GERY, 25 West 44th St.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER GIVES TWENTY piano or French lessons at pupil's residence; $12. Address Miss M., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

TEACHER.—Young lady; highest references; French, English, music; in school or families. Address L., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

B. KUTTNER, 2,023 LEXINGTON AV., (NEAR 125th St.,) teacher of German, French, and English; moderate terms; references.

SCHOLARS WANTED FOR PAINTING, drawing, and art embroidery. Moderate terms. Address A. KAISER, 58 East 78th St.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplômée; practical method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 61 East 41st St.

FRENCH GRAMMAR, CONVERSATION, literature. PROF. PARRAIN, 109 West 33d St.

Musical.

GUITARS.—C. F. Martin & Co.'s celebrated Guitars; also, Boehm, Meyer, and Albrecht Flutes, Tiefenbrunner Zithers, and Fairbanks & Cole's fine Banjos. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 19 Murray St.

AN EXPERIENCED SINGING TEACHER desires more young lady pupils; prices moderate; best references. Address A., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

FREE INSTRUCTION ON PIANO TO PUPILS commencing now; afterward $10 per quarter; hour lessons; beginners or advanced; European method. Address Box 259 Times, Up Town.

SCHARWENKA CONSERVATORIUM OF Music, 37 East 68th St.—Opens Monday, Sept. 18; examinations begin Monday, Sept. 11; 10—22, and 3—5; catalogues sent on application.

MME. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM, THE CELEbrated prima donna, resumed vocal lessons at studio, 146 East 34th St.

Dancing.

WALTZ AND ALL FASHIONABLE DANCES taught; private and class lessons; circulars; classes taken charge of in city or country. KNICKERBOCKER CONSERVATORY, 44 West 14th St.

Excursions.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.
The Seagoing Iron Steamboat
REPUBLIC
Celebrated for speed and staunchness on the Philadelphia and Cape May Route, will leave Stonington Line Pier (New) No. 36 N. R. at 9:30 A. M. for EACH RACE. There will be no overcrowding on the REPUBLIC. The number of tickets is strictly limited, and engagements for club members and friends will be filled in order of booking at $3.00 FOR EACH RACE at the OFFICE OF THE STEAMER, NO. 849 BROADWAY.

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Popular Excursions TO THE WORLD'S FAIR VIA THE PICTURESQUE ERIE LINES.
Special excursion trains of new and elegant passenger coaches with high-back seats leave New-York, Chambers St., at 10:15 A. M., and West Twenty-third St. at 10:10 A. M.,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 26,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30,
arriving in Chicago at 4:15 P. M. following day.
ROUND TRIP RATE $18.00 FROM NEW-YORK,
and proportionate rates from other stations. Tickets good returning on any train leaving Chicago within ten days, with privilege of returning via
NIAGARA FALLS.
These excursions will have the personal supervision of an experienced excursion agent of the Erie Lines. Uniformed porters will be on the trains to attend to the wants of the excursionists. Special coaches assigned to families and ladies without escort. Similar excursions Oct. 5, 9, and 18.
Excursion tickets can be obtained from ticket agents at 401, 261, 291, 849, and 957 Broadway; 196 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers St. and West 23d St. stations; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City station; also at all principal line stations.

WEST POINT, Newburgh, & Poughkeepsie
Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.......9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
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56TH, 57TH STS., AND 7TH AV.
The select fireproof family hotel of New-York City.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ALSO APARTMENTS ADJOINING,
Three to seven rooms furnished or unfurnished,
With or without hotel service.
William Noble, Owner and Proprietor.

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Large rooms en suite, with private bath, at fair prices, conducted on both the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

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16TH ST. & IRVING PLACE, NEW-YORK,
(one block east of Union Square.)
A QUIET HOTEL OF ESTABLISHED REPUTATION WITH A CUISINE OF NOTED EXCELLENCE. MODERATE TERMS FOR PERMANENT GUESTS.
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American and European Plan.
This house is fireproof and absolutely safe.
Parlors en suite, with porcelain baths.
SINGLE ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BATH.
DINING ROOMS ON TOP FLOOR.
BROADWAY AND 41ST ST., NEW-YORK.

HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK.
A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST ORDER FOR PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT GUESTS.
E. M. EARLE & CO., Proprietors.

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5TH AV. AND 33D ST., NEW-YORK.
A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Appointments and cuisine unsurpassed.
Convenient to the theatres, leading stores, and all places of amusement.
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A select family hotel with a "WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION," noted for its excellent table, large rooms, and HOMELIKE COMFORTS. VERY LIBERAL TERMS TO FAMILIES AND PERMANENT GUESTS.
C. L. BRIGGS.

THE SHERWOOD,
5TH AV. AND 44TH ST., WILL BE READY FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS ON SEPT. 20. ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK. AMERICAN PLAN.
GEORGE MURRAY.

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Madison Av. and 42d St., NEW-YORK.
One block from Grand Central Depot.
A family hotel of the best class, with special rates to permanent guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American and European plan.
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FORMERLY HOTEL DAM,
102, 104, 106 EAST 15TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.
Furnished and unfurnished apartments.
Rooms single and en suite, transiently or by the year. Hotel thoroughly renovated; new plumbing throughout.
JOHN CHATFIELD.

WHY RENT A HOUSE when you can have every home comfort and no cares! ! ! !
BEFORE YOU DO, SEE THE FAMOUS
SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
GRAND BOULEVARD AND WEST 71ST ST.
THIS NEW HOTEL HAS
large rooms, a superb location, and reasonable rates.
Two choice unfurnished suites to let by year.
Three choice furnished suites for the year or season.
American plan only. Early application necessary.
E. N. WILSON.

THE NEW ENGLEWOOD,
Englewood, New-Jersey.
A most delightful Fall resort. Only thirty minutes from New-York, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Hotel complete in all its appointments. Terms reasonable. For circulars and particulars address FRANK C. SAFFORD.

BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL,
OPPOSITE BOND ST.
Three minutes below Union Square. Location unsurpassed. Cable cars from the door to every theatre, fashionable store, and attraction in the city. The largest hotel in New-York and most comfortable in the world. American and European plans. Large and elegant rooms at moderate charges.
New-York and Boston. TILLY HAYNES.

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EUROPEAN PLAN.
Furnished Suites, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath. Restaurant and Café.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE, Prop.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

HOTEL NEW NETHERLAND.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
5th Av., 59th St. and Central Park.
The Model Hotel of the World.
Prices reduced for the Winter to suit the times.
Orchestral music, morning and evening.

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21 and 23 West 32d St., between 5th Av. and Broadway.—American plan; suites with bath and toilet; transients $2 to $3 per day.

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43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

HOTEL NORMANDIE,
BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.
European plan. Absolutely fire-proof. Desirable suites at reasonable prices for the Winter.

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14 AND 16 EAST 53D ST.
Apartments, furnished and unfurnished. Steam heat, elevator, and restaurant.

37, 38, AND 39 GRAMERCY PARK.
Desirable rooms, with or without board; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

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LINDO BROS.
Have a choice selection of Diamonds, fine Watches, rich Jewelry, and unique novelties.
Broadway, corner 29th St.

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Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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1.—PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER SECOND floor, (carpeted,) furnished or unfurnished, with board. 38 West 70th St.

1.—38TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large, handsome second floor; with or without private table; hall room; excellent board; reference.

2 WEST 34TH ST., OPPOSITE MANHATTAN Club.—Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms; also, rooms for gentlemen.

14 WEST 34TH ST.—Very fine rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, with board.

21ST ST., 34 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; families and gentlemen; references exchanged.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Pleasant rooms; generous table; everything first-class; privilege private park; references.

23D ST., 354 WEST.—Large, nicely-furnished back parlor, with large closets and private hall; good board; two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

25 EAST 46TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; parlor dining; references.

26 WEST 30TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished floor; two rooms and bath; board if desired; terms reasonable.

34TH ST., 11 WEST, NEAR MANHATTAN Club.—Handsome parlor floor; also, handsome suite of sunny rooms.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome rooms, in suites or singly; excellent board; references exchanged.

35TH ST., NO. 47 WEST.—Refined home with owner; large and small rooms with every comfort.

35TH ST., 6 EAST.—Elegant rooms, with first class board and attendance; reference.

37TH ST., NO. 49 WEST.—Very desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor floor dining room; references.

41 WEST 49TH ST.—Handsome rooms, singly or en suite; superior table; references.

46TH ST., 62 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor to rent.

46TH ST., 27 EAST.—A bachelor's apartment; also other rooms; breakfast if desired.

50TH ST., 61 WEST.—Second floor; large rooms; also third floor back, with board; references.

51ST ST, NO. 59 WEST.—Rooms en suite and single, with board; arrangements can now be made for the season; references.

55 WEST 82D ST.—Elegant large second and third floor rooms, with board; select and first-class.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references.

60 EAST 92D ST.—One or two well-furnished rooms, with good board, in private Jewish family, for gentlemen or couple seeking refined, congenial home.

72 WEST 46TH ST.—Tastefully-furnished second-floor suite, with private bath; parlor dining room; references.

75TH ST., 119 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor and other rooms; private baths; superior table; references.

104 WEST 79TH ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board; two blocks from L station.

114 WEST 70TH ST.—Second floor, en suite; single room; furnished or unfurnished; with or without board; private family.

123 WEST 47TH ST.—A large hall room, newly furnished; private family; gentlemen; reference.

127 MADISON AV.—Large and single rooms; handsomely furnished; excellent table; references.

434 MADISON AV.—Pleasant, sunny third floor, front room; large closets; also, hall room; references.

2,068-2,070 5TH AV.—Large, handsomely-furnished room; first-class board; choice location; terms reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, ACCUSTOMED TO REfined surroundings and superior table, occupying well-furnished house between 5th and 6th Avs., near Central Park, would like to dispose of second floor to a party willing to pay a fair price for something better than ordinary boarding house accommodations. Address C. P., Box 21, 1,242 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY (THREE ADULTS) occupying fine residence between 5th and 6th Avs., convenient to 50th St. elevated station, desire to rent, with board, handsomely-furnished second floor with every convenience; rare opportunity for gentleman and wife to enjoy comforts of home. Address C., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

A PARLOR, BACK PARLOR, SUNNY, AND bathroom; finished in highest style; handsomely furnished; finest table; private if desired; few doors from 5th Av.; $65 weekly. Address LENOX, 990 6th Av.

MADISON AV., CORNER, 24 EAST 75TH St.—Large, superior suites and single rooms; meals in apartment or table d'hôte; appointments first-class; elevator; Americans; references.

MADISON AV., 273.—Desirable rooms, with board; reference given and required.

MURRAY HILL.—Handsomely-furnished newly-decorated alcove room; also square room; all improvements. 363 Lexington Av.

WIDOWED LADY, SPEAKING ENGLISH, French, and German, having beautiful residence, furnished to perfection, 111 East 59th St., would like to meet select party to board her in part payment of rent, or some arrangement satisfactory to both parties.

Furnished Rooms.

4 EAST 43D ST., ADJOINING 5TH AV.—A large second-story room, with dressing room and bathroom adjoining.

12 EAST 29TH ST.—Bachelor apartments; choice rooms en suite or single; six-room parlor floor; modern improvements.

18TH ST., 113 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor; also, other rooms; house and location first-class; references.

45TH ST., 33 WEST.—Newly furnished apartments; also single rooms to gentlemen or married couples; reference.

54 WEST 37TH ST.—Back parlor; handsomely furnished; suitable for physician or dentist; private family; references exchanged.

130 EAST 95TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished parlor; suitable for physician; private house; references.

242 WEST 42D ST.—Elegant parlor and bedrooms, together or separate; gentlemen; private house, near Broadway.

317 WEST 48TH ST.—Furnished room; private house; reference required.

A.—BIJOU—BACHELOR'S SINGLE ROOM, with bath, &c., in bachelor apartment house; handsomely furnished; paintings, Turkish rugs, &c.; elevator runs all night; terms, $10 per week; located near 32d, Broadway and 5th Av.; breakfast served if desired; references. Address L. LIVINGSTON, Box 365 Times, Up Town.

AN ELEGANT THIRD FLOOR FOR GENTLEmen, in handsome private residence; furnished or unfurnished; four large, bright rooms and bath; appointments of highest order; seen Sunday or evenings. Address PARK WEST, NEAR 81ST ST., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

PARTY OWNING HANDSOME PRIVATE residence would let, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen delightful second floor of two large rooms; four windows and balcony, with dressing room and bath; open fireplace. Address PARK WEST AND 82D ST., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

PRIVATE FAMILY, WEST 44TH ST., WILL rent desirable second-floor square front room to gentleman; all conveniences; $9 per week; references. P. T., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY WILL RENT to two gentlemen (breakfast or full board optional) second salon floor, bath adjoining; ample closets; gas logs in both rooms; location, 76th St., between Central Park and Columbus Av.; house recently and elegantly decorated for occupancy by owner; an exceptional opportunity for those seeking a refined and delightful home; table and appointments in keeping. Address A. B., Box 150 Times.

THE BURLINGTON,
10 West 30 St.; handsome furnished rooms; meals à la carte.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY, A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

HOTEL WINTHROP,
125TH ST. AND 7TH AV. BOULEVARD.
A FEW SUITES OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH, FACING THE BOULEVARD DRIVE, TO RENT FROM OCT. 1.
DINING ROOM ON THE TOP FLOOR. THE HOTEL IS ONE BLOCK FROM THE ELEVATED, AND THE CABLE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

Rooms Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO RENT AN ENtire floor, unfurnished preferred, in private house, occupied by owner only, below 75th St., near Central Park; highest references given and required. Address Permanent, Post Office Box 2,699, city.

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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERT
BY THE SUPERB BAND OF THE
ENGLISH MILITARY TOURNAMENT
ASSISTED BY
MISS THERESA VAUGHN,
CORP. F. MOORE.
Stables, Horses, Guns, and Military Accoutrements on Exhibition.
ADMISSION, WITH SEAT, 50 CENTS
Seats in boxes, $1. Box office opens at 4 o'clock
TO-MORROW.
Among the features will be
Grand March Past, Tent Pegging,
Trooping of the Colors, Balaklava Melee,
Plaiting of the Maypole, Musical Ride,
Wrestling on Horseback, Combined Attack.
SEATS, $1, $1.50; BALCONY, 50c.; BOXES, $5, $9.

NIBLO'S.
Lessees and Managers.....C. & T. H. ROSENFELD
The greatest hit New-York has witnessed in years was achieved by the famous and only Liliputians in their new spectacular play,
A TRIP TO MARS.
Packed to the door. The New-York press has been unanimous in stating that a show of this refined and artistic taste was never seen before in this city. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Place.
GILMORE & TOMPKINS.......Prop's and M'g'rs
LAST WEEK
of Eugene Tompkins's Grandest
BLACK CROOK.
BUT EIGHT MORE PERFORMANCES.
TO-MORROW EVENING THE first performance of the Austrian juggler, MARDO.
Last Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. Evenings at 8.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
42d St., 41st St., and 8th Av. (near Broadway).
Manager......................Mr. T. H. FRENCH
Evenings at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
FIFTH MONTH OF THE
PRODIGAL DAUGHTER,
AN UP-TO-DATE SPORTING DRAMA, WITH
10 THOROUGHBRED HORSES IN THE STEEPLECHASE. 10
TUESDAY, OCT. 17,
150th PERFORMANCE!

Summer Resorts.

MAINE.

POLAND SPRING, ME.
"The wonderful development of Poland Spring is unparalleled."—N. Y. Tribune.
The celebrated Poland Water has a world-wide reputation.
Send for illustrated circular to
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PASSACONAWAY INN,
York Cliffs, Me. First season. Rates from ROMER GILLIS, Manager, P. O. & R. R., York Beach, Me.

NEW-JERSEY.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD,
NETHERWOOD, N. J.
OPEN INTO OCTOBER.
Forty-five minutes from Liberty St., Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Elegant brick structure. All modern conveniences. FRANK E. MILLER.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS
September the attractive month at
HOTEL AMPERSAND
Ten hours from New-York City, without change, and in direct connection with the West.
EATON & YOUNG, MANAGERS,
AMPERSAND, Franklin County, New-York.

PROSPECT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER. Location unsurpassed. 400 feet above the river. T. J. PORTER.

THE OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
WOODSTOCK, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
First-class in its appointments, excellent table, pure spring water, fine stabling.
Light conveyance from West Hurley Station to hotel.
A. A. NEAL, Manager.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

Autumn Resorts.

An Ideal Hotel at Last!
The Hotel of the World.
Seeing Is Believing.
Halcyon Hall, Millbrook, Dutchess County, New-York. Opened Sept. 14. Ninety miles from New-York. Elevation, 1,000 feet. Russian Royal Court Orchestra three times daily. Write Manager for illustrated prospectus.

THE KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
This popular Autumn resort will remain open until November. Less than three hours from New-York. Steam heat and all modern appointments. Send for circular.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

Winter Resorts.

MOTT HOUSE,
TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Open All the Year.
Forty-five minutes from Grand Central depot; special accommodations for permanent and transient guests.

Country Board.

LADY AND DAUGHTER RESIDING NEAR Newburg desire two boarders; house warmed; modern conveniences; telephone. Address Box 2, Newburg, N. Y.

Board Wanted.

WANTED—Entire second floor, with private bath and board, for small family between West 59th and 93d Sts. Address, stating particulars and terms, SELECT, 34 Church St.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN WILL GIVE MASsage for table board. Address N., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

Dry Goods.

A. F. JAMMES,
909 BROADWAY AND 13 WEST 30TH ST.
Special sale of ladies' four-button dressed kid and dogskin Gloves, positively worth $1.75, reduced to 89c. pair. Also, great bargain in ladies' silk Undervests, reduced to 49c., formerly sold for $1.25. Ladies' lace boot openwork Stockings, reduced from 75c. to 35c. pair. Largest assortment of novelties in Paris and Jewelry, Perfumery, Handkerchiefs, Stationery, &c. The celebrated Lavalliere Corsets, best fitting and most comfortable in the world, sold from 95c. up.

Lectures.

ARYAN THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 144 Madison Av.—The public lecture of SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, at 8:15, will be upon REALITY IN THEOSOPHY, by ALEXANDER FULLERTON.

Amusements.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
HOYT & THOMAS..........Sole Managers
TO-MORROW NIGHT at 8:30
MR. HOYT
WILL PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME HERE HIS SATIRICAL COMEDY
A TEMPERANCE TOWN,
With a carefully-selected cast, including MR. GEO. RICHARDS.
Beware of speculators.
Matinée Saturday at 2:15.

5th AV. THEATRE. MR. HENRY C. MINER, PROP'R.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
PRESS AND PUBLIC A UNIT IN PRAISE.
"In Mizzoura" is worth seeing for its character hits alone. —N. Y. Sun.
As Jim Radburn, Nat. C. Goodwin is a revelation. —N. Y. Herald.
TO-MORROW NIGHT—THIRD WEEK.
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN
IN AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S DRAMA OF CHARACTER,
"IN MIZZOURA."
Nat. C. Goodwin attains his greatest triumph in "In Mizzoura." —N. Y. Journal.
"In Mizzoura" is a piece that lingers pleasantly in the memory." —N. Y. Times.
SEATS ON SALE TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE

B. F. KEITH'S
NEW UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
ONE OF NEW-YORK'S HANDSOMEST
PLAYHOUSES,
Now Open
WITH
KEITH'S ORIGINAL CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
MERRY OPERA, REFINED VAUDEVILLE.
Noon to 10:30 P. M.—POPULAR PRICES.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE.
M. W. HANLEY......................Manager
Permanent Success. House Crowded Nightly.
DAN'S TRIBULATIONS.
BY EDWARD HARRIGAN.
MUSIC BY DAVE BRAHAM.
WEDNESDAY—MATINEES—SATURDAY.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 34th St., West of Broadway.
TO-NIGHT. GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
To-morrow Evening and During the Week.
THE GRAND BALLET, VERSAILLES.
SPECIALTY ARTISTS:
First Appearance in America of HARRIETT VERNON, England's Greatest Burlesque Artist.
The American début of AIMÉE LESCOT, Chanteuse Cosmopolite.
SENORITA TORTAJADA.
THE DELINA SISTERS TRIO.
THREE JUDGES. ENA BARTOLDI.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evg's, 8. Mat. Sat. 2.
TWO LAST WEEKS.
HOPPER | PANJANDRUM
Positively Last Week of
LOIE FULLER
IN HER MAGNIFICENT DANCE CREATIONS.

STAR THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15; Sat. Mat., 2.
SECOND WEEK OF
FREDERICK WARDE AND LOUIS JAMES.
THE LION'S MOUTH.
"A great success."—Morning Advertiser.
"Scenery was good."—The World.
"A piece of good literary work."—The Sun.
"Strong and well-balanced company."—The Press.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
CONTINUED ENORMOUS SUCCESS
RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY PACKING THE HOUSE 1492.
In Barnet & Pflueger's Merry Extravaganza. Full of novelties. Rice's Columbian Guards march. New daily hints from Paris by R. H. Macy & Co. Foyer Art Gallery open. 100th (SOUVENIR) NIGHT, OCT. 16.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av.
Evenings at 8. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
M. B. LEAVITT'S GRAND SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION,
SPIDER AND FLY.
NEXT WEEK, HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN..........Manager
"ANOTHER GREAT LYCEUM SUCCESS."
E. H. SOTHERN
E. H. SOTHERN
E. H. SOTHERN
in Paul M. Potter's brilliant costume comedy,
....SHERIDAN; or, THE MAID OF BATH....
....SHERIDAN; or, THE MAID OF BATH....
....SHERIDAN; or, THE MAID OF BATH....
Mr. SOTHERN as Richard Brinsley Sheridan.
AT 8:15. MATINEE THURS. AND SAT.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, FROU-FROU.
THURSDAY EVE. and SATURDAY MATINEE, CAMILLE.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, THE SOCIAL SWIM.
NEXT WEEK—THE BOSTONIANS.

CASINO. Broadway and 39th St.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25,
FIRST TIME HERE OF
THE RAINMAKER OF SYRIA.
COMIC OPERA IN TWO ACTS.
Libretto by SYDNEY ROSENFELD. Music by RUDOLPH ARONSON.
. Sale of seats begins Wed'day, Sept. 20, 10 A. M.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
ONLY 25c. TO-DAY.
Danko Gabor's Hungarian Band.
Every Afternoon and Evening During the Week.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

TONY PASTOR'S, 14TH ST. MATINEES TUES. AND FRI.
Dan Collyer and Nellie L'Estrange, Haines and Pettingill, Conway and Clark, McBride and Goodrich, Add Ryman, Phyllis Allen, Imro Fox, Little Sable, Musical Dale.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, TEXAS, CHINA, Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, Central America.—Special rates for freight or passage; choice of routes; private cars to rent; special tourist parties; free maps and pamphlets. E. HAWLEY, A. G. T. M., Sou. Pac. Co., 343 B'way, and 1 Battery Place, N. Y.

GARDEN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS.
3D BIG WEEK.
THE OTHER MAN.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
2D SUCCESSFUL MONTH.
LIBERTY HALL.
Evenings at 8:15. Regular Matinée Saturday.

STANDARD THEATRE...J. M. HILL, Manager
Last week but one of JANE, with Johnstone Bennett. | Third and Last Week. LOIE FULLER. 3d Edition. New Dances.
JANE. Every Night, 8:30, and Sat. Mat., 2:15.
FULLER. Every Night, 10:15, and Sat. Mat., 4:30.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL. B'way and 29th St.
Mats. Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.
LES FIGAROS, MARIE COLLINS,
MLLE. DELMORE.
GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th St.
To-night at 8:30. Matinée Sat'y at 2:30.
EDWIN CLEARY'S FRENCH CO. in the great "MUSICAL PLAY WITHOUT WORDS,"
L'ENFANT PRODIGUE.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
Fourth and last week. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
The latest and most successful of Irish plays,
GLEN-DA-LOUGH.
Monday, Sept. 25—Hallen and Hart, "The Idea."

BIJOU THEATRE. Broadway, near 30th St.
Nights, 8:30. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS,
THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY DIRECTORY.
Lots of bright new features this week.

DORÉ'S SUBLIME PAINTINGS, AT THE Doré Gallery, 7th Av., near 53d St. Sunday 2 to 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cts. Broadway cable cars pass the door.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA THEATRE
EDWIN KNOWLES & CO..............Proprietors
Commencing (To-morrow,) MONDAY, Sept. 18.
Every Evening—Matinées Wed. and Sat.
A. M. PALMER'S HOME COMPANY,
from Palmer's Theatre, New-York.
Monday and Tuesday Ev'gs and Wed. Mat. | Saints & Sinners.
Wednesday Evening. Double Bill. | A Pair of Spectacles and Mercedes.
Thurs., Friday, and Sat. Ev'gs and Sat. Matinée. | ALABAMA.
Sept. 25, THE SPORTSMAN.

FESTIVITIES IN MILLBROOK

THE NEW HALCYON HALL OPENED WITH A BRILLIANT BALL.

A Large Number of Well-Known New-Yorkers in Attendance—A Unique and Costly Country Inn for Summer and Winter—A Place Where Comfort and Elegance Are Combined — Beautiful Scenery and Health-giving Atmosphere.

MILLBROOK, Dutchess County, N. Y., Sept. 16.—It was a happy inspiration that induced Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Davison, Jr., of New-York to build their beautiful Halcyon Hall in this land of fertile valleys and towering hills, carpeted with luxuriant green. It is a country specially favored by nature, with a clear, sweet atmosphere, brimful of tonic qualities, and superbly picturesque scenery as far-reaching as it is varied. It is here that the fruits of the orchard, the products of the field, the lowing herd, the shepherd's flock, and the birds of the hennery approach as near as possible to the perfection of natural development.

Millbrook is a lovely and a restful spot. It has become a favorite resort with persons of means—mostly New-Yorkers—and its miles upon miles of well-kept roads are lined with fine estates, upon which are mansions of uncommon attractiveness. This charming locality may be fitly described as the Lenox of New-York. Here, at an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the sea, stands one of the most sumptuous country inns ever built. It is unique in its design, elaborate in its construction, and costly and tasteful in its interior finish. Much of the furniture, and nearly all of the pictures and curios which adorn its spacious rooms were collected by Mr. Davison during many years of travel in foreign lands. They reflect a cultured taste as well as a keen sense of the beautiful.

Two years of thought and care have been spent in the construction of Halcyon Hall. The aim of the owners has been to make it "a house wherein each hour shall contribute to each day pleasures such as make 'halcyon days.'" Mr. and Mrs. Davison propose to live in the house, and they have bestowed as much affectionate care upon its arrangement and its furnishings as though each guest were to be their own dearest friend. Besides luxurious sleeping-room accommodations for nearly 200 persons it contains ample piazzas, assembly rooms library, parlor, ballroom, music room, art gallery, reception room billiard room, and spacious halls. Each of the larger rooms contains an old-fashioned fireplace for wood fires. The main hall is a sitting room, inviting and spacious, where divans and easy chairs invite repose. The house is lighted by electricity.

Halcyon Hall is built in part of field stone found in the vicinity, as gray and substantial in appearance as granite. The upper part of the house is constructed of wood and painted in dark, but perfectly harmonized, colors. Spreading out, as it does, with its towers, wings, gables, and chimneys, it looks like some veritable old English hall. From a distance it presents the effect of massiveness and solidity in a very marked degree.

The spacious dining room is one of the chief attractions of the house. It is square, canopied by a quaint timbered roof, from which is suspended a number of antique lanterns of varied shapes and colors. At one end of the hall is a great fireplace, with wrought-iron screens and massive andirons. On each side of the mantel are tall, black Florentine oak candelabra 300 years old. At the opposite end of the hall is a superb Nuremburg window, constructed of leaded glass. This window is lighted by electric lights, and there the royal Russian court orchestra plays in a spirited manner selections of popular music during the dinner hour. The cozy nooks and corners with which the hotel abounds are so numerous that to speak of each in detail would require more space than this hurried sketch would warrant.

A scene of animation and beauty, enlivened by music, joyous with the laughter of handsomely-attired dames and maidens, and heightened in effect by the multifarious colors of fragrant flowers, gave warmth and brilliancy to this new country inn last night. The house was formally opened by a grand ball, which was largely attended, although the atmosphere out of doors was freighted with dampness. The proprietor, H. J. Davison, Jr., was a cordial host, and Mrs. Davison was a gracious and charming hostess. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Dieterich, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Davison, C. B. Davison, the Misses Davison, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. John Jansen Rhoades, Col. Frederick W. Jones, the Misses Jones, Eugene Goadby, Mrs. John D. Wing, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, Miss Wing, Miss Lanier, Miss Lena Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Crosby Brown, Mrs. Alden, Miss Anna Sprague, D. K. Bayne, Frederick W. Seward, James F. Ware, the architect of the house; James R. Hamaker, Mr. Sherry of the Lakewood Hotel, New Jersey; Dr. Richards, and Mrs. W. W. Wheelock, all of New-York, and Canon Hollan of the Canterbury Cathedral, England.

A party came up from New-York in a special car with George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central Railroad. There were C. J. Taylor, James B. Townsend, E. G. Burroughs, Frederick Phillips, H. Haswell, E. D. Beckwith, Dr. Elizabeth Johnson, John J. Spurgeon, William W. Lyon, Mrs. Earl D. Berry, and Miss Winifred T. Berry of New-York City; Miss Bessie Barton of Buffalo, George F. Dobson and daughter and H. Bridgeman of Brooklyn, and F. J. Wolfe of Albany.

Other guests were: W. H. Gilder and wife, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. B. I. H. Trask, Miss S. T. Sturges, Miss H. Sturges, Miss Lowber, Miss Harriman, Miss C. R. Rhoades, Miss Rhoades, Floyd B. Wilson, Miss Isabelle Tilden, Miss Howells, Frank R. Crumber, William Allen Butler Jr., David King, N. C. Howells, Jr., Thurlow Weed Barnes, and Mrs. R. A. Witthaus, all of New-York; Mrs. H. C. Hazen of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Smith of Greenwich, Conn.; Miss Smith of St. Augustine, Miss Roberts of Germantown, Penn.; the Misses Frieze of Buffalo, Mrs. Gloster Armstrong of England, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Dwight, Jr., the Rev. T. E. Lyall and wife, and Dr. J. O. Pingley, wife and daughter, of Millbrook, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tutt and the Misses Tutt of St. Louis.

After a delightfully-unconventional supper in the handsome dining hall, a few informal after-speeches were made. John J. Donaldson proposed the health of the host and hostess and an enthusiastic bumper was drunk in response. Felicitous remarks were then made by H. J. Davison, Jr., Col. F. W. Jones, Mr. Hurlburt, and James B. Townsend. Dancing went on until a late hour.

It is the intention of Mr. Davison to keep Halcyon Hall open all Winter. Under the management of Henry H. Valentine it will strive to deserve to bear its motto: "Thy happy clime is free and plenty knows and days of Halycon Rest." The house will undoubtedly become one of the fashionable Winter resorts for New-Yorkers.

Charged with Forgery Also.

A warrant was issued yesterday in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, for Frank Palmer, the young Brooklyn man who tried to commit suicide Friday because his love for Miss Fanny Finning, a Brooklyn young woman, was not reciprocated. He is wanted for forging the name of Edward Mowlen on two checks.

Mr. Mowlen is manager of a department in the dry goods establishment of Journeay & Burnham. Palmer, it is alleged, bought wall paper from Wolff Brothers of 838 Broadway, and gave in payment a check for $50, with the name of Mr. Mowlen signed to it, and received $24 change. Palmer is in Raymond Street Jail.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of "The Times" to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to "The New-York Times," Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure "The Times" of any of the dealers:

To the Publisher of "The New-York Times":

.....1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at.....o'clock to-day of the newsdealer at.....

.....

The reason assigned by him was.....

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Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of "The New-York Times."

B. Altman & Co.

To-morrow, Monday,

AUTUMN EXHIBIT

of high-class SILKS, SATINS, and VELVETS in the old English and modern French designs, EXCLUSIVE COMBINATIONS, and choice Oriental colorings.

Also, new weaves in fine BLACK SILKS, and the latest Parisian Novelties in high-grade

COLORED DRESS FABRICS,

DRESS AND CLOAK PASSEMENTERIES,

LACES,

RIBBONS, &c.

Also,

A fine selection of the new styles in

Cloaks, Wraps, Jackets, &c.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Av.

CARPETS.

New Fall Styles.

We call special attention to our new and extensive line of

ROYAL WILTONS,

(in exclusive designs.)

We believe them to be the best wearing carpet made.

WILTON VELVETS, BODY and TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, &c.

A Half Million Dollars' Worth,

All at Prices Below Competition.

Upholstery Goods,

Lace Curtains.

Our Fall importation of Curtains is complete in all the leading makes, consisting of Arabian, Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette &c.

We offer a special line of Nottinghams, Irish Points and Tambours at extremely low prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

HERALD HARLEM BRANCH,

262 West 125th st.

Ladies residing in Harlem who desire to advertise will find every accommodation provided at the HARLEM BRANCH OFFICE, which is most conveniently situated. Advertisements and subscriptions for the HERALD and EVENING TELEGRAM received at regular rates. Open every evening until 10 o'clock.

PERTINENT TO POLITICIANS.

It's a curious condition in which local politics is just now. A Tammany Assembly district leader cannot be induced to say, with any sort of positiveness, who will be nominated for any of the city or county offices. There is a good excuse for this. He does not know. It will take the meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee of Thirty, which will be held just before the City and County Convention, to settle the question.

There has been a renewal of the Patrick Divver boom for Sheriff during the week, but Mr. Divver is apparently making no moves in public. Under Sheriff John B. Sexton is, as usual, keeping very quiet. A number of the Tammany leaders regard him as the most probable nominee for Sheriff.

* * *

As to the judiciary, the public opinion is that both Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom and Judge Miles Beach of the Court of Common Pleas should be renominated on account of the excellent records they have made. It is a part of Tammany's often-avowed doctrine that judicial officers who have given good service should be retained, and up to date there is no indication that the managers of Tammany Hall are going back on their own theories.

Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court is regarded as certain to be renominated, but while many believe that Judge McGown of the same court will be renominated for another term, there are also many who think some one else, possibly Civil Justice Fallon, will get the place. But as to that nothing is settled. There is a general demand, however, for the renomination of the Judges of the higher courts.

* * *

As to the nomination for the office of District Attorney, there is much speculation and little or no information among the politicians. Upon the best available authority it was said yesterday that Mr. Nicoll had come to the conclusion that he did not want to run again and that he was in favor of the nomination of Assistant District Attorney Wellman as his successor. However, it is just as well to remember that Mr. Nicoll is known to be of the opinion that if he is not a candidate for renomination he should not make that fact known until the time comes for the nomination.

Controller Myers was the favorite during the week in the politicians' talk about the probable nomination for Controller. This was probably due to the fact that it is known that Richard Croker is very well disposed toward him.

* * *

James W. Boyle, the Tammany leader of the Ninth Assembly District, is of the opinion that the band concerts which have been given in Abingdon Square during the Summer have been of great benefit to the Tammany organization of that district. It was Mr. Boyle who succeeded in getting the Park Board to have the concerts in Abingdon Square. The last concert was given there last Wednesday night, and Mr. Boyle says at least 20,000 persons listened to it. Mr. Boyle, John R. Voorhis, George B. Deane, the Republican leader of the district; Jeremiah Pangborn, Col. Edward Gilon, E. J. Tinsdale, Alderman Patrick H. Keehon, and others were selected as a committee to call upon the Park Commissioners at their next meeting to thank them for the courtesy extended to the residents of the old Ninth Ward.

* * *

Gen. Martin T. McMahon, in the new Seventh District, is apparently certain of a renomination, according to the political gossips. These same gossips also say that Assemblyman Timothy D. Sullivan will be nominated for the Senate in the new Ninth District. Senator George F. Roesch is not a candidate for the Senate this year, but seeks the nomination for Civil Justice, to succeed Alfred Steckler. He expects to get it. Assemblyman Frank O'Donnell is the favorite in the race for the Senatorship in the new Tenth Senatorial District, but John J. Scannell, the leader of the Eleventh Assembly District; John C. Sheehan of the Thirteenth, and James F. Keating of the Fourteenth Assembly District, all of whom have election districts in the Tenth Senatorial District, have not as yet been heard from. Senator Jacob A. Cantor says he will not go upon the State ticket and that he is a candidate to succeed himself in the State Senate.

Joseph H. Stiner is expecting to get the Tammany nomination to succeed Judge Jeroloman as Civil Justice.

Assemblyman Roche is a candidate for the Senate, to succeed Senator John F. Ahearn, but it looks very much as if Mr. Ahearn would succeed himself.

* * *

The monument over the grave of John J. O'Brien, famous as the leader of the Republicans of the old Eighth Assembly District, will be unveiled next Wednesday. The John J. O'Brien Association will attend and participate in the ceremonies.

Crushed in His Boat's Machinery.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 16.—Capt. James L. Burriss, owner and commander of the dredgeboat Eclipse, met a terrible death on Bayou Lafourche yesterday afternoon. On the boat is a large number of cogwheels governing the dredge. To increase the friction, Capt. Burriss entered the box to throw resin on the machinery. While doing this his hand was caught in the revolving cogs. His arm was crushed into a pulp. Before assistance could reach the unfortunate man his head and right leg had also come into contact with the set of cogwheels.

Arrested for Passing Bogus Checks.

Albert Rehberg of 245 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Justice Haggerty, in the Ewen Street Court, yesterday, charged by Andrew Wieland of 221 Hamburg Avenue with passing two bogus checks. The checks were for $10 and $40, drawn on M. F. Robinson & Co. to the order of J. Rehberg. They were made payable at the Broadway Bank.

When the case was called, Wieland wanted to withdraw the charge, but was not allowed to do so. Rehberg pleaded not guilty and was admitted to bail pending examination.

This Party Gets a Bad Start.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 16.—The attempt to organize the new Liberal American Party here to-day was not a big success. Probably fifty persons, all told, attended the meeting called by J. Cook, Jr., a former Republican. There were no prominent politicians present and no attempt at organization was made, although it was announced that committees would be named and a ticket put in the field later on.

EHRICH BROS.

2d Week of the Great

CHICAGO SALE

THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND EVER HELD.

$2,000,000.00 WORTH OF DRY GOODS At About 47c. on the Dollar.

Such a mighty procession of people interested in buying first-class dry goods and everything pertaining to their household wants that thronged our buildings has never been witnessed before in this country or abroad.

EVERY ONE AT PRESENT STUDIES ECONOMY, AND EVERY SHOPPER WHO CAME TO OUR STORES WILL SURELY SEND FIFTY MORE.

Remember, over 7,000 Cases of high class Dry Goods, Cloaks, Upholstery, Silks, Furs, Hosiery, Underwear, Laces, Trimmings, Flannels, Blankets, Linens, Millinery, China, Housekeeping Goods, Furs, Shoes, etc., etc., AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN FIFTY YEARS.

COMPETITION ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE.

A rare chance to buy all your needs for the next twelve months.

SPECIAL CARD.—In leaving our establishment customers would do well to use the side exits on 22d and 23d Sts., so as to avoid being crowded.

A FEW IDEAS OF THE WAY GOODS WILL BE SACRIFICED.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

These Prices Tell Their Own Story.

RICHEST IMPORTED BROCADED SILKS, FANCY SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, RICH SATIN DUCHESSE WITH EMBROIDERED FIGURES, BASKET-WORK PLAIDS; IN FACT, ALL KINDS OF THE RICHEST SILKS IMPORTED, SUITABLE FOR EVENING WEAR, FOR CARRIAGE WEAR, FOR TEA GOWNS, FOR STREET DRESSES, &c.; SILKS WORTH FROM $4.00 TO $8.00 PER YARD, ALL TO BE SOLD AT..... $1.50

SILK VELVETS AND SILK PLUSHES, ALL STYLES, ALL COLORS. CHICAGO PRICE, $1.00; OUR PRICE..... .25

TAFFETA PLAID SILKS, HEAVY QUALITY, ALL SIZE PLAID, BEAUTIFUL COMBINATIONS. CHICAGO PRICE, $1.00; OUR PRICE..... .49

PLAID SILKS, SEEDED GROUNDS, 24 INCHES WIDE, RICHEST PLAIDS MADE, EXQUISITE COLORINGS. CHICAGO PRICE, $1.50; OUR PRICE..... .59

BROCADED SILKS, SMALL, NEAT EFFECTS, EVERY COLOR, LIGHT AND DARK, ALSO BLACK, WARRANTED PURE SILK. CHICAGO PRICE, 60c.; OUR PRICE..... .29

32-INCH WIDE DRAPERY SILKS, ALL NEW, RICH DESIGNS, LARGE AND SMALL FIGURES, CHICAGO PRICE, 75c.; OUR PRICE..... .39

RICH BROCADED SILKS, FOR EVENING WEAR, ALL BEAUTIFUL TINTS, FLORAL EFFECTS, MAGNIFICENT QUALITY. CHICAGO PRICE, $1.50; OUR PRICE..... .75

HIGHEST AND RICHEST NOVELTY SILKS IMPORTED; INCLUDE ALL THE NEW COMBINATIONS, STRIPES, DOTS, FIGURES, EFFECTS OF ALL KINDS. TOO MUCH CANNOT BE SAID OF THESE SILKS. CHICAGO PRICE, $4.00; OUR PRICE..... 1.50

BLACK SILKS.

These Prices Tell Their Own Story.

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE. CHICAGO PRICE, $1.00; OUR PRICE. .59

BLACK JAPANESE SILKS, 32 INCHES WIDE. CHICAGO PRICE, $1.00; OUR PRICE..... .59

BLACK SILKS.

These Prices Tell Their Own Story.

24-INCH BLACK FAILLE FRANCAISE. CHICAGO PRICE, $1.50; OUR PRICE..... .78

24-INCH BLACK BROCADES, RICH QUALITY. CHICAGO PRICE, $1.60; OUR PRICE..... .98

DRESS GOODS.

These Prices Tell Their Own Story.

44-IN. HIGH-GRADE NOVELTIES, EVERY YARD IMPORTED THIS SEASON IN ALL STYLES OF STRIPES, CHECKS, AND JACQUARD WEAVES; ALSO 48-IN. RICH FRENCH CLOTH PLAIDS. CHICAGO PRICE, $1.75; OUR PRICE..... .69

54-IN. ALL-WOOL CHEVIOTS, IN NEAT SMALL CHECKS; 42-IN. MAGNIFICENT ALL-WOOL CHEVIOTS, IN STRIPES, CHECKS, AND TWO-TONED "ONDULE"; ALSO 48-IN. ALL-WOOL STORM SERGES. CHICAGO PRICE, 89c.; OUR PRICE..... .39

54-IN. PURE WOOL DIAGONAL AND FIGURED SUITINGS, IN TWO-TONE EFFECTS; 48-IN. ALL-WOOL CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS, IN GRAY, TAN, AND GREEN ONLY. CHICAGO PRICE, 79c.; OUR PRICE.. .29

52-IN. STORM SERGES IN NAVY, BROWN, AND BLACK, AND 52-IN. FANCY KNOTTED STRIPE CHEVIOTS, IN GRAYS, TANS, &C., WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF ODD LOTS OF ALL-WOOL GOODS. CHICAGO PRICES, 50c. TO 65c.; OUR PRICE..... .19

Black Dress Goods.

These Prices Tell Their Own Story.

46-IN. ALL-WOOL SILK-FINISHED HENRIETTA, BRILLIANT LUSTRE, SAME AS SOLD ALL LAST WEEK. CHICAGO PRICE, $1; OUR PRICE.... .57

46-IN. ALL-WOOL FRENCH SURAH SERGES. CHICAGO PRICE, 70c.; OUR PRICE..... .47

52-IN. BLACK CHEVIOTS; ALSO, SECOND-MOURNING EFFECTS, IN GRAY AND WHITE. CHICAGO PRICE, 59c.; OUR PRICE..... .19

Everything possible will be done to accommodate the vast crowds which will attend. This will be an opportunity, when economy is uppermost in everybody's mind, to buy your whole season's supply of Dry Goods at the lowest price for many years.

NOTE. In addition to our already large staff of employes we will employ 900 extra attendants, so as to insure prompt service. Deliveries will be made by our wagons, or by express at our expense, to any point within one thousand miles.

We will cheerfully send goods C. O. D., but strongly advise paying cash and the taking of parcels when not too bulky, as our delivery system, no matter how large, will no doubt be very much strained.

SIXTH AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

WILLIAM VOGEL'S NEW STORE.

Almost Devoid of Decoration, It is One of the Finest in the Land.

Trucks and porters have been busy during the last few days carrying enormous quantities of men's and boy's clothing into the spacious ground floor of the new cable house at Broadway and Houston Street, which will be opened next Thursday by William Vogel & Son for the sale of everything required in a masculine wardrobe.

The magnificent salesrooms have a frontage of 128 feet on Broadway, 200 feet on Houston Street, and 128 feet on Mercer Street, thus occupying a floor space of more than 25,000 square feet, and affording abundant room for stock, for fitting rooms, and for the cutters' departments. All the manufacturing is carried on in the firm's factories in other parts of the city and suburbs.

On Broadway, the five show windows consist of massive sheets of plate glass, each 210 by 140 inches—the largest single sheets ever placed here or in Europe. Fifty sixteen-candle power incandescent lamps illuminate each window. The whole interior of the store is painted in a uniform, lustrous white, which is restful to the eye, and assists in disclosing delicate shades of color in the goods.

If the spacious ceiling were of a blue tint, its 1,200 electric lights would make it look like a couple of acres of the firmament dragged down and anchored in Broadway for the special benefit of William Vogel & Son's imposing enterprise. It is no exaggeration to say that theirs is the largest and best-fitted establishment of its kind in America.

Thursday, Sept. 21, has been chosen for the formal opening because it is the thirty-sixth anniversary of the elder Mr. Vogel's start in the clothing trade here. By his energy, enterprise, industry, and familiarity with every detail of the business he has built up an establishment that in itself is a monument more imposing than granite shaft or mausoleum.

SEVENTY-THREE-YEAR-OLD THIEF.

She Was Released from the Penitentiary Yesterday and Again Arrested.

Minnie Meyer, a seventy-three-year-old thief, was released from the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday after having served a six months' sentence. As she walked out of the prison she found Detective Price of the Central Office squad and Constable Warsinger of Linden, N. J., waiting for her, she being wanted in Linden for several larcenies.

She stole $600 from Clement Schwartz of Linden. She also swindled several farmers in different parts of New-Jersey. She came to Brooklyn in March, and stole a sealskin sack. She was arrested and taken to the Twenty-first Precinct, where, on account of her age, Capt. Hardy paroled her in the custody of Matron Belden of the jail.

She showed her criminal tendencies by stealing a sack belonging to Mrs. Belden, and from a pocket took a sum of money. It is for these crimes she has served a term in the penitentiary.

In the Adams Street Police Court yesterday the woman demanded an examination, and was remanded until Thursday.

William's Bridge Bond Sale Enjoined.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Justice Dykman to-day signed an injunction restraining the Trustees of William's Bridge from carrying out the terms of a sale of village bonds to the brokerage firm of Coffin & Stanton of New-York, pending a suit to set the sale aside. The sale was attacked by the taxpayers as illegal because privately made without advertisement. For the Trustees it was urged that the sale was legally made after advertisements failed to bring bids.

By the terms of the sale, Coffin & Stanton agreed to take the bonds, paying in monthly installments until $29,000 had been paid, they to get $1,000 worth of the bonds as a bonus. The brokers have paid over $10,000, part of which has been expended.

IN BISHOP HENNESSY'S HONOR.

Great Gathering of Prelates at Dubuque for To-day's Great Ceremony.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 16.—The investment of Bishop Hennessy with the insignia of his advancement to the head of the archiepiscopal See has brought a great number of Catholic clergy and laity here for the ceremonies, which will occur to-morrow.

Among the arrivals were Mgr. Satolli, with his interpreters and secretaries; Cardinal Gibbons and these two, together with Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, were at once taken to the Bishop's residence and appropriately entertained. The other Archbishops are Corrigan of New-York, Williams of Boston, Feehan of Chicago, Elder of Cincinnati, Ireland of St. Paul, Katzer of Milwaukee, Riordan of San Francisco, Chappelle of Santa Fe, and Kain of St. Louis. With these are twenty-five Bishops and prominent teachers from all of the Catholic institutes in the Northern States.

To-night there was a parade, with a review by the prelates near the cathedral, and a reception afterward. The ceremonies to-morrow will rank in pomp and splendor with the finest ever seen in this country.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

For *New-England*, probably showers to-night and Sunday morning, fair by noon, slightly cooler in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, high southwest winds, becoming northwest.

For *EASTERN NEW-YORK*, generally fair, slightly cooler in south portion, high northwest winds.

For *District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland*, and *Virginia*, fair, northwest winds. For *North Carolina*, fair, cooler on the coast, north winds, becoming variable. For *South Carolina*, fair, cooler, north winds becoming variable.

For *Georgia*, fair, cooler in southeast portion, northwest to north winds. For *Eastern Florida*, fair, slightly cooler in extreme north portion, winds becoming northwest. For *Western Florida*, fair, cooler, north winds. For *Alabama*, fair, slightly cooler in south portion, north to northeast winds. For *Mississippi*, fair, slightly cooler, except in south portion, northeast winds. For *Louisiana*, fair, slightly cooler, winds becoming northeast.

For *Eastern Texas*, slightly cooler in the interior, variable winds. For *Arkansas, Indian Territory*, and *Oklahoma*, fair, slightly warmer, winds becoming south. For *Tennessee* and *Kentucky*, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

For *West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania*, and *Ohio*, fair, slightly warmer, northwest winds becoming variable. For *Western New-York*, fair, high northwest winds, diminishing. For *Indiana, Illinois, Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota*, and *Iowa*, fair, warmer, winds becoming south. For *Missouri*, fair, warmer, winds becoming south.

For *North Dakota* and *South Dakota*, light showers Sunday afternoon or night, cooler, except stationary temperature in extreme east portion, southeast gales, becoming northwest. For *Nebraska*, generally fair, except light showers Sunday afternoon or night in north portion, cooler in west portion, south winds, becoming northwest.

SIGNALS are displayed on Lakes Ontario and Erie.

RIVERS.—The rivers will change slightly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.—The storm has moved from Ontario to the St. Lawrence Valley, increasing in intensity, causing gales along the lakes and in New-England. A second storm is central to the north of Montana, a pressure of 29.36 being reported from Swift Current. There are signs of a slight disturbance to the northeast of the Bahamas. The area of high pressure has moved from South Dakota to Southern Illinois, diminishing in magnitude.

Rain has fallen in New-York, New-England, and on the Middle Atlantic coast. The temperature has risen in the Northwest, remained stationary on the Gulf and South Atlantic coast, and has generally fallen elsewhere.

The Tennessee has fallen 3.1 feet at Chattanooga and the Savannah 3.5 at Augusta.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	64°	60°	3:30 P. M.	78°	67°
6 A. M.	58°	60°	6 P. M.	75°	63°
9 A. M.	63°	62°	9 P. M.	70°	58°
12 M.	70°	66°	12 P. M.	68°	55°

Average temperature yesterday.....61½°
Average for same date last year.....67½°
Average for same date last fifteen years.....67°

Old Man Thrown from a Carriage.

Benjamin J. Warner, an old man living at 81 Morton Street, Brooklyn, was thrown from his carriage in Flatbush last night and severely bruised. He was driving in a buggy across the Park Circle, on the Coney Island Road, when another vehicle came swiftly out of Prospect Park and ran into Mr. Warner's carriage, tearing off a wheel. The driver of the other vehicle drove off before an officer could arrest him.

DON'T RUN the risk of your cold getting well of itself; you may thereby drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent tendency, which may give you years of trouble. Better cure your cold at once with the help of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good healing medicine for all coughs, sore lungs and throats.—Advertisement.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Ladies' Paris Costumes,

Capes, Wraps and Jackets.

On Monday and during the week we will offer the latest novelties in Paris Costumes, Capes, Wraps and Jackets from Worth, Raudnitz, Felix, Sara Mayer, Paquin, Ernest Pasquier, Gilles & Co., Ulliac, Douget, Pingat, Fischer & Roberts, Stamler & Jeanne, Revillon, Chretien & Co., and many others, to which we invite special attention as being in artistic merit, richness, novelty of fabrics, and extent of collection the greatest exhibition of highest class Costumes and Garments ever shown in any one establishment.

Misses' Suits, Jackets and Newmarkets.

In addition to our superb assortment of Misses' Suits and Jackets for dress and street wear, we beg to suggest visits of inspection and comparison of our immense stock of Suits and Garments prepared specially for school wear, and recommend them as being made from best materials and trimmed and sewed equal to similar styles which if made to order would cost double the money.

We make no charge for altering Ladies' or Misses' Cloaks or Suits.

Millinery Department.

Commencing Monday we shall show our entire Fall importations of Millinery Goods, comprising the latest novelties in

Trimmed Hats, Bonnets and Toques;

Choice and exclusive novelties in Untrimmed Hats, Felt and Feather Plateaux, Jet Goods, Pins, Ornaments, Millinery Trimmings, Fancy Feathers, Birds, Quills, Aigrettes, Ostrich Goods, &c.

—embracing in their entirety a collection of Millinery Goods not to be found in any other house in this country.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

SECRETARY PHELAN'S PRIDE.

A Gay Envelope for the Ballots of Connecticut Voters.

HARTFORD, Sept. 16.—When the Nutmeg voter approaches the polls at the "little (town) elections" in October, he may fancy that it is a slice of the American flag, or a patch off "Brother Jonathan's" starry trousers, instead of an ordinary ballot that the State of Connecticut has provided for him to vote.

The curious feature of the thing is the envelope part of the secret ballot. The ballot itself is all right, spotless white in hue—emblematic of the purity of politics in the Nutmeg State—it's the envelope that's calculated to make the plain, single-hearted, unpretentious Connecticut voter dizzy with surprise and possibly æsthetic delight. That is no longer of a cheap, commonplace, vulgar, uninteresting buff color, but as beautiful as the Star-Spangled Banner and as gaudy as a peacock's tail. Inside it is as blue as a Summer sky, its outside is canary colored, and there's nothing like it in complexion, says Secretary of State John J. Phelan, "in the whole United States," or, most probably, in the isles of the sea.

That's the reason why the Secretary adopted the sky-blue-canary-tinted envelope for the Fall elections, Oct. 2, he says. "Because," he adds, "there can't anybody duplicate and counterfeit it.

"It was easy enough to reproduce the old-style buff envelope," says he, "which was just like the cheap, yellow envelopes common in the commercial world, and so it was possible to put up a fraud on the ballot." But, in the opinion of Secretary Phelan, it will take time, money, hard, patient forgery, and an artist in colors to produce a likeness of the Secretary's ballot masterpiece in "blue and canary."

This wonderful chromatic gem, which is to be used for the first time next month, seems to have been the invention solely of the Secretary of State, and just as soon as he concocted it he sat down at his office desk and penned an epistle to every town club in the State, saying:

"It has been determined to change the color of the official envelopes to be used in the coming elections from the color heretofore in use. You are therefore requested to destroy at your earliest convenience all the official envelopes (old style) now in your possession or control, in order that errors in voting may be prevented on election day by the use or the new instead of the old envelopes." * * *

The Town Clerks had somewhat less than a cord of the old buff envelopes, but faithfully they burned the whole raft of them this week, and the smoke thereof was wafted all about the State. The Plimpton Manufacturing Company is now busily turning out the lovely new envelopes, 400,000 of them, and just as soon as the job is done the Secretary will distribute them among the Town Clerks. In size they are 6 by 3½ inches, a trifle smaller than the discarded ones, and in order further to protect the ballot box against fraud and the voters against becoming cloyed in taste through the same color combination year after year, Secretary Phelan promises a brand new chromatic effect at each election, or, at least, until he runs short on colors.

The number of official envelopes allotted to each clerk is just double the number of voters in his town. There are 168 towns in the State, some of which, however, are so small that they never cast more than 100 ballots, even in Presidential elections, and at least more than one has less than 100 electors.

Profoundly Grateful

For Help Derived From Hood's Sarsaparilla

Symptoms of Cancer Removed—Rheumatism Cured.

"I am profoundly impressed with the medical virtues of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was threatened with cancer and disagreeable eruptions. Providentially I obtained a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and by the time it was gone the bad symptoms had all disappeared. I have used four bottles, and I believe it has

Saved Me from Premature Death.

I am now almost 73 years of age, and I work like a tiger. I knew that Hood's Sarsaparilla has had much to do with my vigor and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I do want the afflicted to know what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, and I feel it a duty to let people know in this way of the help obtained." REV. O. H. POWER, 2,924 Hanover Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.

Daniell & Sons,

BROADWAY,

(The Block) 8th & 9th Sts.

Are now showing a full and Complete Assortment OF Fall Novelties IN Silks, Velvets, AND Dress Goods.

We specially ask our patrons and the public to inspect our lines, which will be found full and attractive, and we call particular attention to the following

Special Prices

for Monday only:

50 pieces Black and White Striped Surah, 24 inches wide . . . . at 69c. yard.

100 pieces Crepe Chrysanthemum, all new shades, 27 inches wide . . . . at $1.19 yard.

50 pieces Imported Cheviots, at 89c. yard.

25 pieces Silk & Wool Novelties, at $1.00 yard.

30 pieces Mattelaine, in rich colorings . . . at $1.25 yard.

Millinery.

Elegant and Artistic Trimmed Bonnets, Turbans, Toques, and Round Hats.

Imported and from our own workrooms.

French Felt Untrimmed Bonnets Round Hats, Turbans, and Flats in all the new shades and shapes.

Flowers, Tips, Feathers, Wings, Plumes, Quills.

Black and White Birds.

Fine Fancy Feathers, Velvet Roses, and elegant fine Flowers for EVENING WEAR.

Novelties in Felt Plaques, shaded and two-toned, also plain colors, Spangled Edgings, Crowns, Bands, Wings, and Aigrettes, Bonnets, Toques, &c.

Ribbons.

A most attractive assortment of Imported Millinery Ribbons, in all the latest Parisian Styles, will be displayed on Monday.

White and Black and Ombre Effects in entirely new weaves and designs.

BROADWAY, 8th and 9th Sts., New-York.

Aid for Sufferers by Southern Storms.

The Maritime Exchange Southern Fund, for the relief of sufferers by the recent storms, has received the following additional subscriptions: Kremelberg & Co., $20; Bowring & Archibald, $20; M. & Q., $10; A. Lueder, $5; Eggers & Heinlein, $5. Up to date the subscriptions amount to $2,434.

The suggestion is made that articles of Summer wear, now generally discarded by men, women, and children, could be made very useful for clothing sufferers from recent storms in the South.

PAGES 9–16. SUNDAY, The New-York Times. SEPT. 17, 1893. PAGES 9–16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.

Haul Down That Flag!

FACTS

CONCERNING A CERTAIN

$2,000,000

ADVERTISEMENT.

First...The J. H. Walker stock is on sale in Chicago.

Second...It has not been offered in bulk to any one.

Third...Amount purchased by the New-York House, whose recent advertisement gave impression of a great transaction, was six hundred and fifty-one dollars—($651.)

Fourth...Great indignation is expressed by the creditors....The advertisement was not only misleading, but calculated to do them serious injury.

WE BELIEVE IN ENTERPRISE

BUT NOT

SUCH ENTERPRISE.

The Following

From One Of Our Foremost Merchants

Speaks For Itself.

In reply to many inquiries and for information of creditors of JAMES H. WALKER CO. I would state that the purchase from Receiver of said company by EHRICH BROS., who advertise two millions apparently from the Walker estate, amounted to SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE DOLLARS and SIXTY-NINE CENTS.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS,

Chairman Committee Creditors of J. H. Walker Co.

"The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay."

From the

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

and COMMERCIAL BULLETIN:

"CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—There is a great deal of indignation felt among the New-York and Chicago creditors of the James H. Walker Company over the advertisement printed in the New-York papers this morning by a retail firm on Sixth Avenue, in New-York, stating that it had purchased the entire stock of the Walker Company, amounting to $2,000,000, and would begin to-day to dispose of it at a great sacrifice........All goods sold so far have been disposed of through regular business channels, and the advertisement is false in every particular. Three-fourths of the stock, they say, is still in the hands of the receiver."

WE DON'T BELIEVE IN SHAMS.

FAIR SQUARE DEALING

may be out of the fashion for the moment

but is sure to win in the end.

IF THE "WALKER" STOCK

is to be sold in bulk

we will be among the first to hear of it.

We are one of the few

who have the cash to buy.

The "Walker" Stock

IS STILL ON SALE IN CHICAGO.

The stand that we take in this matter is without consideration of personal benefit.... It is simply a protest in the interest of the community against unfair methods that demoralize and degrade business.

Upholstery.

Who can show a stock to compare!

Who name such values!

GREAT OFFERING OF

SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS.

Five thousand pair—new and handsome—fresh, clean, spotless—at the following

Extraordinarily Low Prices.

AT 69 CENTS......79 CENTS......98 CENTS

Two thousand pair

White and Ecru—new designs full length worth One and Two Dollars.

AT 1.29......1.49......1.98

A thousand pair

White and Ecru—new designs full length worth Two fifty to Four Dollars.

AT 2.29......2.49......2.98

A thousand pair

3½ and 4 yards long—all new 54 to 60 inches wide worth Four, Five, and Six Dollars.

AT 3.98......4.98......5.98

A thousand pair

Honiton and Renaissance designs, worth Seven, Eight, and Ten Dollars.

WE INVITE INSPECTION OF

Antique Curtains,	$1.98 to $15
Irish Point Curtains,	2.49 to 20
Tambour Curtains,	2.98 to 30
Cluny Curtains,	3.98 to 25
Brussels Curtains,	9.98 to 50
Renaissance Curtains,	9.98 to 50
Marie Antoinette,	14.98 to 50
Louis XIV. and XVI.,	15.98 to 60

Sash Curtains—to match—$1.98 to $10.

Truth is mighty and will prevail!

Here are offerings

Truthfully Represented

Both as to

Quality and Price.

As quotations may lead many to suppose that this offering is of popular goods only, we would distinctly state that in this sale we feel compelled to offer our recent importations of Fine Dress Goods and Silks; our staple stocks of Blankets, Quilts and Comfortables, Flannels, Linens, Sheetings, and other Household Goods; our stock of Upholstery, Portieres and Curtains; Boys' Clothing, Misses' Suits, and Ladies and Children's White and Merino Underwear; Men's Furnishings, Hosiery and Gloves; in short the only stock excepted is the "Millinery," where we will also offer the finest assortment of Fall Bonnets and Hats that we have ever shown at opening of Season.

Dress Goods.

New Goods——New Goods Only!

All-wool Fancy Stripes, Plaids, and Serges—worth Forty cents,	29 cts
Shaded Suitings and wool Plaids and Checks—best colors,	19 cts
All-wool Scotch Mixtures; value 35,	19 cts
Fancy Wool Suitings—42 inches wide,	14½ cts
All-wool Debeiges, Cashmeres and Diagonals,	39 cts
Double-color Jardiniere Suitings—all wool,	34 cts
Fine French Henriettas—choice colors,	59 cts
Plain and Fancy Tailor Suitings—52 inch,	64 cts
Silk and wool diagonal Plaids,	73 cts
French Serges—all wool—extra wide,	77 cts
French Cashmere Plaids,	89 cts
Two-toned Silk and Wool Novelties,	98 cts
Scotch Mixtures—Stripes and Checks,	98 cts
Fancy Silk and Wool Bengalines,	98 cts

Housekeeping Goods.

Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins,	4¾c
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins,	5¾c
Yard-wide Shirting Muslins,	6¾c

BEST SHEETINGS.

White.		Brown.	
Ten-quarter,	19¾c	Ten-quarter,	18¾c
Nine-quarter,	18¾c	Nine-quarter,	17¾c
Eight-quarter,	17¾c	Eight-quarter,	15¾c
Seven-quarter,	15¾c	Seven-quarter,	13¾c
Six-quarter,	13¾c	Six-quarter,	12¾c
Five-quarter,	10¾c	Five-quarter,	9¾c

Muslin Sheets.	Best Quality
Ten-quarter,	Fifty-nine cents
Nine-quarter,	Fifty-five cents
Eight-quarter,	Forty-nine cents
Seven-quarter,	Forty-five cents
Six-quarter,	Thirty-nine cents

PILLOW CASES.

54x36,	17 cts	45x36,	15 cts
Extra Domet Flannels,	worth 8		4⅞ cts
Extra Canton Flannels,	worth 8		4⅞ cts
Fine Bleached Cantons,	worth 12½		8¾ cts
White Shaker Flannels,	worth 10		7¾ cts
Extra fine White Shakers,	worth 12½		9¾ cts
Scarlet Twill Flannels,	worth 25		19 cts
Extra fine Scarlet and Navy,	worth 33		25 cts
Fancy Mixed Flannels,	worth 25		12½ cts
Fancy-Stripe Tickings,	worth 23		15 cts
Blue and White Stripe,	worth 15		10½ cts
Extra Heavy Twill Towelings,	19 inch,		4¾ cts
All Linen—plain and twill,	17 inch,		7¾ cts
Check Glass—extra quality,	18 inch,		8½ cts
Bleached Huck,	18 inch,		10 cts
Heavy Bleached Damask,	56 inch,		23 cts
Fine Satin Damasks,	67 inch,		44 cts
Heavy Double Damasks,	66 inch,		57 cts
Extra fine Double Damasks,	72 inch,		69 cts
Fancy Two-toned Damasks,	60 inch,		49 cts
Lunch Sets—fancy border,	2½ yd. Cloth,		$1.98
Double Damask,	Extra fine,		2.98
Lunch Cloths—all linen,	2 yds. long,		79 cts
Lunch Cloths—all linen,	2½ yds. long,		98 cts

Table Covers.

8-4 Turkey Red,	79c	8-4 Cardinal,	98c
10-4 Turkey Red,	98c	10-4 Cardinal,	$1.17
12-4 Turkey Red,	$1.25	12-4 Cardinal,	1.48

Extra Heavy Table Felt.

54-inch,	24c	60-inch,	32c.

All Linen Napkins.

Five-eighth size,	per dozen,	49c...... 79c
Three-quarter size,	per dozen,	98c......$1.49

Great Sale of Towels.

Thousands of dozens

at the lowest prices yet quoted.

Huck,	18x36	10c	Damask,	20x44	11c
Check,	20x38	10c	Huck,	19x42	11c
Knot fge,	16x34	10c	Oatmeal,	19x36	11c
Damask,	knot fge	12½c	Knot fge,	17x35	11c
Huck, fringe	20x40	12½c	Damask, fge	21x44	19c

Ladies' Underwear.

New Goods——Best shapes——best finish!

Gowns with solid tuck yoke—emb'y trim—extra long—double yoke back........49c

Ladies' fine Muslin Gowns—fancy yokes—lace and emb'y—20 styles........89c

At $1.79....$1.98....$2.98....$3.98

Finest Nainsook, Cambric, and Lawn Night Dresses, trimmed with finest embroideries—were Three to Six Dollars.

Chemises—emb'y and lace, with insertings,	49c
Cambric Chemises—extra long—val and torchon lace, and emb'y trim,	89c
Drawers—emb'd or lace ruffles—yoke band........	29c
Drawers—fine lace, emb'y, and beading........	49c
Drawers—fine emb'y and val, medici and torchon lace—yoke band........	89c
Skirts—hem and tucks or cambric ruffle........	33c
Skirts—deep emb'd or cambric ruffle........	79c
Skirts—deep emb'd or lace ruffle—with and without insertings—yoke band........	98c

Ladies' Extra Size Undergarments

extra good muslin—perfectly made—as follows:

Drawers,	up to 52 band,	39 cents up
Chemises,	up to 52 bust,	59 cents up
Gowns,	up to 18 neck,	79 cents up
Skirts,	up to 52 waist,	98 cents up
C. Covers,	up to 50 bust,	49 cents up

LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR.

Silk Gowns—lace and ribbon trim,	$4.98
Silk Drawers—val lace—ribbon run,	98c
Silk Chemises—skirt length—lace trim,	$1.98

Misses' Department.

Cloth Gretchen Dresses—braid trim, 6 to 14 yrs........	$1.98
Cashmere Dresses—ribbon trim, 2 to 6 years...	2.98
Plaids and Two-toned Novelties—velvet trim..	3.98
Children's Reefers—pleated back, 4 to 10 yrs..	1.39
Kersey Reefers—pleated cape, 4 to 12 years...	1.98
Misses' Kersey Jackets—silk velvet collar.....	3.98
Broadcloths and Clay Diagonals, worth $12.00.	4.98
Children's Short Coats—new fancy cloths......	1.98

FURNITURE.

FALL SEASON, 1893.

R. J. HORNER & Co.,

61-65 West 23d Street

(Adjoining Eden Musee).

Are showing the largest and most varied assortment of Fine Furniture to be seen in America, including exclusive Novelties from London, Paris, Vienna, and Venice.

Visitors to New-York should include this display in their sightseeing. Fifteen spacious Show Rooms filled with the latest productions in the Furniture and Upholstery arts.

"From their vast stock of moderate-priced to highest-cost goods, R. J. Horner & Co. are enabled to furnish Houses and Apartments completely and promptly, and in whatever style desired. * * * Equally comprehensive, also, is their display of individual requisites for the Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bedroom, Library, and Hall.—Newspaper Comment.

All prices marked in plain figures, and the lowest that can be quoted for reliable goods.

R. J. Horner & Co.

FOUND MONEY IN THE STREET

FOUR BOYS SUDDENLY ACQUIRE TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It Had Been Lost by James Lynch, Tea Merchant—The Boys Say They Couldn't Carry Away All the Gold, Silver, and Bills—About $450 Accounted for—Where the Rest Is, a Mystery Which May Be Solved in the Harlem Police Court To-Day.

Four boys, the oldest fifteen, found $2,000 in gold, silver, and bills in Lexington Avenue, near Eighty-fifth Street, last Monday night. Three of the boys, accompanied by worried and tearful mothers, appeared in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning.

The boys were Edward Flynn, aged fourteen, of 169 East Ninetieth Street; William Dunn, aged fourteen, of Eighty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and James Kane, aged thirteen, of Eighty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. Charles McNulty, whose father is an assistant foreman in the Street Cleaning Department, and who is said to have been the most fortunate in the division of the find, was not present. On that account the hearing was postponed until this morning.

James Lynch, a tea merchant, living at 121 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, lost the money, but he was not in court to prosecute the boys, who had been arrested by Detective Farley, who happened to hear some of their companions talking of their gold mine. Mr. Lynch lost the money, which he carried in a paper bundle, while enjoying himself in the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

The three boys who appeared in court had about $50 in their possession, and young McNulty is said to have given his father $400. Where the rest of the money is is a mystery. The boys say they did not take it all from the sidewalk, and young Flynn says that, while he was hurrying home with his handful of bills, two young men stopped him and took most of it from him.

A reporter for The New-York Times called at the home of William Dunn yesterday afternoon and found his mother and sister nervous and wretched in their comfortably-furnished flat on the top floor at Eighty-fifth Street and Third Avenue.

"My boy came home to me that night," said Mrs. Dunn, "and, all excitement, told me he and some other boys had found a pile of money. It was a big lot, all gold and silver and bills. My boy's pockets were all stuffed out with what they let him take, and so excited he was he could hardly talk and tell me about it.

"Then he said he found it on the street. He said they took up all they could, but had to leave some on the street. He gave me $50.15. I have a son who's lots of trouble to me, him and his poolrooms. His little brother met him and gave him $5 for the poolrooms. I suppose I'll have to make that good when I go down to court in the morning. My little boy is an honest boy, and he gave me every cent he found.

"Now, don't you say I said so, but I think the Flynn boy has most of that money."

James Kane, aged thirteen, lives in a squalid four-story frame building at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The house has a leaning toward the avenue, so flimsy is its construction. It was white once, but now bears the colors of variegated mud.

Inside, beyond a battered, plain board door and a narrow, rough floored hall, is a flight of rickety stairs, whose leaning angle seems the correspondent of the pitch of the building. At the bottom of the stairs is an odor. Half way up there are several odors, rivaling each other in noxious intensity. On the first landing the air becomes more dense, and, when the top floor is reached, the visitor has a most practical pungent demonstration of the natural history proposition that hot air tends to rise.

The reporter's rap at a rickety door stilled two voices in the room beyond, and soon a man's guttural voice said "Coom in."

The room was small and dirty. Scattered around the floor was a mass of kindlings. There was no fire in the stove, and on it, some erect and some recumbent, were pots, kettles, and pans in various stages of uncleanliness.

On a worn and battered sofa sat a woman of about forty, stout and florid-faced, in a dress which an improvised belt and various kinds and sizes of pins held together. Opposite, on a chair, sat a man, and as the reporter entered he looked up and said:

"Hallo, Sur! Phat's yer bizness? Ye see, I'm related ter th' fam'ly. I'm here accidentally, all on account o' this poor lady, who has lots o' thruble."

"Sure, o' coorse I'm Jimmy's mother," said the woman in answer to a question. "And a good bye Jimmy is that," she continued; "and ye can go ask his empl'yer, Misther Weeks be name, and he'll tell ye th' same. Sure, don't th' bye bring me his three dollars the wake regler, like the foine lad he is!"

"Phat's wrong with Jimmy?" said the relative of the family. "Phat's Jimmy been doin'? Sure it's nuthin' to make his poor mother feel bad, I know that same. Oh, the poor woman, it isn't Jimmy that's troublin' her, for he's a rale good lad. It's her daughter that makes her feel bad and cry all day. It's blown up she was in that laundry, and in the hospital she is now."

The woman bowed her head on her hands and swayed to and fro with her elbows resting on her knees. Tears filled her eyes and she was silent for several minutes.

"Sorra a word of truth there is in that they say about Jimmy," then she said. "Not a cint did he bring me home, divil a cint; and if the bye had found all the money they do say, he'd 'a' bringed it to his mother. Jimmy's a good, fine bye."

"Now, will yez shtop a bit," said the man, "and let me tell the gintleman all about it. Sure, I never hurd of any such thing. Jimmy's a dacent bye. And if it's money he found, he'll not kape it from them that owns it. Tell the gintleman, Mrs. Kane—oh, the poor woman, it's grievin' she is for her daughter!—tell him what a fine bye Jimmy is and let him go ask his empl'yer. Find $2,000 is it? And they arrested him for findin' it! That's quare, ain't it? Sure, they'll get it back."

"I don't know nothin' about it," put in Mrs. Kane. "Jimmy never gave me a cint. He is a dacent—"

"Now, Mrs. Kane, let me talk. Sure ye know Jimmy is all right. Haven't ye got dacent, respectable frinds, and if the bye is in jail won't his empl'yer give him a good karracter and won't yer infloonshal frinds make it all right?

"Misther Reporter, you don't want to harm Jimmy, I know. His poor mother is grievin' for her daughter, and don't know phwat she's talking of. Jimmy never mint to kape any muney."

"Thrue for ye," said Mrs. Kane as the reporter was leaving. "Sorra a cint has Jimmy barrin' the $3 he has ter wurk hard for every wake. He's in jail, but he'll be out to-morrer. Say that for sure."

ARNHEIM'S

FALL OPENING,

1893.

WITH PLEASURE WE ANNOUNCE THIS SEASON'S OPENING, EXTENDING OUR CORDIAL INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC.

OUR DISPLAY OF SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, AND OVERCOATINGS, MADE EXCLUSIVELY FOR US ABROAD AND BY THE BEST DOMESTIC MILLS, FAR EXCEEDS THE DISPLAY OF ANY TAILORING HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

GOODS SOLD BY US ARE GUARANTEED TO WEAR SATISFACTORY, AS WE TEST EVERY PIECE OF WOOLENS.

WE SELL NO MATERIAL WITH EITHER COTTON, SHODDY, OR FLAX. MATTERS NOT HOW DECEPTIVE IT MAY BE CODDED IN WITH THE WOOL, WE CAN READILY FIND IT WITH OUR TESTING PROCESS.

WE ASSURE STILL A FURTHER TEST FOR OUR CLOTHING BY GIVING A WRITTEN GUARANTEE TO KEEP GARMENTS IN REPAIR ONE YEAR FREE OF CHARGE.

OUR CUTTING AND FITTING DEPARTMENT WILL ASSURE AN EASY AND PERFECT BALANCED GARMENT, WHICH CAN ONLY BE PRODUCED BY PRACTICAL CUTTERS.

RETURN GARMENT NOT SATISFACTORY—MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

OPENING BARGAINS.

FOR OPENING WEEK WE OFFER A SPECIAL SALE OF EXTRA FINE CASSIMERES AND WORSTEDS MADE BY THE AMERICAN MILL.

700 STYLES IN STRIPES, CHECKS, AND MIXTURES.

THESE GOODS ARE THEIR LATEST PRODUCTION. WE BOUGHT THEM AT HALF PRICE—WILL SELL THEM AT HALF PRICE.

Suit (TO ORDER) $20.

Trousers (TO ORDER) $5.

SEND FOR SAMPLES. OUR NEW FASHION PLATE IS READY, ALSO MEASURING BLANK AND TAPE MEASURE.

ARNHEIM'S,

BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.

BOWERY AND SPRING ST.

CUT IN TWO BY A STEAMSHIP.

The Tug Talisman Sunk by the Delaware—Narrow Escape of Capt. Winnett.

The tug Talisman, one of the best-known towboats in the harbor, was cut in two by the oil-tank steamship Delaware yesterday morning in the Gedney Channel. Capt. Charles Winnett, the master and owner of the tug, had an arm broken, and the fireman, Fred Freeman, was drowned. The tug sank immediately after the collision, and the crew was rescued with some difficulty.

The tug was cruising in the lower bay when she sighted a pilot boat that was dragging her anchors and was flying signals of distress. The tug gave her a line and was towing her to her station when the Delaware was sighted. Capt. Winnett blew one whistle, which was answered by the tank steamship, but instead of slowing up, as she should have done, the Delaware continued at full speed. Capt. Winnett was in the pilot house, and when he saw that a collision was certain he ordered the life raft to be loosened and made ready. As the men were trying to unfasten the raft, the tank struck the tug on the port side just aft of the pilot house and turned her completely over. The life raft was broken into a hundred pieces. Freeman, seeing that the collision was unavoidable, had run forward to escape the shock when he was struck by some flying timbers, and he was never seen afterward.

Capt. Winnett had a narrow escape. One of his arms was broken by flying timbers, and he was thrown into the water with the rest of the crew when the tug turned over. The sailors on the Delaware threw them life preservers, and they managed to keep themselves afloat till they were hauled aboard the steamship. After the accident the Delaware steamed up to Tompkinsville, and Capt. Winnett and the engineer of the tug were taken to the Marine Hospital. Capt. Winnett's arm was set, and he then came to the city.

Capt. Thomas of the Delaware said that at the time of the accident he was not in charge of the ship, but that Pilot Armstrong was managing the vessel. Armstrong said that he was unable to see the tug on account of the rainy weather, and that when he did catch sight of her it was too late to avert the accident.

The Talisman was valued at $8,000. The Delaware is owned by the Standard Oil Company. She was not injured.

Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers for Europe on the Steamship La Gascogne yesterday were Capt. Victor McConcas of the Santa Maria, Col. Agapeef, Signor Feillet, Governor of St. Pierre; Dr. R. W. Kent, the Rev. H. C. Meyer, Count Pappenheim, and Henry Van Schaick.

On the Arizona for Liverpool were the Rev. Miles Fisk, the Rev. W. Bremley Moore, Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine, the Rev. J. G. Hewitt, the Rev. William Mottram, and Dr. W. Jones.

On the Obdam for Rotterdam were Mrs. A. P. Thaarap ven Tienan, Col. B. D. Cotten, and Harry S. Fonda.

Among those who sailed on the Lucania for Liverpool were John C. New of Indiana, Admiral Bridge, Lord Dorimer, Capt. Kiddley, Capt. White, Major Wedgewood, Richard A. McCurdy, Walker May, Miss Leslie, and Henry F. Gillig.

On the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for Bremen were Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Highlands, First Lieut. Weber, First Lieut. Schlosser, Dr. Schriker, Dr. Wedding, Dr. Max Woof, Mr. and Mrs. David Ritchie McKee, Major V. M. C. Siva, H. O. Bonnell, and Mrs. Agnes Grossman.

On the Circassia for Glasgow were the Rev. John Morgan, Joseph Potter, George Anderson, and Miss Maggie Wilson.

Ex-Justice Larremore's Funeral.

The funeral of ex-Chief Justice Richard L. Larremore of the Court of Common Pleas was held at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, pastor of the church, conducted the services. The body was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Many well-known members of the bench and bar who had been associated with Justice Larremore were among those who attended the services.

Large Shipment of Hops.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 16.—The first shipment of this year's hop crop has been made to London. It consists of five carloads from E. Meeker. It is estimated that the crop of the State will be about 50,000 bales. The hops this year are of remarkably fine quality. The dry climate of Eastern Washington prevented annoyance from lice, and in Western Washington careful spraying saved the vines from being injured by the pest.

Leadville Miners to Return.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 16.—A conference between the mine owners and miners here has resulted in a settlement satisfactory to both sides, and the 1,000 miners will return to work at once.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 18th, 1893.

(Main Floor.)

An elegant assortment of

SILKS.

Comprising all the new COLORINGS and SHADES in all the different WEAVES of Moires, &c., &c.

DRESS GOODS,

In SILK and WOOL and all WOOL, the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED stock ever shown in this country, at the most REASONABLE PRICES.

Upholstery Dept.

(For the coming week only.)

Entire stock of a French Importer. RENAISSANCE, ARABIAN, MARIE ANTOINETTE, and CLUNY LACE Curtains, slightly soiled, in lots of 1, 2, and 3 pair, at 1-3 value, ranging from **10.00** per pair up.

Ladies' Underwear.

175 very fine Silk WALKING SKIRTS, handsomest shown in this market, **6.75**; worth 12.50.

WASH GOODS.

20,000 yds. AMOSKEAG Persian GINGHAMS, **5 cts.** yd.; worth 12 1-2.

(1st Floor.)

Ladies' Suit Dept.

An excellent line of Suits of our own manufacture, in the NEWEST FALL FABRICS, IN LATEST STYLES, and at MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Special, to close:

75 2 and 3 piece TAILOR-MADE Suits, **15.00, 20.00,** and **25** each; worth 25, 32.50, and 37.50 each.

LADIES' CLOAKS

For FALL and WINTER WEAR, all the latest styles in JACKETS, CAPES, WRAPPERS, &c., in Diagonals, KERSEYS, MELTONS, and BEAVERS, at the very lowest prices.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS in

SHOES.

150 pr. Best quality LADIES' BOOTS, odd sizes and widths, **1.50;** reduced from 3.50.

375 pair finest Kid, hand-sewed LADIES' BOOTS, with or without tips, full line of sizes, **3.50;** reduced from 5, 6, and 7.00.

(Basement.)

China and Glassware Dept.

250 Imported DINNER SETS, handsomely decorated, of 112 pieces, at **11.50** each, worth 20.00; and of 130 pieces, at **13.50** each, worth 22.50.

An exquisite line of

BRIC-A-BRAC,

Consisting of FIGURES, BASKETS, VASES, CANDLESTICKS, &c., at **2.00;** worth 3.00 and 6.00.

Special display of very elegant

DINNER SETS,

Just opened and latest importations.

We invite special attention to the above goods, and to our SILVERWARE, CHINA, and GLASS and HOUSEFURNISHING DEPTS. We offer the GREATEST VARIETY at the LOWEST PRICES.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN Genuine CALIFORNIA BLANKETS. Having purchased the ENTIRE BALANCE of 12-4 and 13-4 blankets of one of the largest CALIFORNIA MILLS, we offer them at LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE.

12-4 BLANKET, strictly **ALL WOOL, 6.35** and **7.45** per pair; worth **9.00** and **10.50.**

13-4 BLANKET, strictly **ALL WOOL, 8.75** per pair; worth **13.00.**

Broadway, 4th Avenue, 9th and 10th Sts.

FROM PARIS TO THE FAIR

FRENCH LABOR DELEGATES ARRIVE ON LA TOURAINE.

They Will Not Only Examine and Report on Exhibits, but Will Study the Political Tendencies of Labor Organizations in This Country—Some of Them Are Affiliated with the Socialist Party—Some, Too, Were Arrested in the Recent Riots in Paris.

On board the French steamship La Touraine, which arrived yesterday, was the labor delegation of the City of Paris to the World's Fair in Chicago. There are thirty-four members in the delegation, and their duties are somewhat more extensive than the duties of the French National Labor delegates who arrived last week, for they will study also the political tendencies of the labor organizations in this country. Not a few of the delegates are affiliated with the Socialist Party, and one of them is the bearer of credentials from the Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party in Paris to Socialist organizations in the United States.

The French delegates were warmly welcomed by representatives of New-York trades unions who went to meet them. A committee consisting of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Christopher Evans, Edward King, Hugh McGregor, and Edward Blick went down to Quarantine Friday evening, and waited for La Touraine all night. On her arrival the committee went on board, greeted the delegates, and breakfasted with them on the way up to the dock.

At the dock was a committee from the French societies, headed by M. Milot. These committeemen carried American flags, which the Paris delegates cheered loudly.

When the delegates reached the dock they were welcomed by Mr. Gompers in a brief address, in which he congratulated French and American trades unions on the friendship that has existed between them for the past seventeen years, since the first French labor delegation visited the Philadelphia Exposition. He added that the American Federation of Labor stood ready to give the delegates all the assistance they might need.

Delegate Le Grand replied on behalf of the Paris delegates. A delegation from the Central Labor Federation and the Socialist Labor Party was also present. It consisted of Charles Wilson, August Waldinger, Ernst Bohm, and Reinhold Meyer. They also made addresses of welcome.

The delegates' names are: F. Barthelemy, Secretary of the French National Academy of Cuisine; H. Le Grand, dramatic artist; M. Decroix, printer; M. Chamussy, lithographer; M. Martin, bronze worker; M. Mosser, cut-glass worker; M. Ouny, jeweler; M. Roux, passementerie worker; M. Pagnod, shoe cutter; M. Racine, marble sculptor; M. Quatsauls, wood gilder; M. Pietrin, cooper; M. Bourilliet, tanner; M. Grimaldi, hatter; M. Nanquette, saddler; M. Montenon, shoemaker; M. Tourier, harness maker; M. Kugler, machinist; M. Lecavellee, optical instrument maker; M. Piot, blacksmith; M. Berthault, tinsmith; M. Pradal, copper founder; M. Boulé, stonecutter; M. Musey, Inspector of City Water Works; Willibald Pick, plumber; M. Larcher, locksmith; M. Leclerc, pianomaker; M. Dumoulin, carriage builder; M. Shermite, railroad employe and Secretary of the Paris Labor Exchange; Mme. Brout, underwear worker; M. Pechard, watchmaker; M. Laroche, photographer, and M. Ponard, parquet floor layer.

The delegates were delighted with the reception that was given them. M. Barthélemy said: "On July 12 the Municipal Council of Paris voted an appropriation of 100,000f. to send a delegation of workingmen to the United States, and particularly to the World's Fair in Chicago, and the Minister of the Interior approved of the appropriation. Thereupon the Municipal Commission of Labor, presided over by Citizen Vaillant, was charged with the duty of sending a delegation.

"This delegation, although it has only thirty-four members, actually represents 157 trades unions. Our duties officially are to go to the Fair and examine the industrial exhibits and study the interests and methods of the various trades. Aside from this we have also non-official duties, and these are to study the social, financial, and political organizations of the countries that we visit. To accomplish these duties more easily, we have subdivided the delegation into subcommittees, each of which is to study one particular branch of these duties.

"Each delegate represents a district in Paris and certain unions which are not represented directly in this delegation by members of those organizations. Every delegate must furnish to those unions and to his union a detailed report of his labors and experiences. Besides this the delegates, as a body, will also make a general report to the Municipal Council, and this report will be printed and distributed to the public."

The delegates will remain in this city until Wednesday, when they will go to Chicago. After a sojourn of several days in that city they will separate into parties, each party going to other cities and towns that manufacture articles in which the trades they represent are interested. When the delegates shall have completed their work, they will rendezvous in New-York and return in a body to Paris.

Delegate Shermite is the bearer of credentials to unions of railroad employés in the United States inviting them to send delegates to a congress of railroad employes that is to be held in Paris Oct. 15, 1894.

The delegates said that trades-unionism had made great progress in Paris, and that within eighteen months the number of trades unions had increased from 150 to 294. The total membership of the unions is 225,000. The closing of the Labor Exchange by the French Government some time ago somewhat demoralized the unions, but they are again growing strong. During the late troubles in Paris the Secretaries of several unions were fined and imprisoned for violation of the law of 1884, and later on several of these Secretaries were appointed in this labor delegation by the Municipal Council.

The delegates said also that the Socialist movement had made considerable progress among Paris workingmen, and that the Socialist Party had elected twelve workmen to the Chamber.

STRUGGLED HARD FOR FREEDOM.

Julia McIntyre's High Climbing and Jumping in Trying to Escape.

There were more excitement and noise in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday than ever before in the history of the place. Julia McIntyre, a young and good-looking Irish woman, was the cause of the disturbance, and she acted like a maniac.

The young woman had been arrested for disorderly conduct. When her name was called by Justice Burke she uttered a piercing scream, ran across the room, and tried to jump through a window to the area, thirty feet below. A policeman seized her, but she broke away from his grasp and, with one bound, leaped over the railing in front of the bar into a crowd of excited and crying women.

Once more she was seized by a stalwart policeman. She dragged him half way across the room, and order was not restored in the courtroom until five policemen had forced her into the prisoners' pen. But she was still unsubdued, and in a few minutes she was again uttering piercing screams. Climbing up a waste-pipe she broke the fanlight, fifteen feet above the floor, and threw herself over the top of the pen. As she hung by her hands she was directly over a stairway leading to the basement thirty feet below. She would have dropped to the basement had not a policeman shouted a warning to her. A ladder was quickly secured and the girl started to descend it. She had taken only a few steps when her feet slipped and she fell into the arms of a policeman. She again struggled hard for freedom, but she was finally subdued and sent to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to her sanity.

Miss McIntyre's home is at 220 West Forty-third Street. On Friday she called on Mrs. Amelia Levy of 37 East Sixty-second Street, in search of a position as a servant. She declined to give any references, and Mrs. Levy told her she was not wanted. Then Miss McIntyre attacked Mrs. Levy and tore off nearly all her clothing. She was arrested and taken to the East Sixty-seventh Police Station. When the matron there began to search Miss McIntyre the young woman almost tore her clothing from her.

An Experiment with Hazzard.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The experiment of paroling prisoners confined in the State prison under the Habitual Criminal act is to be tried in the case of William F. Hazzard, who has served five years of his twenty-five years' sentence. Warden Bridges recommended that he should be paroled on account of his good conduct, and the Governor and Council, in whom the power is vested, decided unanimously in favor of granting the parole. The conditions are, first, that he shall not hereafter lead an idle and dissolute life; second, that he shall not visit any barroom or gambling house or associate with persons of bad character; third, that he shall not violate any laws of the Commonwealth, but shall hereafter lead an upright, industrious, and law-abiding life.

Hazzard was sentenced in Worcester Aug. 18, 1888, for breaking and entering and for the larceny of an old overcoat, the property of his brother-in-law.

A MYTHICAL THEATRE.

The Latest Unfounded Rumor About Augustin Daly.

Ever since Augustin Daly took his company to London, to open his new theatre in Leicester Square, stories to the effect that he was about to abandon his theatre in this city have been circulated by people who assume to know more of his business than he knows himself. Within the last two days the original story has been changed, and now a mythical tale has been invented, to the effect that Mr. Daly is to have a new theatre in Fifth Avenue, with a clubroom attachment. The story has the same basis of truth as all the others, and is as absolutely false as the others. Not only is Mr. Daly not to have a new theatre in Fifth Avenue, but he has not even declined the offer of one, no such offer having been made to him.

About two years ago Mr. Daly secured a renewal of his lease of the present Daly's Theatre for twenty-one years, which is practically a life lease for him. He expended $80,000 in making improvements and adding to the facilities of the house, until he now has what is, for his purposes, the finest theatre in the world. Just before the lease was renewed a party of capitalists approached him with an offer to build him a new theatre further up town, and had he failed to secure a renewal of the lease he would possibly have taken the offer into serious consideration. As events happened, however, he declined the proposition with thanks. Even a man of Mr. Daly's energy could scarcely manage a theatre in London and two in this city, and give them the attention and care which would bring them up to the high standard which he has set for himself.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, brother of the manager, says that no intimation that Mr. Daly is to have a new theatre here has ever come to him except through the newspapers, and if he knows his brother at all, the story is without foundation, except in the brain of a reporter. Richard Dorney, the representative of Mr. Daly here during the latter's absence in London, declares the story a fiction from beginning to end, and offers as a possible motive for it an effort to boom real estate in the neighborhood of the alleged site of the new house. Mr. Daly will take a trip over from London soon, when he will probably speak for himself, should he deem the silly story worthy of personal attention.

Massachusetts Industries.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The seventh annual report on manufacturing statistics in Massachusetts has just appeared. In 1891 the total capital invested in 4,473 establishments engaged in 75 classified industries was $431,691,711; in 1892 it was $445,405,459, making an increase of 3.18 per cent. The increase in valuation of the stock used in 1892 over that of the previous year was 4.52 per cent., while the increase of goods made was 5.37 per cent.

In 1891 these establishments were managed by 3,638 private firms and 815 corporations, or, in other words, 81.70 per cent. were in the hands of private firms and 18.30 per cent. were managed by corporations. In 1892, however, the number of private firms was reduced to 3,591, and the number of corporations had increased to 861; that is, 80.66 per cent. of the establishments are now managed by private firms and 19.34 per cent. by corporations.

In the 4,473 establishments the total amount paid in wages during the year 1891 was $133,036,009, and in 1892 $141,156,063, a gain of 6.10 per cent. This is against a gain of 4.53 per cent. in the number of persons employed.

Massachusetts Democrats.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee to-day Chairman Josiah Quincy presented his list of members of the Committee on Resolutions for the State Convention as follows: Josiah Quincy, Chairman; George Fred Williams, Nathan Matthews, Jr., William L. Douglas, Brooks Adams, Osborne Howes, Jr., John B. Fitzgerald, and Henry O. Thacher. The report was accepted.

Mr. Quincy withdrew his resignation as Chairman of the State Committee.

Rough Passage for the New-York.

The American Liner New-York, which reached this port yesterday afternoon, had a very rough passage from Southampton, England. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the weather was very rough. The purser said he had never seen more sea-sick passengers on any trip. The sea ran high and was choppy. The steamship was forced fully fifty miles out of her course by the rough weather of Wednesday.

ST. PETER'S BICENTENARY

WESTCHESTER TO CELEBRATE IT WITH FITTING CEREMONIES.

Handsome Memorial Window in Memory of Lady Charlotte Frankland to be Unveiled in the Modern Structure, Which Is the Present Place of Worship of the Parish Founded 200 Years Ago—Many Distinguished Clergymen to Take Part in the Exercises.

WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Old St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Parish, in the pretty suburban township of Westchester, Westchester County, will have completed the second century of its existence next Thursday. With, perhaps, a single exception, St. Peter's is believed to be the most ancient parish of its denomination in the land. It was founded Sept. 21, 1693, in the reign of William and Mary.

Exercises of a highly interesting character will mark the celebration of this two hundredth birthday, and all the wealth and fashion of the village, whose history dates back more than 250 years, will unite to make the occasion memorable.

The people of the parish under the direction of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Frank Montrose Clendenin and his wife, formerly Miss Gabrielle Greeley, will extend a lavish hospitality to the guests, many of whom will come from afar to participate in the event.

Several distinguished prelates are expected to take part in the ceremony, one of them being the Rt. Rev. Mandell Creighton, D. D., Bishop of Peterborough, England. Bishop Creighton's special function will be that of the representative of the Anglican Church. He will also appear in the capacity of representative of the venerable Propagation Society, the august body which furnished St. Peter's with its first rector in the seventeenth century.

The first settlement of Westchester was begun in 1642, two years after the territory had been purchased from the Indians by the Dutch West India Company. By the act of the Provincial Assembly, passed Sept. 21, 1693, the parish was formed and a settlement of a minister was authorized. It was not until 1702 that the first real rector of the parish was chosen. He was the Rev. John Bartow, A. M., and was sent from England.

According to a chronicler of the time, the old meeting house in which the early inhabitants of the county worshipped had already gone to decay, and the first church was erected in 1700. It was 28 feet long and 18 feet high, with a sort of cupola on top in which a bell was hung. It was described by the historian "as much resembling our pigeon houses in England."

This church remained until 1788. During that period its flock was ministered to by the Rev. John Bartow, the first rector; the Rev. Thomas Standard, who was an M. D. as well as a clergyman; the Rev. John Milner, A. M., and the Rev. Samuel Seabury. In 1788 this boxlike house of worship was sold by vote of the Trustees to Mrs. Sarah Ferris for £10, and was removed.

The new church was built on the same site in 1790 by John Odell, a New-York carpenter. It cost £336. It stood until 1855, and had for its pastors the Rev. Theodosius Bartow, the Rev. John Ireland, A. M.; the Rev. Isaac Wilkins, D. D.; the Rev. William Powell, B. A., and the Rev. Charles D. Jackson, D. D.

In 1855 the third church was built. It served its purpose until 1879, when it was supplanted by the present modern edifice. The succeeding rectors of the parish have been the Rev. Christopher B. Wyatt, D. D.; the Rev. Charles H. Johnson, A. M., and the present rector, the Rev. Frank Montrose Clendenin, D. D., who assumed charge in 1886.

The celebration of St. Peter's bicentennial will begin at 8 o'clock in the morning, with the administration of the holy communion in the church. At 11 o'clock the anniversary exercises will be continued with the singing of the festival Te Deum, followed by an address of welcome by Dr. Clendenin, the rector. Addresses will also be made by Bishop Potter, the Rev. C. F. Canedy, rector of Trinity Church, New-Rochelle; the Rev. William S. Coffey, rector of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, and the Rev. A. B. Carver, rector of St. John's Church, Yonkers, all of those churches having formerly been within the parish of Westchester. The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., of Trinity Parish, this city, will preach the sermon.

Luncheon will be served in the parish house, directly opposite the church, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It will be an elaborate affair, at which responses to toasts will be made by the guests of the church. It is expected that the Bishop of Peterborough, England, will be present to respond to "The Church in England." Bishop Potter will respond to "The Church in America," and other distinguished clergymen and prominent laymen will be called upon. One of the guests will be the Rev. William J. Seabury, D. D., rector of the Church of the Annunciation, on West Fourteenth Street, this city. Dr. Seabury is a descendant of the Rev. Samuel Seabury, one of the former rectors of St. Peter's.

The exercises will be resumed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The most interesting ceremony connected with the final services will be the unveiling of a handsome and costly memorial window, which has been erected in the chancel by her parents in honor of the late Lady Charlotte Frankland, the beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. di Zerega of Westchester. Lady Frankland was married in 1890 to Sir Frederick William George Frankland, Bart. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1883, upon the death of his father. During the Winter of 1892, while in Southern France, Lady Charlotte died of pneumonia.

The window is made of American opalescent glass, and was designed and executed by Maitland Armstrong & Co. of this city. The window consists of three openings, and is placed in the chancel above the reredos. The central light contains a figure of Christ, with the Celestial City in the background, to which He points with his right hand, while His left hand is outstretched, as if in welcome. Below is the inscription: "Come up hither, and I will show thee things that must be hereafter."

In the opening at the left are shown two figures, one, an angel partly floating in the air, raises with her right hand a reclining female figure. In the background is a picture of the scenery of the South of France, representing the seashore and the sea, with lofty mountains in the distance as they appear at dawn, with the first rays of the sun illuminating the sky. Above this panel is the inscription: "Rise, shine, for thy light is come and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."

The opening on the right of the Saviour pictures a dark sky, with bright stars shedding a soft light on an angel figure which stands in an attitude of adoration. Inscribed at the top of this portion of the window are the words: "They that turn man to righteousness shall shine as the stars from heaven."

The memorial inscription, which is placed at the bottom of the three openings, is: "These windows are erected to the glory of God, in memory of Charlotte Lady Frankland, by her father and mother, John and Katherine Berry di Zerega."

Lady Frankland Memorial Window.

DESERTERS' STORY DISCREDITED.

Commodore Ramsay Talks About the Runaways from the Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The officials of the Navy Department are disposed to treat lightly the statement of the three sailors reported in The New-York Times that bad treatment at the hands of the ensigns and younger officers on board the flagship Chicago in English waters caused them to desert and return home by the first steamer.

The last report received from Admiral Erben shows that the conduct of the whole ship's company was good and that little punishment had been inflicted, and that only in instances which occur on all naval ships.

Commodore Ramsay, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, who has charge of the detail of all officers and who knows exactly what is going on aboard all ships, says that the complaint of the sailors is nothing new in the navy, and that from its earliest days sailors when they desert or have nothing better to do grumble about harsh treatment by younger officers and the way they are ordered around and sworn at.

"Sailors desert when they want to and get a fair chance," said Commodore Ramsay, "and the opportunities offered them at English ports by reason of the protection given them by the British Government results usually in many of them deserting when our ships are there. Efforts have been made by this Government to secure an extradition treaty with Great Britain whereby we could agree to surrender her sailors deserting at American ports, if she would reciprocate by giving up ours in her ports, but all attempts to reach an agreement have been futile.

"The present lack of an agreement is a relic of the old impressment laws, when Great Britain seized our sailors as she wished. The negotiation of such a treaty, in the opinion of naval officers, would work more in the interest of Great Britain than in ours, as few of our sailors desert in comparison to the large number which invariably jump a British ship in an American port.

"The fact that the sailors who arrived in New-York deserted in an English port does not show that they left on account of being badly treated, but more likely that they took advantage of an easy opportunity. When once on shore in England a sailor is free to go where he pleases, and if he does not care to return to his ship no one can force him. Knowing this freedom from arrest, many of them take advantage of it and leave. The authorities are never requested to surrender them by our naval officers, as it is a well-established fact that the British Government is not disposed to help discover the men or arrest them.

"It has frequently happened that when one of our vessels is in a British port some man will go ashore with the intention of showing the ship's officers how independent he is on British territory by swearing at the Captain on shore or jeering the officers in a ship's boat."

WORLD'S FAIR FINANCES.

Excellent Showing Made by Auditor Ackerman in His Recent Report.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—To build and operate the World's Fair up to Aug. 31, 1893, cost $24,532,369. At this date the liabilities in excess of the assets were $371,845, according to the report of Auditor Ackerman, although the exposition owed at that time $1,455,215. This does not include the bonded indebtedness nor the implied obligations to the stockholders. But a reduction of $888,900 has been made in the bonded indebtedness and of $818,616 in the net liabilities.

Where the money has come from in the way of receipts to provide for the enormous outlay indicated is set forth in the report under several heads. First there are miscellaneous receipts from thirty different sources which amounted to $577,948. Then there are the principal sources of revenue, among them gate receipts and receipts from concessions set forth as follows, and making a total of $24,160,523:

Capital stock	$5,599,575
City of Chicago, proceeds of appropriation	5,000,000
Souvenir coins	1,929,120
Premium on souvenir coins	504,137
Six per cent. debenture bonds, due Jan. 1, 1894	3,555,600
Gate receipts pre-exposition period	$282,449
May	583,032
June	1,256,180
July	1,325,376
August	1,694,518
Total	$5,141,555
Concession receipts pre-exposition period	$171,181
May	74,696
June	334,128
July	598,540
August	578,520
Total	$1,757,065
Interest on deposits	$67,261
Interest and exchange	28,257
Total	$95,518

While the money continues to flow into the Treasury it appears that up to Aug. 31 there was still owing contractors $564,905. This much remained due out of a total of $10,414,372. But the increased gate receipts will, according to Mr. Ackerman's prediction, speedily remove these obligations.

Proposed Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Bills for the erection of public buildings at the following places, to cost the sums mentioned, have been introduced in the House of Representatives:

Watertown, Wis., $50,000; Newport, Ky., $100,000; Creston, Iowa, $100,000; Emporia, Kan., $75,000; Topeka, Kan., (addition,) $300,000; Chillicothe, Ohio, $75,000; Missoula, Mon., $300,000; Portsmouth, Va., $150,000; Newport News, Va., $100,000; Nashua, N. H., $100,000; Spokane, Washington, $300,000; Miles City, Mon., $300,000; Zanesville, Ohio, $100,000; Keene, N. H., $100,000; Great Falls, Mon., $400,000; Helena, Mon., $400,000; Findlay, Ohio, $100,000; Chicago, Ill., $4,000,000; Indianapolis, Ind., $1,250,000; Norfolk, Neb., $200,000; Atlantic, Iowa, $50,000; Las Vegas, New-Mexico, $100,000; Alameda, Cal., $100,000; Tacoma, Washington, $500,000; Oakland, Cal., $500,000; Butte City, Mon., $300,000; Santa Rosa, Cal., $75,000; Bridgeport, Conn., (addition,) $75,000; Muscatine, Iowa, $100,000; Albuquerque, New-Mexico, $100,000; Woonsocket, R. I., $100,000; Walla Walla, Washington, $200,000, and Eureka, Cal., $100,000.

Trinity College Faculty.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—There are two changes in the Faculty in Trinity College this year. Prof. Ferguson has gone to Europe for a year's study, and his chair as instructor in history and political science will be taken by Greenough White, a graduate of Harvard University and a son of J. Gardiner White, Trinity, '54. Prof. White was formerly a professor in the University of the South at Suwanee, Tenn.

W. H. C. Pynchon, Trinity, '90, a son of ex-President Pynchon, will succeed Frank Smith as teacher of biology and kindred sciences.

Prince Bismarck Better.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Kissingen says that Prince Bismarck is better. He drove out this afternoon.

MRS. FIELD A "BUSINESS MAN."

She Will Begin To-morrow Her Career as a Partner in a Millinery Firm.

The business arrangements between Mrs. Cyrus W. Field and W. H. Curtis, the milliner, at 210 Fifth Avenue, have caused more of a sensation among milliners in the fashionable shopping district than among Mrs. Field's friends and relatives in polite society. The house of W. H. Curtis is now the envy of all the millinery shops along Fifth Avenue, both great and small.

Mrs. Field will assume her position as a Directress in the firm to-morrow.

Mr. Curtis was found yesterday afternoon in his store beaming under the bright business prospects. He is a young man with a wide experience in his branch of trade.

"Yes," said he, "Mrs. Cyrus W. Field has become a partner in this business. Of course, Mrs. Field will not be in the store constantly. While giving the business her personal attention, she will only come in occasionally. I am not at liberty to say how much Mrs. Field has invested in the business. It was our intention to extend our business, but, owing to the present depression in business and the necessary conservative action, we concluded to run the business on the same basis.

"Mrs. Field is an old friend of mine. Several months ago we talked the matter over, but only lately have we completed our arrangements. On Friday Mrs. Field arrived from Germany on the Fürst Bismarck, with her daughter, Mary Field. Her home here is at 166 West Sixty-fifth Street."

As Mr. Curtis was talking, Mrs. Field entered the store. As Miss Susie M. Andrews, Mrs. Field was a charming and entertaining society girl, with hosts of friends in and out of town. Mrs. Field spoke of her affairs in a businesslike way.

"I have invested in Mr. Curtis's business and I know we shall be successful," said she. "I presume I have selected rather a bad time to start in business with the depression so evident about us, but our prospects are excellent. I received a great many encouraging and congratulatory letters soon after my arrival on the Fürst Bismarck, and I feel very anxious to start in as a business woman. I see no reason why a woman should not make a very good 'business man.' A great many have."

Mrs. Field said that Mr. Field was in excellent health at Brunswick, Germany.

It is common knowledge that the thieving of Edward M. Field of the firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. rendered the Field family almost a financial wreck, besides hastening the death of the father, the venerable Cyrus W. Field. Cyrus W. Field, Edward M. Field's younger brother, lost all his savings from his allowances from his father's estate in the failure. The position of American Consul at Brunswick, Germany, offered to Cyrus W. Field, was gladly accepted. The salary is small, and Mrs. Field's willingness to invest her savings in a good business has won the admiration of all her friends. Fashionable society will bestow its patronage upon the business, not alone because of its acquaintance with Mrs. Field, but also because Mr. Curtis is known as a good maker of bonnets.

Vain Attempt to Discover Assets.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—There was another hearing to-day in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, held by Justice J. O. Dykman, in the suit of Robert E. Dietz against Edward M. Field, David A. Lindley, John F. Wiechers, and Herman C. Hilmers, constituting the firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. A judgment had been entered in the plaintiff's favor for $112,467.12 and returned unsatisfied. This was an action seeking to discover some assets to satisfy the judgment.

Charles W. Gould, the assignee, was examined, but simply restated the testimony he gave on the trial. He said he never had been able to establish the identity of A. S. Ward, to whom the firm seemed on the books indebted for $6,000, G. L. Martin for $8,000, H. Waverly for $10,000, or "J. G." for $133,000. Several accountants and bookkeepers were examined, but no new facts were brought to light.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

Summary of What He Said to Mexico's Congress, Which Met Yesterday.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 16.—Congress began its Autumn session this evening, and the proceedings are likely to be important and interesting.

Finance Minister Limantour, who is giving much time and thought to tariff reform, will probably present for approval before the close of the session various modifications in the tariff. This sagacious statesman is not disposed to continue in the path of financial traditions inherited by Mexico from Spain. He regards with disfavor the ancient practice of increasing tax and tariff rates whenever additional revenue is wanted. He believes that trade can be greatly stimulated and Treasury collections augmented by lowering the tariff on articles most largely imported.

While he has no desire to harm manufacturing interests, he believes with President Diaz that consumers have an equal right with manufacturers to the care and protection of the Government, a novel doctrine in this country, but one the enunciation of which has added to the President's popularity with the masses.

Gen. Diaz says in his message that it had been hoped in April last, when Congress assembled for its Spring session, that the worst part of the crisis had been passed, but then came the closing of India's mints to free coinage of silver, bringing with it a sharp decline in the value of that metal and precipitating a universal crisis, which has not only seriously affected the financial position of Mexico, but hastened a commercial and banking crisis in the United States.

The Government of Mexico, he adds, relying on the patriotic support of all citizens, had inaugurated comprehensive economies, some of which fell heavily on employes of the nation, but which had brought about an equilibrium in its financial position, enabling the Government to continue meeting all its obligations by punctual payments in Europe and at home.

President Diaz gratefully refers to the spontaneous popular subscription in aid of the Government, and predicts better times for the country—a prediction based on abundant crops and the revival already perceptible in customs receipts, which will powerfully aid the Treasury.

Members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, leading citizens, and army officers, Cabinet Ministers, prominent resident foreigners, and delegations of wage earners thronged to the President's house yesterday to felicitate him on his sixty-fourth birthday. That was Independence Day, and an immense procession passed under triumphal arches erected in the principal streets.

Changes in Pastorates.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—The Rev. Henry N. Wayne of Westport has accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in New-Britain, and will begin his work there in October. He succeeds the Rev. James Stoddard, who was appointed Principal of the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire in 1892.

The Rev. C. C. Luther has resigned as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Bridgeport, the resignation to take effect Dec. 1. Mr. Luther will settle in Worcester, Mass. He was formerly a pastor in Springfield.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market is dull and easy at 18c for No. 7....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 25,000 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing steady at 10 points advance to 10 points decline on a local trade, owing to absence of news from Rio. Havre was steady at ½@¾f advance. Hamburg was steady and ¼ pfennig up. September deliveries stood at the close at 17.15@17.25c, (selling at 17.25 for 1,500 bags,) October at 16.95@17c, (selling at 16.90@17.10c for 5,250 bags,) November at 16.50@16.55c, (selling at 16.50@16.55c for 500 bags,) December at 15.95@16c, (selling at 16@16.05c for 10,750 bags,) January at 15.60@15.65c, (selling at 15.55@15.65c for 2,250 bags,) February at 15.45@15.50c, (selling at 15.50 for 1,000 bags,) March at 15.25@15.30c, (selling at 15.30c for 1,250 bags,) and May at 14.95@15.05c....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 106,015 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 49,802 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 8,855 bags.

COTTON—Futures were very unsettled, and opened at 5@12 points advance, (September selling at 32 points advance on a covering order,) but closing barely steady at 1@6 points decline, with a fairly active local trade and increased receipts....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 118,000 bales....September deliveries stood here at the close at 8.12@8.14c, (selling at 8.37@8.45 for 300 bales,) October at 8.22@8.24c, (selling at 8.24@8.38c for 8,100 bales,) November at 8.38@8.39c, (selling at 8.38@8.52c for 17,300 bales,) December at 8.52c, (selling at 8.52@8.63c for 27,500 bales,) January at 8.62@8.63c, (selling at 8.62@8.75c for 48,900 bales,) February at 8.71@8.72c, (selling at 8.78@8.83c for 3,800 bales,) March at 8.80@8.81c, (selling at 8.81@8.92c for 9,800 bales,) April at 8.89@8.90c, (selling at 8.95c for 100 bales.) and May at 8.97@8.98c, (selling at 8.97@9.08c for 2,200 bales.) ....And for prompt delivery 500 bales sold to spinners at 1-16c advance....Middling, 8 7-16@8 11-16c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The heavy rainstorm prevented buyers from appearing to-day, and the business was very light, with prices firm....Sales were about 4,850 pks, including 600 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.25@$3.50, 300 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.70, Winter wheat clears at $3.15, Spring wheat clears at $3.15, 500 bbls Spring wheat straights at $4, 2,100 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4.10@$4.40, and fancy up to $4.60; City Mills at $3.90 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.35@$4.60, No. 1 at $2.70@$2.75, 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.60, fine at $2@$2.10, 600 bbls rye mixtures at $2.75@$2.80, supers at $2.25@$2.40, 600 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.95@$3. ....Arrivals since our last, 11,387 bbls and 8,942 sacks, and export clearances hence, 3,894 bbls and 55,769 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 71,633 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 300 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $2.90@$3.25, and fancy at $3.30. ....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at $1.01; fine yellow, $1.10....HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 90@95c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 85c....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ⅌ 100 lb....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 50@54c, from track and for boatloads....BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country-made, 85c@$1; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was steady at ½@¾c advance, but the trading was checked by the firmness shown, and the business light....Sales, 84,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 32,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 4c under December, delivered; 32,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter at 73⅜c, delivered; 16,000 bushels ungraded red, on private terms, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 red Detroit at 74½c, delivered. ....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 73½c, store; do, late September, at 74¼c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, at 80c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 75⅛c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 74⅛c....The clearances hence since our last were 192,440 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 276,316 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 217,500 bushels, and in the interior, 747,394 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 286,887 bushels....Options advanced ⅞@1c on the reported large weekly shipments from all ports, with firm cables, good bank statement, moderate foreign buying, and shorts covering, but declined ⅛@¼c on local realizing, and closed steady at ⅝@⅞c over yesterday, with a dull trade....Future sales were 940,000 bushels, with September closing at 74⅛c; 150,000 bushels October at 74½@74⅞c, closing at 74½c; 700,000 bushels December at 77⅝@78⅜c, closing at 78⅛c; 90,000 bushels May at 84½@85c, closing at 85c....The curb was ⅛c lower and weak; October, 74¼c; December, 77⅞, and May, 84¾c.

CORN—Spot was dull and 2c lower on free offerings and increased receipts....Sales, 49,000 bushels of which 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 50½c, delivered. The trade bought 1,000 bushels low mixed at 50⅛c, delivered, and 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 50½c, delivered....The receipts for the day were 85,200 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 116,852 bushels, with, in the interior, 84,639 bushels....The clearances hence were 68,606 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 75,229 bushels.... Options advanced ⅜@⅝c with the West, fell ¼@⅜c on free offerings, and closed firm at ⅛@⅜c over yesterday, with a light trade....The sales of options were 125,000 bushels, with September closing at 48¾c; 90,000 bushels October at 48¼@48⅝c, closing at 48¼c; 10,000 bushels November at 49@49¼c, closing at 49¼c; 10,000 bushels December at 49⅜@49⅝c, closing at 49⅜c; 15,000 bushels May at 51½@51¾c, closing at 51½c....The curb was ½@⅝c lower; October, 47⅞c; November, 48⅜c; December, 48⅞c; May, 50⅞c.

OATS—Spot were in light demand at slightly easier prices....Sales, 72,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 38c for 18,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 37½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 39c; No. 3 do at 38c; No. 2 mixed at 33c for 18,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 32½c; rejected white at 36½c; rejected mixed at 32c; No. 2 Chicago at 34c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed at 33@35c for 3,000 bushels, and track white at 37@41½c for 18,000 bushels....Options were dull and steady at ⅛@⅜c advance, as following wheat and corn....Sales of options, 70,000 bushels, with September closing at 32½c; 40,000 bushels October at 32 3-16@32⅜c, closing at 32⅜c; 30,000 bushels November at 32½@32¾c, closing at 32¾c; December closing at 33¼c; May closing at 36¼c....The receipts here to-day were 155,100 bushels; exports, 241,951 bushels. ....The curb was steady, September, 32½c; October, 32⅜c; November, 32⅝c; December, 33¼c; May, 33¼c.

HOPS—There is a very light trade, but prices show no change....Choice State quoted at 22c and the best Pacific coast at 21@22c.

METALS—Tin firm; spot quoted at 20.35c bid. ....Copper firm at 9.80c....Lead steady at 3.87½c.... Spelter firm at 3.77½c.

OILS—The market for cottonseed oil continued quite firm, and prime crude was quoted at 34@35c. Of prime yellow, sales were made yesterday of 500 bbls at 38½c, and to-day that price was bid, but holders would not sell under 40c. Lard oil was quiet but steady at 67@68c. Other oils were without change.

PROVISIONS—At the West the market for hog products was stronger, particularly for the near-by deliveries, which were being "bulled" by packers to force "shorts" to cover contracts, and at the close of 'Change pork was up 10@15 points. Lard was unchanged to 7½ points higher, and short ribs advanced 5@25 points....PORK was firm, but quiet; sales, 100 bbls; quoted at $17@$17.50 for mess, $17@$19.50 for short clear, and $18@$19 for family mess....DRESSED HOGS were in limited supply, and, with a moderate demand, prices were unchanged and firm; quoted at 8⅝c for 160 lb average, 7¾c for 200 lb, 8⅜c for 180 lb, 8¾c for 140 lb, 8¾c for 120 lb, and 8⅞c for pigs. Interior deliveries of hogs were 30,000 head. ....CUTMEATS were in light request and firm, closing at 12½c for pickled bellies, 12 lb average; 10@11c for pickled hams, and 7¼c for pickled shoulders. Of Western meats at Western prices sales were made of 150 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 9⅝c; 100 tcs skinned do at 9½@9⅝c; 150 tcs California cut do at 7@7⅛c, and 75 tcs New-York cut sweet-pickled shoulders at 6¾c....BEEF was quiet and unchanged; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17....BEEF HAMS were dull, but steady, with, at the West, $15.50 quoted, while here $16.50 was quoted.... LARD—For Western steam the market was again neglected, but the stronger tone to Western advices caused the close to be quoted nominally 5 points higher; cash was firm, but quiet, closing at $9.20 bid; sales, 250 tcs at $9.20 and 125 tcs at $9.25. Options—No sales, closing at $9.25 for September and $9.05 for October. City steam was quiet and unchanged at $8.25@$8.50; sales, 70 tcs; refined was firmer, but quiet at $9.80 for the Continent and $10.10 for South America; compound was firm at $7.75. ....TALLOW—There were no further sales reported in the market to-day, but late yesterday 25 hhds were sold at 4⅞c, closing steady at 4⅞c....STEARINE—Lard stearine was dull and quoted nominally at 11¼c. Oleo stearine continued to be very sparingly offered and the market was firm and quoted at 11½c....BUTTER—Supplies are in excess of the demand, but there is a fairly firm feeling over prices as the surrounding markets show considerable strength. Western extra creamery, 27c; do, poor to prime, 19@26c; do, June, 20@24c; State creamery, 26½@27c for extra tubs and 26½c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, 25c; do, poor to prime, 18@23c; imitation creamery, 16@21c; Western dairy, 15½@19c; Western factory, 15@18½c.... CHEESE—There is a well sustained market, with stock pretty well cleaned up yesterday and nothing of importance done to-day. Full cream State is within the range of 7¾@9⅝c for large white, 7¾@9¾c for colored, and 9@10c for small sizes; part skims at 2½@7c, full skims at 1@1½c....EGGS—The market does not vary and is firm on continued moderate receipts. State and Pennsylvania, 19@20c; Western, 18@18½c; Western seconds, ⅌ case, $3.50@$4.

RICE—There is a very good demand and the market rules firm and unchanged....Domestic, poor to choice, 3@5¾c; Patna, 4⅝@4¾c; Japan, 4¼@4⅝c.

SUGAR—The market is very firm, but no business reported for the day....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3¾c bid....Refined are firm and in fairly active demand....Cutloaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5½c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c....Stock of sugar here to-day, 1,687 hhds and 164,784 bags, against 1,459 hhds and 298,354 bags same day last year.

FREIGHTS—There was no movement to speak of in berth freights or variation rates, though a slightly steadier feeling prevailed for the leading United Kingdom ports. There is a continued absence of demand for outside steamers to load grain and general cargo, and the rate for the former to Cork for orders is nominally about 2s. 3d. Petroleum freights are still firm but quiet, while for lumber vessels for the River Plate there is less inquiry, after the brisk business that has been reported during the week. Other freights are about steady and quiet. Charters: A British steamer, 2,228 tons, with cotton, from Brunswick to Liverpool, two voyages, beginning at the end of September, at 17-64d. and 5 ⅌ cent. A Norwegian steamer, 603 tons, with general cargo, hence to Havre at £750; a German ship, to arrive, 1,297 tons, with general cargo, hence to Sydney at £1,650, option of Melbourne at £100 extra; a British ship with grain from San Francisco to Cork for orders at 32s 6d, spot; a British ship, with grain, same voyage, 32s 6d, October, November; a British bark, with grain, same voyage, 32s 6d, October; a German bark, with 8,000 bbls petroleum and naphtha, hence to Portishead at 2s 1½d; a Norwegian ship, with deals from St. Johns, N. B., to west coast of England at about 37s 6d; a British schooner, 190 tons, general cargo from Boston to Cape Verd, at $1,400 and port charges; a schooner, 188 tons, with general cargo from Boston to Cayenne at $1,100; a schooner, with general cargo, hence to Maracaibo and back, private terms; a schooner, with lumber from Mobile to New-York at $5.75; a schooner, with lumber from Savannah to Philadelphia at $4.50; a bark, with coal from Philadelphia to Galveston on private terms; a schooner, with coal from Point Johnson to Hingham at 95c; a schooner, with coal from Point Johnson to Boston at 55c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks, are worth $4.50@$5 ⅌ 1,000; Fishkills, $4.50@$5; up-river hard, $4@$4.50; Jerseys, $3.75@$4.25; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11....Rosendale cement is worth 85@95c ⅌ bbl; American Portland, $1.80@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.90@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.20; German Portland, $2.10@$2.50.... Rockland common lime is worth 90c ⅌ bbl, and do, finishing, $1; State common lime, 80c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Laths are worth $2.10@$2.15 ⅌ 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@22c ⅌ bushel; cattle hair, 14@16c.

HAY AND STRAW—The market for hay is fairly steady. Straw is quite steady. Hay, No. 1, is worth 85@90c ⅌ 100 lb; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 70@80c; hay, clover, 65c; hay, shipping, 65@70c; hay, salt, 50c; long rye straw, 60@65c; short rye straw, 50c; oat straw, 45@55c; wheat straw, 40c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	228	....	....	1,165	1,784
Sixtieth Street	477	....	192	1,951	....
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	1,201
Hoboken	....	....	24	208	....
Total	705	....	216	3,324	2,985

BEEVES—Receipts were: 37 cars, 12 cars at Jersey City and 25 cars at Sixtieth Street. 12 cars arrived late for yesterday's market; 25 cars consigned to slaughterers. No cable news. No change in exports. No trading; feeling steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 15½ cars; 5½ cars at Jersey City for the market; 9 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 2 cars, with 1 car at Hoboken, were consigned to slaughterers. Market about steady for sheep; lambs in oversupply, and dealers are glad to take anything the butchers offer; 20 cars unsold at the close. Sheep sold at $2@$4.06¼ for poor to choice; lambs at $3.50@$5 for common to choice; mixed sheep and lambs at $2.50@$3.50. *SALES*.—D. HARRINGTON—230 Michigan lambs, 74 lb average, at $5 ⅌ 100 lb; 708 do, 69 lb, at $4.50; 225 do, 71 lb, at $4.37½; 239 Kentucky do, 60 lb, at $3.75; 216 Kentucky sheep and lambs, 85 lb, at $3.75. G. DILLENBACK—96 Canada lambs, 78 lb, at $4.62½; 240 Michigan do, 62 lb, at $4; 151 State do, 60 lb, at $4; 83 do, 60 lb, at $3.50; 116 Western sheep, 96 lb, at $3.50; 15 State do, 80 lb, at $2; 246 Western sheep and lambs, 75 lb, at $3.50; HUME & MULLEN—226 Western lambs, 77 lb, at $4.62½; 237 do, 63 lb, at $4; 213 State do, 64 lb, at $4.25; 142 do, 65 lb, at $4.25; 58 do, 58 lb, at $3.50; 25 State sheep and lambs, 81 lb, at $3; 23 do, 59 lb, at $2.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—95 State lambs, 72 lb, at 4.75; 366 do, 62 lb, at $4; 11 State sheep, 102 lb, at $3. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—85 Indiana sheep, 121 lb, at $4.06¼; 105 do, 97 lb, at $3.20; 191 Texas do, 83 lb, at $2.25; 236 Kentucky lambs, 67 lb, at $4.25; 127 Virginia do, 66 lb, at $4.50.

VEALS AND CALVES—Market steady and unchanged for all kinds. Veals sold at $6@$7.50 ⅌ cwt, fed calves at $3@$3.50, grassers at $2@$2.50. *SALES*.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—15 fed calves, 161 lb average, at 3½c ⅌ lb; 15 grassers, 156 lb, at 2½c; 20 do, 264 lb, at 2½c; 18 do, 203 lb, at 2c. J. P. NELSON—1 veal, 250 lb, at 7½c; 6 do, 145 lb, at 6c; 2 do, 175 lb, at 6c; 4 fed calves, 188 lb, at 3c. G. DILLENBACK—33 veals, 163 lb, at 7½c; 15 fed calves, 200 lb, at 3½c.

HOGS—The arrivals were 21 cars: 13 cars at Jersey City and 8 cars at Fortieth Street; a few for sale. Market steady at $6.25@$7 ⅌ cwt.

DRESSED MEATS—Dressed beef steady, with city-dressed native sides at 6½@8½c ⅌ lb; Chicago dressed at 6¼@8¼c; dressed Texas beef at 5½@7c; dressed mutton slow at 5@8c; dressed lambs weak and lower at 6@9c; few choice at 9½@10c; dressed calves about steady; country-dressed veals at 7@10½c; city-dressed at 8@11½c; dressed grassers and buttermilks at 4@6c; little calves at 4@6c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,380 head; total for week thus far, 21,840 head; for same time last week, 16,000 head; consigned through, 3,900 head; to New-York, 2,220 head; on sale, 480 head; market opened very slow; no good cattle here; closed dull for common, but firm for good grades; poor to good fat cows, $1.75@$2.60; several loads of Colorado and Texas still unsold. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 11,700 head; total for week thus far, 63,500 head; for same time last week, 55,550 head; consigned through, 8,100 head; to New-York, 3,600 head; on sale, 3,600 head; market opened fair, but prices lower and quality generally poor; closed steady to firm; all sold: good to choice Yorkers, corn-fed, $6.65@$6.70; grassy and Michigans, $6.40@$6.55; good mixed packers, $6.50@$6.60; choice heavy, $6.55@$6.65; pigs, $6.25@$6.70. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,600 head; total for week thus far, 43,200 head; for same time last week, 38,200 head; consigned through, 1,200 head; to New-York, 2,400 head; on sale, 10,000 head; market opened demoralized, with prices the lowest ever known here; closed very dull, with a number unsold; good to choice lambs, $4@$4.25; fair to good, $3.50@$3.85; culls and common, $1.50@$3.25; good to choice mixed sheep, $3.50@$3.75; culls to fair, $1@$3.25.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 16.—Cattle—Receipts light; demand light; slow at same prices. Hogs—Receipts light; demand good; market steady; heavy Philadelphias, $6.30@$6.35; medium Philadelphias, $6.40@$6.55; best mixed, $6.50@$6.55; best light to heavy Yorkers, $6.50@$6.60; grassers, $6.20@$6.40; pigs, $6@$6.50; roughs, $4.50@$5.75. Sheep—Supply light; demand light; market slow at yesterday's prices.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 500 head; market active and strong; light, $6.15@$6.25; mixed, $6.10@$6.25; heavy, $4.75@$5.60. No sheep here to-day, except a few hold-overs.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 800 head; steady to firm. Common to extra steers, $3@$5.60; stockers and feeders, $1.85@$3.25; cows and bulls, $1.10@$3.25; calves, $2.25@$5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; firm. Heavy, $5.80@$6.35; common to choice mixed, $5.70@$6.35; choice assorted, $6.25@$6.50; light, $6@$6.30; pigs, $5.50@$6.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wheat Was Stronger, Corn Was Moderately Active, and Provisions Were Quiet.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The market for wheat to-day was stronger, with some activity, although the short session had the effect of restricting trade to some extent. The opening was ¼@⅜c higher, and prices were advanced ⅜c more, then eased off and declined ⅜c, held steady, and the closing was about ⅞c higher for December and ⅜c higher for May than the closing figures of yesterday.

The advance to-day was very sudden, and a decided surprise to many. The reasons assigned for the improvement were steady cables, large export clearances for the week, a very favorable New-York bank statement, and the reports of dry weather still interfering with plowing and seeding.

Exports from both coasts were 455,000 bushels greater than the previous week; the export clearances from the seaboard were 527,000 bushels. Receipts at primary markets were 1,475,000 bushels larger than the preceding week. An increase in the visible supply is expected, estimates as to the amount varying from 300,000 to 700,000 bushels. Bradstreet's said that a crop of 380,000,000 bushels, with present export movement, means that the exportable surplus will be exhausted within seven weeks, and further adds that the United States and Canada have a surplus of 140,000,000 bushels, basing the crop at 440,000,000 bushels for the United States. Receipts, 151 cars, were 31 cars above the estimates.

Corn was moderately active, though at times the market was very quiet, the price keeping within a range of ⅞@1c. The feeling at the start was rather firmer, and grades were at ¼c advance, and, after selling off ⅛c, worked up ⅜c, the better tone being due to sympathy with wheat and talk of colder weather. At the advance there was influential selling, and, as "shorts" were fairly well satisfied, the price sagged off ⅞@1c. The market ruled easy during the last hour, and at the close was ⅜c lower than yesterday. It was noticeable that the selling was led by several large receivers and shippers who were supposed to be acting for a prominent local professional who has been credited with being "long." Outside markets were higher, but cables were generally lower. There were light frosts in Dakota last night, and it was expected they would extend into Nebraska to-night. Receipts, 869 cars, were 19 cars in excess of the estimates.

Oats—Large receipts of oats and weakness did not materially affect prices in this market. After the opening, prices advanced ⅜c over yesterday's close and held steady, owing to moderate offerings and large export clearances, (241,951 bushels.) Later, the large estimates for Monday, combined with the weakness in wheat and corn, depressed prices, but at the close only the early advance was lost, and there was no change from final prices of yesterday. Receipts, 335 cars, were 15 cars below estimates.

Provisions were inactive during the early part of the session, but showed a firm undertone. Buyers and sellers were wide apart in most instances. There was considerable bidding during the first few minutes, but it gradually died away, with only a few trades made in lard and ribs. Lard ruled higher by reason of the continued drought, curtailing pasturage and reducing the amount of butter produced, thus increasing the demand for lard. Packers bought ribs early, but later turned sellers. There was no trading to speak of in pork. January sold sparingly at an advance of 15c, then at a decline of 20c, the market at the close being weak. October lard showed an advance of 2½c at the close, and October ribs were 15c higher.

Estimated receipts for Monday are: Wheat, 200 cars; corn, 1,000 bushels; oats, 440 bushels; hogs, 28,000 head.

Freights were slow, with moderate offerings of vessel room, and rates steady at 1½c for wheat and 1⅝c for corn to Buffalo.

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Sept.	68½	69⅜	68¼	68⅞
Oct.	69¼	70⅛	68⅞	69½
Dec.	72½	73⅛	72¼	72⅞
May	79⅞	80⅛	79⅜	79⅞
Corn, No. 2—				
Sept.	41⅛	41⅛	40	40
Oct.	41	41⅜	40¼	40¼
Dec.	41½	41⅝	40⅞	40⅞
May	45	45¼	44⅜	44½
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛
Oct.	26½	26½	26¼	26¼
May	31⅜	31⅜	31	31
Mess pork, ⅌ bbl—				
Oct.	$14.65	$14.65	$14.65	$14.65
Jan	14.00	14.00	13.77½	13.77½
Lard, ⅌ 100 lb—				
Sept.	8.85	8.85	8.75	8.75
Oct.	8.65	8.65	8.57½	8.57½
Jan.	7.90	7.90	7.72½	7.80
Short ribs, ⅌ 100 lb—				
Sept.	9.97½	9.97½	9.97½	9.97½
Oct.	8.62½	8.82½	8.62½	8.75
Jan.	7.30	7.40	7.25	7.25

Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 68¾@68⅞c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63½c; No. 2 red, 68¾c; No. 2 corn, 40¼c; No. 2 oats, 26¼@26⅝c; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $16.30@$16.35; lard, ⅌ 100 lb, $8.75@$8.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.25@$10.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.75@$10.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bushels	145,509	123,699
Corn, bushels	408,891	431,010
Oats, bushels	419,432	346,660

STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Flour—Market, as usual on Saturday, was quiet, but feeling as to values very strong, owing to renewed upward tendency in wheat. Rye flour quiet and steady at $2.90 ⅌ bbl for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat opened very strong and advanced ½@¾c on renewal of bullish speculation, encouraged by heavy clearances for export; No. 2 red, September, 71¾@72c; October, 72¼@72½c; November, 73¼@74c; December, 75¼@75½c. Rye—New No. 2 Pennsylvania nominal at 52c ⅌ bushel. Corn—Option market ruled strong, under light offerings, from Western advices and fair inquiry for export; shippers' limits, however, too low for business; local car lots quiet; No. 2 mixed, September and October, 49@49½c; November, 49½@50c; December, 48½@49c. Oats—Demand from local buyers, as usual on Saturday, was light, but market ruled steady for both car lots and options; No. 2 white, September, 34½@35¼c; October, 35@35½c; November, 35¼@35¾c; December, 35¾@36¼c. Eggs—Good demand and strong; Pennsylvania firsts, 19c. Cheese—Fairly active and strong; New-York factory, 9@10¼c. Sugar—Refined firm and in good demand; quotations unchanged. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,900 bbls, 6,100 sacks; wheat, 11,100 bushels; corn, 21,100 bushels; oats, 33,300 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,900 bushels; corn, 6,600 bushels; oats, 21,100 bushels.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—Spring wheat quiet; spot higher; sales, 5 cars No. 1 Northern, old, 75@75½c; 6,000 bushels do, new, 73½@74c spot; 25,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 71½c; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, cost, insurance, and freight, 70½c; closing, No. 1 hard, cost, insurance, and freight, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, spot, old, 75½c; do, new, 73½c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 71½c; Winter wheat scarce; sales, 4 cars No. 2 red, 70@70½c; closing, 72c; No. 1 white, 70½c; closing, 72½c asked; No. 3 extra red, 70c. Corn quiet; unsettled; sales, 6 cars No. 2 yellow, 46@46½c; 14 cars No. 2 corn, 45@45½c; closing, No. 2 yellow, 46c; No. 2 corn, 44½c; No. 3 corn, 44½c, store. Oats weak; sales, 4 cars No. 2 white, 34c, track; 6,000 bushels store, 33½c; 4,000 bushels No. 3 white, store, 33c; 2 cars No. 2 mixed, track, 31c. Barley scarce; quoted 48c; sound Western, 50@65c, to arrive. Rye—No. 2, 52c asked. Flour firm; fair demand; best Spring, $4.25@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50. Rye flour, $3@$3.30. Millfeed firm; unchanged. Canal freights strong; wheat, 4c; corn, 3⅞c; oats, 3⅞c; seed, 4c asked. Receipts—Flour, 66,000 bbls; wheat, 473,000 bushels; corn, 278,000 bushels; oats, 75,500 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 222,000 bushels; corn, 48,700 bushels. Rail—Flour, 51,000 bbls; wheat, 186,000 bushels; corn, 213,000 bushels; oats, 48,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Flour quiet and steady; receipts, 6,247 bbls; shipments, 7,360 bbls; patents, $3.10@$3.25; extra fancy, $2.75@$2.85; fancy, $2.50@$2.60; family, $2@$2.10. Wheat firm and higher; receipts, 93,059 bushels; shipments, 34,060 bushels; September closed 62½c; October, 64¾c; November, 66⅝c; December, 68⅞@69c; May, 76½c. Corn about same as yesterday; receipts, 69,770 bushels; shipments, 42,080 bushels; September closed 40c; October, 37½c; December, 36⅜@36¾c; year, 36½c; May, 40½c. Oats lower; receipts, 70,400 bushels; shipments, 38,530 bushels; September, 26c; October, 26⅜c; May, 31c. Pork—New selling at $17; on orders, $17.25@$17.50. Lard—Prime steam, 8¾c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c; longs and clear ribs, 10⅝c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 8¾c; longs and clear ribs, 11⅝c. High wines steady at $1.12. Wool—Missouri and Illinois medium combing, 15½@16c; medium shorts, 15½c; light fine, 12@12½c; heavy, 10@11c. Kansas and Nebraska—Medium, 14c; coarse, 12@13c; light fine, 11@12c; heavy, 9@10c; Texas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Medium, 15c; coarse, 13c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Flour strong; unchanged; receipts, 11,557 bbls; shipments, 11,575 bbls; sales, 1,560 bbls. Wheat strong; No. 2 red, spot and September, 72@72½c; October, 72¼@72⅜c; steamer No. 2 red, 69@69¼c; receipts, 51,284 bushels; shipments, 80,000 bushels; stock, 686,712 bushels; sales, 157,000 bushels; milling wheat by sample, 70@73c. Corn dull; mixed, spot, 49¾c asked; September, 48½@49½c; October, 49c asked; year, 47½c asked; receipts, 6,392 bushels; stock, 104,439 bushels; sales, 6,000 bushels; white corn by sample, 53@54c. Oats strong; No. 2 white Western, 36@37c; No. 2 mixed Western, 32@32½c; receipts, 29,045 bushels; shipments, 20,000 bushels; stock, 183,929 bushels. Rye quiet; No. 2, 51@52c; stock, 15,932 bushels. Hay steady; good to choice timothy, $14@$15. Grain freights dull and weak; unchanged. Cotton nominal; middling, 8½c. Butter firm; creamery, fancy, 27@28c; do, fair to choice, 23@25c; do, imitation, 20@22c; ladle, fancy, 19@20c; good to choice, 17@18c; store packed, 16@18c. Eggs firm; 17c. Coffee firm; No. 7, 18@18¼c. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—Flour firm; good sales; Spring patents, $3.90@$4.10; fancy, $3.15@$3.50; family, $2.75@$3. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 62½c; sample red, 61c. Corn slow; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 3 white, 44c; No. 2 yellow, 43½c; No. 3 yellow, 42c; 2 cars No. 2 mixed, 43c. Oats firm; No. 3 white, 31¼c; No. 2 mixed, 28½c. Rye steady at 50c for No. 2; sample at 48c. Pork—Sales of city mess, $16.50; clear mess, $17.75; family pork, $15.50; clear family, $18. Kettle lard steady; dried, 8⅞c; steam leaf, 8¾c; leaf, 8½c; bakers', 8⅜c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 8½c; short ribs, sides, 11½c; short clear sides, 12c. Whisky steady; sales of 243 bbls at $1.12.

PEORIA, Sept. 16.—Corn steady; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 39c; receipts, 35,300 bushels; shipments, 650 bushels. Oats dull, lower; No. 2 white, 27@27½c; No. 3 white, 26½@26¾c; receipts, 95,700 bushels; shipments, 32,500 bushels. Rye—Nominal. Whisky—Market steady on the basis of $1.12 for high wines; receipts, 75 bbls; shipments, 1,027 bbls.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 16.—The following is the print cloth statement for the week: Production, 90,000 yds; deliveries, 107,000 yds; stock, 421,000 yds; sales, 90,000 yds; spots, 53,000 yds; futures, 37,000 yds; price, 2¾c for 64x64s; market firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine dull at 28@28½c. Resins firm and in good demand at $1.07½@$1.15 for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 16.—Resin steady; strained, 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine dull at 25¼c. Tar quiet at 90c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.60.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 16.—Spirits of turpentine quiet at 25½c. Resin firm at $1.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 16.—Turpentine firm at 25c. Resin firm at 85c for good strained.

COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 16.—Cotton firm; middling, 7 15-16c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 8-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,382 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 32,656 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—Cotton firm; good middling, 8½c; middling, 8 3-16c; low middling, 7 15-16c; good ordinary, 7 9-16c; net receipts, 1,386 bales; gross, 1,552 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 1,376 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 37,138 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 16.—Cotton firm; middling, 8 3-16c; low middling, 7⅞c; good ordinary, 7 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,011 bales; sales, 767 bales; stock, 38,202 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Produce—Australian Tallow—Beef, 26s 9d@27s 6d ⅌ cwt. Pepper—Fair Singapore white, 4½d. Beet Sugar—September, 15s 2½d; December, 14s 2½d.

5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, September and October shipment, 41s 6d ⅌ quarter; linseed oil, 20s 10½d ⅌ cwt.

BREMEN, Sept. 16.—Petroleum, 4 marks 35 pfennigs.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—On the Stock Exchange to-day West Chicago sold at 131, North Chicago at 203⅞, Diamond Match at 116@117, Strawboard at 34, Lake Street "L" at 23. Money, 7 ⅌ cent. Bank clearings, $12,318,217. New-York exchange, 70c premium.

THE ATLANTA SCANDAL

Results in More Stringent Regulations for Inspecting Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The disclosures in the recent Atlanta scandal have brought about more stringent regulations for the government of officers who are charged with inspecting water-tight compartments, and hereafter the department will see that they are implicitly obeyed.

The new regulations which were issued Thursday compel the executive officer and the senior engineer officer on ships to make weekly inspections of all compartments, double bottoms, and mechanical devices for the management and safety of the vessel. They shall report to the Captain after each inspection separately of the condition of the parts of the ship and of the mechanical devices for which they are specially responsible.

The senior medical officer of the ship is also to be called upon once in each week to accompany the executive officer when he is inspecting the living quarters, holds, and storerooms, and both shall make to the Captain a written report of the sanitary condition of the vessel. All weekly inspections and the names of the officers who make them are to be entered on the ship's log. The effect of the new regulations will be to hold both the executive officer and the chief engineer directly responsible at all times for the parts of the vessel they are charged to inspect.

Fifteen Years in the Penitentiary.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 16.—Frank Hosler, who killed Samuel Eckert at Churchtown, near this city, several months ago, to-day pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree in the Cumberland County Court, and was sentenced to hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary for fifteen years.

LEAURELLE OIL BALM

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD

FOR COMPLEXION, SKIN & FLESH

This inimitable toilet wonder and great beautifier will smooth and clear the most annoying skin or complexion. The wonder and pleasure of all who use it. Possesses peculiar properties preventing tendency to **WRINKLES**, Ageing or withering of the skin, or drying up of the flesh. Tones down the **RED NOSE**, face or hands; clears the lifeless, claylike **Sallow Complexion**. Gives a youthful hue to the rough coarse grained skin, abolishes Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Blackheads, Tan, Sun-burn. Absolutely harmless, pure, clean, colorless. The more you use it the better you like it. This elegant toilet requisite has delightful effect if the hands or face become rough or chapped, from household work or exposure, one application of LEAURELLE OIL BALM will soften and smooth the skin at once. You need not wash it off nor cover the hands, since it dries in instantly; does not grease nor soil silks, satins, gloves or finest fabric. Elegant for Chafes, Irritated Skin, Scurf, Scaly Itching Skin; nice after shaving. 50c. and $1.00 at druggists or sent prepaid by express on receipt of price. Try Wells' **Invisible Velvet Cream Face Powder, 25c.** E. S. WELLS, Jersey City N. J.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, gradually restores the hair to original natural color; elegant tonic dressing, 50c., $1.00, Druggists, or prepaid by express on receipt of price. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

Don't Die in the House.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, cockroaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, beetles. 15c.

AN OBSERVATORY WANTED.

Opinion of New-York from Emperor William's Commissioner on Astronomy.

Prof. Max Wolf of Heidelberg University is at the Broadway Central Hotel.

He was commissioned by Emperor William to study the American astronomical works and has reached the end of his labors, which began in Boston in June.

He has visited most of the larger cities of the United States. The Lick Observatory amazed him. He talks with enthusiasm of the thirty-six-inch object-glass of its telescope. Although terrestrial affairs have not much occupied his mind, and it is frivolous to expect of an astronomer notes on men, manners, and landscapes he was not insensible to the view which one gets at Mount Hamilton of the bays of San Francisco and Monterey, the Santa Cruz Mountain, the San Joaquin Valley, and the colossal Sierra.

He visited the Johns Hopkins University Observatory, the Washington Observatory, the manufactures of astronomical apparatus, wrote reports to his Government of every visit, prepared scientific papers which he will read to the devout students at Heidelberg next Winter, and has one reply for every question about the architecture, the natural surroundings, the comfortable life, the handsome women, and the active men of New-York. His reply is: "New-York needs an observatory. It has the men of science, the financial means, the site. It is the birthplace of photography almost. It had Rutherford. It is supplied with insufficient apparatus at Columbia College. It is the greatest city of the United States. It deserves an observatory."

Sporting Goods.

306-310 WEST 59TH ST.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUSPENSION of the George R. Bidwell Cycle Co. has not affected our business, which will be carried on as heretofore at the same address. We shall, however, sacrifice our remaining stock of 1893 TOURISTS at

$75 EACH.

This well-known wheel is exclusively high grade, and at the above price is the greatest bargain of the year.

JULIAN R. TINKHAM, President

Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Co.

Business Chances.

PARTNER WANTED IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED successful manufacturing business; (not wearing apparel;) capital required, $10,000; good opportunity for a young man to secure a permanent business; full investigation invited. Address R. B. F., Box 219 Times Office.

AN INTEREST IN ESTABLISHMENT AND profitable publishing business is offered to ambitious man with several thousand dollars, or wealthy lady with literary aspirations; no agents or triflers. Address OPPORTUNITY, Box 327 Times, Up Town.

CAPITAL WANTED BY A FIRM ESTABLISHED in this city for a number of years, doing a profitable business, to improve facilities for the manufacture and sale of a staple article; demand unlimited. Address STAPLE ARTICLE, Box 313 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

ASTHMA and Catarrh cured by the Espic's Cigarettes OR POWDER. Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Neuralgia, &c.—Paris: J. ESPIC, 20 Rue St. Lazare.—New-York: FOUGERA, MILHAU. Sold by all Chemists of America.

ALL SIZES, ALL MAKES; MOTORS AND dynamos rewound; absolute guarantee. BARRIETT ELECTRIC MOTOR AND DYNAMO COMPANY, 161 Washington St., New-York.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any lands or real estate bordering on the Croton River in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and any of the tributaries of such river, or bordering on or being adjacent to any reservoir, lake, pond, or stream the waters of which are owned, used, or controlled by the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to any and all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Rye Pond, Bear Gutter Creek, or either of their tributaries, or bordering on the storage reservoir known as William's Bridge Reservoir, in the City of New-York; that the State Board of Health of the State of New-York, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and in pursuance to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, did hold a meeting at the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries were adopted; and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the said State Board of Health, held as aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations:

Amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting held in the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, a quorum being present, did then and there after having heard the report of a committee of the board, duly appointed for the purpose of examination into the subject, which committee was appointed at a meeting of the board held in the City of Albany, the 27th day of July, 1893, at which meeting a quorum was present, amend and alter the rules made by it for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article V. of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, in the following particulars, to wit:

That, taking into consideration the character of the soil and of the sub-strata of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the distances at which privy vaults, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places or things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several sources enumerated and set forth in said rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurements, or the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or reservoir in said water shed, and to two hundred and fifty feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark or precipitous bank of any spring, stream, or water course tributary to said lakes, ponds, or reservoirs.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D., President.

[L. S.] LEWIS BALCH, M. D., Secretary and Executive Officer.

Dated New-York City, September 13, 1893.

MICHAEL T. DALY, Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers St., New-York.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.—Sept. 7, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., to be opened Sept. 26, 1893," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 26, 1893, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., a quantity of tools, copper wire, poplar, steel forgings, bricks, sand, copper, tin, paints, crucibles, steel plates, files, sponges, waste, belting, hose, and packing. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—Sept. 11, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened Sept. 26, 1893," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 26, 1893, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of boiler tubes, chains, hose washers, brooms, brushes, twine, canvas, water coolers, kitchen utensils, hose, tools, hardware, tar, tar oil, hand and leg irons, cork jackets, linseed oil, and paints. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR RUBBER PONCHOS.—Phila. Depot of the Q. M. Dept., No. 1428 Arch St., Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Sept. 28, 1893, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with 1,000 Rubber Ponchos, like sample to be seen at Schuylkill Arsenal. Bids for delivery at other points will also be considered. Bidders must state earliest dates when they will make deliveries. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals, and any information desired, will be furnished by this office upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rubber Ponchos," and addressed to the undersigned. A. F. ROCKWELL, Quartermaster U. S. Army, In charge.

VALUE OF THE "SOCIETY" WAY

IT HAS A DISTINCT AND NOT-TO-BE DERIDED IMPORTANCE.

The Oiling of the Grooves of the Social Machinery Is Necessary—Society Flattery Even Is Not Always Despicable—The Use of Usages—Dressing for Dinner—One Does Not Want to be a Slave to Customs, but One Does Want to be Master of Them.

It is the custom among plain people—perhaps among distinctively literary people—to "sniff" at "society." The so-called "society" circles are usually alluded to in literature as though they were necessarily "empty-minded, shallow-hearted, and idle," as one writer calls them. We are told that

"Prosperity puts out unnumbered thoughts
Of import high and light divine in man,"

and are warned by our greatest philosopher that "opportunities approach only those who use them—even thoughts cease by and by to visit the idle"—as though our "society" people were necessarily "idle."

They themselves know that, whatever vices may be set down to them, one is not idleness. Opinions may differ as to the importance of the employments which occupy them, but busy they certainly are, and very much worn out at the end of the season. They surely do one very important service to mankind, and the most contemptuous of us may well profit by their efforts. Lord Bacon says: "Since custom is the principal magistrate of man's life, let men by all means endeavor to obtain good customs." Society inaugurates dainty and beautiful customs, and while the rest of us are reproaching it with its failure to live up to the highest ideals of mind and morals, the truly modest critic should look and see if the lives of those who properly exalt soul and intellect may not be benefited by the contemplation even of abused "society."

It is pitiful to see the spectacle of a gifted man or woman suddenly exposed to the stares of society after a life of seclusion. If he is naturally gentle he bears it all without other demonstration than that of a not unpleasing diffidence, but often the thought of his own superiority in essentials will madden his spirit, and in his embarrassment he blusters and blurts out his contempt, until he has given his inferiors an infinite advantage over him.

He who has the self-possession of the true society man has a weapon for the world's battle which he is a fool to scorn. The self-poise which permits the free handling of his own faculties in the presence of a throng is one of the most important qualifications for success which a man can obtain. Many an average man having himself well in hand is able to outshine those who in natural capacity are infinitely beyond him.

The funny papers are never weary of descanting upon the flatteries of your society dame. "How are those beautiful children? I shall never forget how sweet they looked when I peeped in at them in their nursery that day. And how is your precious mother? What a wonder she is! Everybody speaks of her marvelous crazy-quilts. And your husband! All the men are talking about him. That speech of his at the —— Club dinner took everybody by storm." And so on, ad nauseam. But it never gets to that point with the listener. "The one thing of which men never tire is the honeyed voice of approval."

* * *

If, as Frederika Bremer says, "The great duty of life is not to give pain," your society dame is performing the great duty of life with admirable success. She not only does not give pain, but she bestows positive pleasure. Even to those who know that her words are meant only to smooth the passing moment and must not be taken too seriously, her little "euphuisms" are grateful.

Among the better class of well-bred people, compliments are not "laid on with a shovel" nor "dragged in by the hair." They flow easily, for they are the result of a lifetime of effort to make one's self agreeable to everybody, so far as one can do it within the limits of truth. The unfailing aplomb of the well-bred woman assists her wonderfully here. She recalls clearly at the first glance the peculiarities and the circumstances of her visitor, she sorts out the pleasant from the unpleasant, and she invariably alludes in her remarks to the pleasant. The transplanting, without its luxurious effusiveness, of this good custom into the home life and into the narrow circles of the "outs" could result only in good.

* * *

It does seem rather absurd to compel a man, as at least two wives of hard-working business men have compelled their husbands for years, to renew his entire apparel in order to partake of a simple dinner of soup, joint, and dessert, (probably pie,) and served, as it is in one of these instances, by the cook. Those men stand in the eyes of their neighbors in varying aspects—like all martyrs—from an idiot to a saint. On convenient days, however, if not daily, it is certainly desirable to make as much of the daily festival of dinner as possible. Nothing so much improves the children's table manners as the consciousness that they are arrayed in their "best clothes" in order to celebrate it. The "society way" of gracing the dinner table with a change of raiment is surely an elevating one.

And the table itself! What refinements and charms have not the "leisure classes" imparted to the old barbarous "feed" of the medieval castle! The crumby, tasteless, wholly sensual meal of the tenement house becomes a poem in the mansions of the great. It is around the dinner that society has woven its most seductive spells. The "plain people" may well study their methods of preparing and treating it. Many of its features may be copied "in delft and homespun" by the humblest. It is customary to say that if one has true kindness of heart politeness is sure to accompany it. One of the kindest-hearted men in the world was in the habit of performing his dinner toilet beside a hanging glass in the dining room while his "Summer boarders" were enjoying their frugal noontide repast. Even the kindest of men and women seem to be impervious to the fact that after engaging in heating work in the hayfield and in the kitchen they are not agreeable companions when close at hand until they have had the bath and the change of attire which the considerations of politeness would suggest.

You may say that this is confounding the plain adages of mere cleanliness with more refined canons; but the daily bath—tri-daily, if necessary—and absolute purity of raiment are among the valuable bequests of a "society" which is not so very far past. We may learn almost equally valuable lessons from that which is now on the stage, vapid and foolish as are many of its diversions.

* * *

The snob and the cad still infest the ranks of the well-bred. They suck their canes, cherish the "stony stare," and live only for the passing moment, but they are, on the whole, less objectionable than their kindred of the populace, who have all their silliness without the outward polish which is inevitable in any decently good society. The man of good outward manners possesses a gift which makes him an endurable companion, and this is something which cannot always be said of the most brilliantly intellectual. "Good breeding is the only thing that can make a fool agreeable," said Josh Billings, but that certainly does go a long way. Sir Piercie Shafton must have been a far more pleasing comrade than Carlyle.

A certain excellent citizen, having been brought up to despise the "soft ways" of good breeding, considers it perfectly Scriptural and proper to make a bear of himself in the privacy of the family circle—a most elegant family circle in everything but manners—abounding in fine clothes, Sevres china, and art furniture. The wife of his next-door neighbor, a miserable drunkard, who had, however, been brought up to observe every conventionality, once remarked: "I know that I have a good many trials which Mrs. M. does not have, but my husband, with all his faults, never fails, even in his worst condition, to treat me like the perfect gentleman that he is." Good manners in this case served to alleviate the most disgusting of crimes.

If on top of the solid body of the American national virtue, which is now far above the standard of any foreign nation, can be applied the beautiful veneer of fine manners, which so fascinatingly overlies the vice and coruption and shallowness of foreign courtiers, we shall get the respect which we already deserve at the hands of the outside world. We might as well learn that to those who have but a casual opportunity to inspect us we must not only be respectable but we must appear so. In us "the passions of the human heart" must "beat the marble breast of Art." Our hearts must not only be all right, but we must not wear them on our sleeves. We must learn to make ourselves agreeable. We must regard living as as much of a fine art as our time and our purses will allow. We must train a little of the graceful "society" vine over the bare, hard surface of our national daily life.

THE GLORY OF THE WOODS.

Autumnal Treasures and Pleasures to be Had in the Forests.

The return of the Summer wanderer brings back really only a portion of the city's residents. There are many who linger for the Autumn spectacle, many more who would if possible, and not a few who, finding only one absence possible, deliberately make the choice of the later season, and, summering in town, turn their backs upon the wilderness of brick and mortar for a month from the middle of September.

"Come down and see the glory of the woods," wrote a suburban woman last October to a half-dozen of her intimates, and the fortunates who could respond to that enticing command realized, as they had never done before, the delightful possibilities of a house party in the Autumn.

It was newly impressed upon at least one member of the company that the late treasures of the field and forest offer a wealth of material to decorative womankind, the lavish month of June not being richer in beauty of coloring and grace of form than October. The first day spent in the woods secured a burden of loveliness that had, besides its first and present beauty, the charm of continuity—a gift denied to much of June's wealth.

The Autumn leaves, in every variety of color, from deepest red to the lightest of creamy yellows, are, of course, the chiefest glory of the October woods. The oak and maple are the most beautiful, but others are well worth preserving. The chestnut, for example, although not so fine in texture, has much of color to attract. These leaves, brought back to town and carefully pressed with an iron that has first been rubbed with a good-sized piece of wax, will be admirably preserved, and set on walls and curtains, hold the memories of the day in the woods for weeks.

The wood berries are valuable touches of color, too, in an ornamental way. A branch of bitter-sweet, heavy with its reddish orange fruit, thrust into a vase or against a picture, is most effective, and the gray cedar berry is of a tone that lends itself exquisitely to a scheme for decoration. The cedar berries need delicate handling, and to bring them back to town the sprays should be laid lightly in boxes; but they amply repay the trouble expended to transport them.

Cones, great and small, are useful to the Winter decorator, the burr of the chestnut has a beauty of its own that must not be overlooked, and in the depths of the October woods are ferns as green as the spicy glades of midsummer can show.

For an impromptu musicale, which finished the three-days' visit of the house party referred to, the "glory of the woods" was easily and most beautifully transplanted. The draperies were showered with the bright leaves, which dressed the mantels as well; large vases were filled with ferns and branches of the gay foliage, and bunches of berries of varied colors were interspersed everywhere, and hostess and guests wore corsage bouquets of selected gorgeous leaves than which no flowers could have been more superb.

There should be more slipping into the woods in the Autumn, if only for the day, than there is among city folk. There is a Storm King Wild Flower Club, which revels in the beauties of the Spring woods along the Hudson. Why not an Autumn leaf club for any of the suburbs about New-York, that offer, as most of them do, an environment of forest?

An Autumn Interior.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

The "return of the natives," as a glib young woman happily styled the crowds of travelers flocking cityward, is an interesting study. Humanity en masse is always interesting, but never more so than when in a state of transition as well. In a boat or train the same types are gathered—locomotion on water gets together no different species than such as slip along homeward on wheels.

On a Hudson River night boat last week, the 1,200 or more passengers were representative Summer loiterers. On the lower decks there was the usual crowd of colored folk, waiters, cooks, and laundresses, coming back from Summer work, with which the happy-go-lucky race are sure to mingle plenty of Summer fun, and as many more white coachmen and footmen, bringing back milady's victoria shrouded in linen, and her prancing thoroughbreds, who, like the grooms, looked commonplace and undistinguished "out of livery."

Up stairs the decks and cabins were filled with family groups and individual travelers, with, for the most part, rather expressionless faces as of a class which, with one excitement over and another not yet begun, finds itself bereft of present emotions.

There is one peculiarity about the Summer traveler which his prototype at other seasons of the year is not apt to share—and that is his belongings. He is willing to load himself with all sorts of impedimenta, ridiculous and cumbersome at any other time. The Alpenstock, with which he has scaled many a Catskill height, and, if he is a woman, there is a bit of faded and weather-beaten ribbon tied to its handle; the grasses that he wants for his herbarium; the boxes of bugs and beetles, if he is a naturalist, young or old; the cage for the bird, the rabbit, or the pet chicken from the farmhouse, if he is a boy or girl; the bunch of flowers from some wooded glade or bosky dell, which, if he is a young woman, is lightly touched now and again as no city florist's wares are caressed, and, if he is a woman of any sort, young or old, in love or out of it, the ubiquitous and always-to-be-seen box, basket, or newspaper bundles of plants, ferns, and cuttings, which shed dirt and discomfort for a wide radius, and which inevitably repay their trusting caretakers by promptly fading and dying in their city environment—these and more make up the luggage of the homecoming Summer traveler as he perennially appears.

Nobody really minds very much what he is carrying till the next morning when the city is reached. Then as the boat is being docked and everybody is crowding the lower decks and stairways, people look a little askance at each other and themselves, and realize that the conventional city eye will soon be upon them. Only the young woman with the dreamy look in her eyes, glances down at her now drooped and faded flowers, touches them once more with the most gentle care and raises her head with a gesture that defies the entire Four Hundred in solid array to make her ashamed of those shabby little blossoms.

Then the gangplank is suddenly lowered, the stream of persons flows out; there are kisses and greetings for some, there are cabs and street cars for others, but for all there is the Summer behind and the Winter before, the one with its store of memories, grave or gay, as it chances, the other with its unveiled days of—what?

* * *

"I am alarmed," says a Brooklyn woman, "every time I ride on the open trolley cars, at the imminent danger in which women place themselves when signaling to the conductor. They rise and turn their backs to the side and watch for the conductor's notice, a position which places them at the mercy of a very slight jolt to throw them out. I have seen several very narrow escapes. A much safer way is the reverse position. This practice, it may be said, is vastly more dangerous than 'backing down,' about which so much has been written."

The "electrics" in Brooklyn are a most portentous theme this Autumn among mothers. One after another of the street-car lines is becoming trolley worked, and there is almost a feeling of panic in consequence. Now that the schools are opened, the streets swarm with children and every mother is dreading lest one of her flock shall become a victim to the flying cars.

"I would move away from the neighborhood where we are," said one woman to another in genuine distress one day last week, "but where can we go? The city is, or will be, gridironed with the trolley, and I am in positive despair, for we cannot leave Brooklyn."

* * *

Her plaint and dread are duplicated almost everywhere in the city across the bridge, and there are hundreds of mothers over there who are meeting the Winter with the accepted feeling that a fresh foe menaces their families in addition to the various diseases which perennially hover over city homes—that of the fatal electric car.

* * *

In a railway car the other day a small boy wanted his window open as the train stood at a station. "No," said his mother, "the cars will start now." The boy waited a minute, then, as the train was still motionless, he protested, with his straightforward, five-year-old logic: "Now is now, mamma, why doesn't it go?"

* * *

With the World's Fair as a focus to which the lines of many lives have converged this Summer, there has been much curious crossing of paths that would otherwise probably never have touched.

A New-York woman reached her rooms on one of Chicago's avenues at a late dinner hour on the evening of her arrival in the city. Inquiring of her hostess for board in the vicinity, she was directed to either of two houses about equally distant across the street from where she was. Some persons coming out from one turned the scale in its favor as indicating the dining hour not yet over. Crossing and securing an audience with the lady of the house, she was told that there were no further permanent accommodations at her table, but if they would put up with the end of a dinner she and her party could have that meal and then seek board elsewhere.

Tired and hungry, the travelers gladly acquiesced, and in the course of the meal the hostess commented on the fact that the strangers were from New-York, saying: "I was born and brought up to young womanhood in a little town in the interior of that State, though for thirty years I have lived West."

A casual inquiry as to the name of the place disclosed it to be the boyhood home of the new-comer's husband and the Summer staying place for many years of the family.

Eager questions and answers brought out further that the Chicago landlady had been a teacher in the village school and had taught her guest's husband his letters at five years of age. It is needless almost to add that these discoveries changed the former dictum of no room, and delightfully quartered the party, by means known to ingenious landladies, at a private table for their stay in Chicago—all through the merest thread of chance.

* * *

A similar development of another Chicago trip relates to a New-Yorker and his wife who were fellow-guests at a White Mountain hotel ten years ago with a St. Paul banker and his wife. A pleasant acquaintance was formed, and on parting the ladies exchanged cards, mutually expressing a warm desire that they might meet again, though fearing that it might be only another case of congenial persons drifting together by accident and never seeing each other afterward.

A few weeks ago the oldest son of the New-York family, who had been with his parents in the White Mountains, then a boy, now a young man just entering Yale, went to visit relatives in the Red River Valley of North Dakota. His mother thought it would be pleasant for him to call and pay his respects to the St. Paul long-ago acquaintances as he passed through their city.

She accordingly wrote to inquire if they were at home, and just as she herself was starting for the fair she received a reply from the lady, dated in a New-England town where she had been spending the Summer, saying she was about returning West and would be in Chicago the next week. She gave her Chicago address, and the house proved to be directly in the rear of the one where the New-York woman had engaged rooms.

* * *

"Speaking of British rudeness," remarked a New-York woman the other day, "I was invited last Winter to receive at a 'tea' given in honor of a distinguished Englishwoman, which left me in no doubt whatever as to the conduct of at least one of Britain's daughters. This woman was, mark you, neither an actress nor an author—from whom peculiarities are to be expected, I understand—but a well-known and active worker in philanthropic and educational matters.

"To begin with, she came long before the hour that the guests had been invited to meet her, and so soon as the drawing rooms began to fill she abruptly declared she must take her leave, pleading by way of excuse a very special and suddenly-remembered engagement. Nor was this all. Prior to her departure she picked up the long furred cloak that she had characteristically dropped in one corner of the room, and throwing it over her shoulders she at the same time sent crashing to the floor a dainty tea table that with its fragile freight was standing near.

"The rest of us fairly held our breath at the total wreck of so much exquisite china, but milady merely shrugged her shoulders and with a 'What a nuisance to have such nasty little things right in one's way,' sailed majestically out of the room."

* * *

A young woman who has been traveling abroad for six months returned lately to her Vermont home, receiving from no member of the household, perhaps, a more sincere welcome than that vouchsafed by her dog, an intelligent setter. When late and tired with travel and the homecoming, she sought her room on the night of arrival, it was to be followed as of old by the happy animal. Patting him slightly in response to his evident desire for attention, she pointed to the lounge where he had often stretched himself and bade him lie down.

But the dog showed no inclination to obey, walking to the door and looking back as if to beg her to follow. When he had done this several times, refusing, meanwhile, her repeated commands to get on the lounge, she at last opened the door for him. At once he trotted out and down the hall, asking her as plainly as a dog can to follow, which she did.

Through one corridor he went, and down another narrower and back one, stopping before the door of a small storeroom.

Obedient to his evident wish, his young mistress opened this door, whereupon the dog, bounding in, went straight to a shelf where, with several others, lay an old blanket. He sprang up, reached it, and pulled it out with his teeth, and then his owner recognized it as the one which, before leaving home, she had always put on the lounge in her room before permitting him to get upon it. She picked up the blanket and, with the dog delightedly leaping around her, returned to her room, where, as soon as his blanket was in place, the clever animal stretched himself upon it and settled down for the night.

* * *

An oyster salad tested recently at a house party in a suburban home will be, perhaps, to many a new concoction: Allow six oysters to each person, parboil them in their own liquor and drain immediately; when cool cut each into four bits. Break the tender young leaves of lettuce, never using a knife, as cutting destroys the freshness, and mix in equal parts with the oysters. Pour over the whole the following

Dressing.—Allow one egg to every two persons; boil twenty minutes, and when cold cut the whites into dice and mix with the oysters and lettuce. Put the yolks in a deep dish, mash or pound fine, and add one raw yolk. Stir olive oil in slowly until the mixture is a smooth paste. Season with lemon juice, English mustard, and salt. Then add more oil, until the desired quantity is reached. There should be no difficulty about curdling where the raw egg is used. But should it be found that, despite care, the mixture does curdle, take another bowl and start a fresh dressing with a raw yolk, salt, mustard, and oil, working in by slow degrees the curdled dressing.

* * *

Some American citizens who put their names just below that of "Lili Lehman" upon the register of a big Summer hotel, pronounce that charming singer to be just as attractive off the stage as upon it. The good fortune of dining opposite her daily further proved to them the undoubted reality of her wonderful copper-colored hair, as well as the sincerity of her sweet and womanly manner. In common with most singers, she disdains the confining collar, and wears instead a simple silk kerchief knotted loosely about her throat.

* * *

It is a pleasure to meet about the streets of the city the brown, clear-eyed, and alert school girl and boy again, happy and interested to have the change of school again after the long holiday. Later school will pall, perhaps, but for the time there is a zest in this new-old occupation.

One wishes, in watching their bright faces, that the midwinter would show them as healthy and happy as on these cool, crisp mornings. Some German statistician has figured that from four to fourteen years of age the scholar passes 9,000 hours in the schoolroom, a tremendous length of time when thus taken in the aggregate, and when one thinks of the poorly-ventilated, overcrowded schoolrooms to which many of these nine thousand-hour prisoners are condemned one hesitates at the price which they must pay for merely the foundation of an education.

The home care of school children can hardly be too painstaking. Early bedtime, scant home work, a romp out of doors after the afternoon session—these should be insisted on. Start the young student with a good breakfast in the morning. See that he gets his sleep out to rise in ample time for a fairly leisurely meal. This rushing through the dining room with hat and books in hand, to seize a roll or gulp down a hasty morsel or two, which in many houses is the interpretation of "getting the children to school in time," is little less than criminal.

Consult the scholar's tastes in the breakfast menu; give him what he wants, and see that he comfortably takes it, and one strong point in his favor for the day's work will be gained.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Annie Moores, the only woman President of a national bank, has rather had her greatness thrust upon her. The banking institution known as the First National Bank at Mount Pleasant, Texas, of which she is the presiding officer, was originally a private banking house, and obedient to the wish of her father and brother, who controlled it, she familiarized herself with all the details of its workings. Later, when it came into her hands, a national concern, it was with some misgivings that she stepped into the white light of publicity as its head. It is a pleasure to record that the ordeal has been wholly satisfactory, and even during the recent financial crisis the credit of the Mount Pleasant Bank has stood unimpeached. As it is situated in a cotton district its business is of considerable volume, and it is high praise for its head that it has safely weathered the late stormy money times.

* * *

Among the many notable speakers at the Labor Congress of the World's Fair is Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Professor of History at Vassar. For many years past Miss Salmon has concerned herself with the labor question as specially connected with domestic service. In person she is tall and slender, with brown hair brushed abruptly back from a finely-featured face of unusual strength and sweetness.

* * *

Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, whose schooling in and liking for the classics is manifest in every scrap of her writings, has met with recent and remarkable success as a playwright. Last year her drama of "The Demi-Monde" was received most cordially by Boston audiences, and during the coming season "The Prince's Tragedy" (an adaptation from Casimir Delavigne's "Les Enfants d'Edouard") will be produced. Miss Guiney has also in preparation a translation of Emil Augier's "Mariage d'Olympe"—a play which has never yet been rendered in English.

* * *

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who now owns the Bancroft estate, will at the end of this season remove the present cottage on the place and begin the erection of a picturesque villa modeled after the old houses in Spanish California.

* * *

Mrs. Bland, the wife of Silver Dollar Bland, is said to be as keen a free silver advocate as her widely-known husband. She never misses a debate when this subject is on, and probably no listener more thoroughly appreciates and understands the arguments pro and con than does she, so well posted is she in the matter.

* * *

One of the noblest-hearted women of our country and century is Mrs. Eliza Sproat Turner of Philadelphia. The famous New Century Club of that city owes its existence almost entirely to her efforts, while the New Century Guild—a thriving young offspring of the club's philanthropic committee—is veritably Mrs. Turner's own, as she was its founder and has always been its President. Many is the young girl whom she has befriended, not only with practical advice and helpful suggestion, but with kindliest interest and sympathy. Mrs. Turner's life has been filled with many other varying activities. She is quite well known as the author of much graceful verse, she was one of the few women who were directly concerned with the management of the Centennial Exposition seventeen years ago, and she is always the gracious hostess, whether at her Winter residence in Philadelphia or upon the windy hilltops where her Summer home overlooks the ground made historic by the long-ago battle of Brandywine. In appearance Mrs. Turner is most attractive, the quiet browns and grays of her quaint costumes betraying her Quaker ancestry and associations as the affectionate "thee" and "thy" of her speech. Although over seventy years of age she has lost no whit of interest in the opportunities of life.

* * *

Miss Jordan, the chief instructor at Smith College, is physically an unimposing little woman, who, when she is called upon to address a class, however, makes mere inches count for little beside strength and dignity of mind. She is said to have been the most brilliant member of the most brilliant class that was ever graduated from Vassar College.

THE FEMININE AUTOLYCUS.

Throughout the East of Europe and in Roumania there has lately been organized a system of lady commercial travelers, whose mission it is to supply wedding trousseaus, layettes, mourning outfits, and other goods. These ladies hail from Paris, and carry with them specimens and samples from the first French houses. They travel from town to town, calling at all the best establishments, and sometimes obtaining introductions from one to another. They are always well dressed themselves, and are generally good-looking women with any amount of tact. The lady commercial is not a novelty in America, but she is certainly not an old-established feature of life in Eastern Europe.—London Queen.

AUTUMNAL DREAMS.

By Bayard Taylor.

When the maple turns to crimson
And the sassafras to gold;
When the gentian's in the meadow
And the aster's on the wold;
When the moon is lapped in vapor
And the night is frosty cold;

When the chestnut burrs are opened
And the acorns drop like hail,
And the drowsy air is startled
With the thumping of the flail—
With the drumming of the partridge
And the whistle of the quail,

Through the rustling woods I wander,
Through the jewels of the year,
From the yellow uplands calling,
Seeking her that still is dear;
She is near me in the Autumn,
She, the beautiful, is near.

NEW DRESS FABRICS.

The Winter crepons will seem to many women the most attractive of the infinite variety of new dress fabrics offered. They are so light and soft, and will shed the dust so thoroughly from their wiry surface, that they would be extremely desirable, even without the peculiarity which makes them specially notable, that of beauty of coloring.

The color effects in the crepons are indescribably beautiful. As in all the goods, gray is used liberally, and makes a most effective combining tint for yellow, scarlet, and green. These three colors more than others are relied upon to furnish, in changes of association, the infusion of brightness necessary to relieve the gray and brown grounds.

So kaleidoscopic is the color grouping that, accurately speaking, no one color may be said to form the ground, the neutral tint found in all the designs being, like the bright colors, broken into irregular bits. It is this kaleidoscopic irregularity of design that lends such charm to the crepons. The Autumn commingling of tints is reproduced with a faithfulness impossible in more set designs.

* * *

The "silk and wool novelties," which have been such important features of the fabric exhibits for several seasons, are still notably prominent. The silk admixture gives softness and sheen that render the designs of minor interest, so exquisite is the fabric itself.

Many of the silk and wool textiles show great disregard of conventional patterns. Broche weaving, with the indefinite outlines characteristic of it, is used for some of the designs, as in a dull magenta wool broched in silver silk. The waving crossline is employed in these goods, as black lines woven in silk across yellowish wool. An all-over design of short, broken dashes in raised weaving is nothing short of fascinating in a dark gray, with violet and deep green. The fabric is so soft that the double-width breadth could be gathered into a child's small palm. The silk threads of the three colors produce a changing, illuminated effect that makes every different fold of the fabric a new delight.

The gray grounds are more successful in creating harmonious combinations than unmixed black and white would be, as the gray is softer and less obtrusive. Dark purple and green is brought together without combining tint in a silk and wool, the design showing waving diagonal lines of brocade weaving, broken into irregular lengths.

In changeable tinting of magenta, green, and black, is a diagonal corded silk and wool, the cords flat, rather than round, but very marked. This is not pretty, the coloring being dull. The name, Loie Fuller, will scarcely be advantageous. The average woman does not care to buy either dress materials or millinery that has been sensationally placarded.

* * *

A genuine novelty is the fine and artistically-colored mohair with brocaded dots, or small figures, and perhaps raised cords. A bright scarlet—and, by the way, there is much of this clear, bright scarlet in use this Autumn, notwithstanding the prevalence of magenta—has a plain surface brocaded in self-colored dots. A bluish lead color is crossed with fine cords an eighth of an inch apart, with dots so tiny that they are mere specks thrown up between the cords. A dead brown has broken vertical lines in which yellow and black are alternated in quarter-inch lengths.

Velours is shown in black-brown ground, threaded in short dashes with yellow, scarlet, and white, and brocaded in black wafers. It would be prettier without the wafers, the thread-like dashes of color on the dark ground being really artistic, while the raised wafers are thrust in superfluously. The old Russian velours comes with shaded ground, the velvet cords of solid color.

Hopsacking and several varieties of basket wool are offered in blue and brown, green and brown, black and red, and other colors. In some the braiding is close and the strands narrow. These usually are of a very bright color interlaced with black or dark brown, and often have a silk finish. More loosely-braided stuffs have wide strands and duller tints.

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Tweed of medium weight and light bouretting appears in dark red with black and similar mixtures, the black, as a rule, subduing the color and making these goods quite dark. A heavy nondescript wool on the tweed order has a lace-like surface weaving in cobweb design, with threads of gray, yellow, and scarlet, or of blue, brown, and green, spun over a yellowish ground. Another queer wool has brown yarn wrapped with gold tinsel for a stitch or two, then released, to be again caught and held by the gold twisting.

The serges show some new ideas, the wide-wale diagonal coming out in sombre coloring that somehow seems unsuited to it, perhaps because of its long association with solid coloring of sober shades. Bright green and blue are combined startlingly in these illuminated diagonals, with more than a hint of yellow as well. The patterns in which the ombre striping is diagonal will make up about as strikingly as the most dashing taste can desire.

Plaid French serges are in the clan tartans and in plaids of less distinction, all more or less familiar by their use long ago in the same fine serges, and of late years in varied materials. Wide double-width plaids are priced at $1.25 a yard. The serge with well-defined twill is woven in pure grays of light and medium shades, that will be made into beautiful Autumn gowns, with trimming of black velvet, alone or assisted by steel or jet.

The mohair finish given to many of the new goods is the source of some of the prettiest and most novel effects. This mohair finish takes many forms, giving to some goods a wiry surface, as noted in the crepons of mixed design, and in others, cording or striping the ground, or roughening it in bourette and Astrakhan weaving.

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Bayadere stripes are noted on every class of fabric, silks satins, velvets, and wools. The straight and diagonal waved lines are repeated in varied patterns, and plain diagonal stripes are in contrasting colors on hopsackings and velvet wools. Armure weaving, noted in the early importations of silks, is in wools also.

A large proportion of the newest fabrics are woven in the very wide double width, which permits of the half-circle skirt. Some goods have stripes woven in graduating width from selvage to selvage. Skirts made of these fabrics will need no other skirt trimming.

Among the odd new trimmings is a wide silk galloon, woven in diagonal wales, and shaded. A black silk passementerie, braided in many little fans, has each fan edged with black ostrich. Diamonds of Persian coloring are on wide bands of dark velvet, green, brown, and black. Steel galloon is studded in Greek pattern with colored stones or wrought with bright beads. As usual, fancy prices are asked for the trimmings.

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The Autumn gown models continue the short bias basque, plain or with the fullness given by a circular cut, which appeared on the late Summer dresses. It is a graceful finish for a round waist. New modifications of the old coat bodice are seen, and on some of these the basque extends only to the hips, or a little further forward, leaving the front in short jacket shape, or in a double-breasted round waist, turned back at the throat in revers. On most of the coat bodices the basque flares widely, after the manner of the Autumn jackets.

Smooth-faced cloth is made up in these styles, and is used, not only in the neutral shades favored for many seasons, but in bright tints. Quiet colors, too, are trimmed in bright shades. A deep blue was made with pipings of ceil blue, and was surprisingly pretty.

Short skirts are used almost to the exclusion of the train, except for wedding gowns and robes of equal state. In combination gowns it gradually has become more usual to make the skirt and sleeves of material or color different from the waist than to have the sleeves of the trimming material, with the waist matching the skirt, as formerly. Ruffles set in the armholes are one of the newest shoulder trimmings.

The bayadere striping is used for the waist of gowns that have plain skirt and sleeves. The lining of dark colors with bright, and permitting the lining to show through bands of insertion, which became quite a feature of the midsummer dresses, is noted in the new models. Black is contrasted with white in this way in both cloth and silk.

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Double skirts, and skirts with a succession of circular folds matching the circular basque on the bodice, are graceful. In the double skirts the upper skirt is long, and may be draped above the lower one in any fashion pleasing to the wearer. No draping is more effective than the Greek lift. If preferred the upper skirt may be left to fall above the lower without draping.

The use of the selvage of the fabric as a trimming for the gown was suggested in the imported costumes of the Spring. Even sheer and delicate Summer crepons were partially trimmed with their own selvage. That the selvages are so prominent on some lines of goods is accounted for by their use as trimming.

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Turning to the trifles without which woman's dress would be comparatively uninteresting, there will be instant note made of the black and white ostrich feather boas. These old favorites find an unusually cordial welcome this Autumn because of the partiality for black and white.

A curious little hat is a sailor with a crown only a half inch high, and the medium width brim of contrasting color, and pressed in deep fluting. Cream-colored brims are on brown crowns, magenta brims on black crowns, and dark-green on tan.

A hat that seemed specially appropriate for these Autumn days, when the aster and the goldenrod are brightening the roadsides, was of black straw faced with pale-blue velvet and caught up at the back by a bow of black velvet holding a spraying bunch of the blue-white, wild aster. A similar arrangement of black velvet and asters was on the front brim. The gown was a pale-blue and white lawn, with trimming of blue-faced, black velvet ribbon, and with it was worn a black velvet and jet collarette.

A STUDY OF THE ARMY WOMAN.

What She Is Not and What She Is—Her Character and Her Endurance.

If there is a woman whom one might delight to honor above all others, it is the army woman. Her name could well be writ on brass, high among the few exalted. For her position is unique among the sisters of men. She has much to do and little to do with; her lines would seem exceptionally unpleasant; it is not given her to have even a sure abiding place; she is a dweller in tents, a transient in undesirable quarters; her feet are ever in the path of removals; she is part and parcel of an organization that officially ignores her. Against all this it is required of her to do as women without the army do—to make and maintain a home, to assume and discharge the cares and responsibilities of wifehood and motherhood. It is because she does this, because reliance upon her is well placed, that a monument to her eternal praise might well be considered.

In these later days it has become a foible with some to speak of the army woman with scant praise and scanter courtesy. She is made to appear as a brewer of small mischiefs, an insistent retailer of tattlery, a fomenter of petty strifes and discords. Possibly this was so in the days of the old army and before the war; let us hope that it is a thing of more recent growth, and therefore the easier of eradication. The fates must have indeed been crass to lead one in the ways of such judgments. The army woman is generally seen at a disadvantage; the world in which she moves is too misshapen to allow sufficient latitude for her; but he who blindly persists in mistaking surroundings for personality, who will not discriminate between the shell and the kernel, must be a wool gatherer or worse.

When men are forming a party to prosecute some hazardous enterprise they take the most seasoned, inured men they can get for their followers; but when an army officer casts about him for a wife to second him through the hazardous business of a lifetime, it is quite like him to be coming on a long journey into the eastern land and selecting as carefully-reared and delicately-nurtured a girl as he may find. In this way he secures to himself the best kind of a wife and brings into the army a woman of whom the army shall have frequent occasion to be proud. But there is a great sacrifice involved, to which he is then both blind and deaf and of which she, when the future shall have shown it her, shall be dumb. Of course she marries him for love; what other reason, in heaven's name, is there? And that, after all, is the best reason under heaven for any marriage. But she has married and has gone forth from her father's house, her young life's home, side by side with him who shall offer her love and—a home? No. Only a set of quarters, and probably the last choice in the garrison at that.

She is very hopeful about it and bravely optimistic, for here is the love that is to make her life sweet. She is going to like the army, and she is going to make a home out of that set of quarters. The kindly post Quartermaster, forewarned of her coming, has renewed the worn flooring with unplaned boards, and has tacked cotton duck over the crumbling ceiling. The house is swept and garnished, and an incongruous assortment of furniture set in. And she is welcomed with hearty sentiment to a life in which the felicity of closest comradeship is the chief joy.

Straightway she begins to be impressed with salient phases of army domestic life. She may have heard of these before, been warned of them, but they do not amount to so much in the telling as in the practice. The set of quarters, when all is said and done, is but a Bedouin dwelling; in two or three years at the most the regiment will be ordered to an exchange of stations, and then she must pack up and go along with it. This two or three years of quiescence would be worth preparing for if one could be mortally certain of it; but as new officers come to the garrison and internal changes occur, there are numberless minor removals from one set of quarters to another, a constant shifting that allows no time for settling—a consequence of the custom by which the arriving officer is entitled to the choice of any quarters occupied by officers beneath him in rank. So the three years of undisturbed dwelling may easily be less than as many months.

There is a triple limit to the accumulation of household requirements; first, the limit of the Quartermaster's supply, which is soon reached; second, the limit of the purse, which commonly follows soon after, and, third, the limit of the baggage allowance. And that is the most distressing of all. In the constant removals from station to station, the furniture that one may take along is set at a certain number of pounds' weight, rather small than otherwise. A piano would of itself be apt to overrun the allowance. And the purse limit does not allow one to indulge in chairs and sofas, to be sacrificed in a few months to the god of the baggage wagon. One must do without, and in that lies the first demand upon the army woman's capabilities. She responds; she is equal to the emergency; she has true heroism in small things, and that is one very good reason why the army should shout as with a single voice and call her blessed.

The servant-girl question becomes curiously intricate at many army posts. Not uncommonly help is scarce, or not to be had at all. Then, some soldier of a domestic turn may be inveigled into clumsily doing the heavy work. In the broad Western country, where the army largely is, women are at a premium, and a serving girl in an officer's family will command wages quite fabulous by comparison with those of the East. But in barracks single men are plenty. And, alas for the wife of the officer who has been at pains to secure a competent girl! With inexplicable perversity she turns a pleased ear to some blue-coated sabre swinger—and so another soldier wedding, and another laundress added to the red-armed array on Laundress Row! A soldier's wife will seldom take service in an officer's family, the independence of the military life will not permit of it. But she will spend the rest of her days in washing the blue flannel shirts of the men of the line, or in riding atop a baggage wagon, nor consider the change anything but fortunate.

The table suffers in the army. The butcher delivers meat by contract, not by conscience. The Commissary has a store of cheap flour and of canned vegetables, milk, and butter. These often are the entire resources. Milk is worth as much as champagne in the open market. The settlers who count on the protection of the soldiers at the fort cannot in return be counted on for any growing supplies. Sometimes a company of soldiers may cultivate a garden and supply the tables of the officers from it, or rarely it may happen that an adventurous Chinaman will cause cabbages to grow where only sage brush has grown before. Then there is some help for the army woman. But this depends upon circumstances of time and place to which she is herself a victim. Yet she perseveres and sets forth a table that abundantly satisfies hearty tastes. How she accomplishes this is not given the uninitiated to know; they can only testify that it is done continuously. In elder days she would have been suspected of collusion with the black man, but now the cook book has usurped his place, and with its aid, in some mysterious manner, good viands are conjured out of the unknown. Thus does the army woman contribute to the efficiency of the army. Her services deserve recognition at the hands of the Government. She should be pensioned or retired on full pay and allowances. But all she gets is a share of her husband's dole.

So time goes on for her. She may pass weeks of anxiety while her husband is absent in the field, or he may be with her in the garrison, or at long intervals they may take the little money they have saved, come East, and mix with civilization until it is quite gone, and then back again to the routine. And through it all you will find it is she who supports and sustains. When garrison days are dullest she introduces a spur to cheeriness. She is looked to, depended upon, by all, from the gray old commanding officer down to the last harum-scarum Lieutenant. It is not too much to say she is the soul of the army.

This is the army life ordinaire; this is the grayness that tints it. There may come a day in the course of it when change of station will bring the army woman temporarily out of her seclusion. And there is the life of women in the staff and the artillery, where pleasant stations are the rule. But that is a side so different from the view of the cavalry and the infantry as to require a separate story for its telling.

And who complains? Not the army woman. She becomes addicted to the life, and will declare to you that she loves it. And not the army man. He has chosen his vocation—the army—and he holds there is nothing at all comparable to it. If he grumbles at odd times, 'tis a human failing, and not to be construed as a sign of dissatisfaction. And whatever the army may say or do in other things, it has the highest and the deepest regard for its women. They are treated with becoming respect; they are protected cavalierly; the rigors of the service are tempered to them when possible. They are appreciated, and that is probably one weighty reason why they like the life.

The man of war is without an occupation now. He is at rest, sitting in garrison on prairie and on shore, with some trouble to keep rust from accumulating on his sword. And if there are victories in peace as well as war, they will not be his, but rather the glory of the army woman. She fights without weapons, and conquers through the arts. She makes pleasant the waste places that the army inhabits, and gladdens its days in the land. She may be unappreciated or even unknown without the army, for no record is kept of her services, and she gets no medals or rewards. The most that is ever awarded her is honorable mention. But within that circle she is regarded even to the point of worship. For the army knows—the army knows!

A BABY'S FEET.

A baby's feet, like sea shells pink,
Might tempt, should heaven see fit,
An angel's lips to kiss, I think,
A baby's feet.

Like rose-hued sea flowers toward the heat
They stretch and spread and wink
Their ten soft buds that part and meet;
No flower bells that expand and shrink
Gleam half so heavenly sweet
As shine on life's untrodden brink—
A baby's feet.

—Exchange. A. C. SWINBURNE.

A CHAMPION OF THE BRITISH GIRL.

She Inveighs Against Chaperonage in an Age of Light.

No doubt, in the days when, as did Miss Burney's heroines, girls went off into hysterics on the slightest provocation and had to be brought to their senses by the aid of burned feathers, and when it was quite in the ordinary run of events for men to carry off fair damsels in postchaises, with or without their leave—in such a state of society as that Mrs. Grundy was a useful institution and chaperonage necessary; but to-day, at the end of the nineteenth century, when women are more or less emancipated from antiquated shackles, when they both know and can ask for their rights, and can prove that they are as capable of using their freedom as wisely as do their brothers, chaperonage need no longer be insisted upon as absolutely necessary for girls any more than for young men.

Let girls feel that they are treated and trusted as sensible people, and those who have any sense and spirit will soon prove that they can use, without abusing, their freedom, and in their goings to and fro in public are not likely to err against any of the canons of good breeding or offend that higher and nobler instinct which is an inherited gift of their pure womanhood.

Of course there will be numbers of voices upraised in protest against these opinions. Probably I shall be told that I am bold, forward, and I know not what else besides; that it is quite too shocking to think of girls going out by themselves unprovided with a watchdog to prevent their running out of the straight path and falling into the jaws of the wild beasts who are always prowling around the sheepfolds.

Well, if this is the case—if men are really so dangerous that it is not safe or proper to allow girls to go about alone—then in the name of both fair play and common sense, provide them with watchdogs, and let the women who can take care of themselves, and do know how to behave themselves, be relieved from a surveillance that is neither required nor liked. It is really time that the ghost of Mrs. Grundy should be exorcised; that her baleful influence should no longer be allowed to stay young women from the enjoyment of simple and innocent pleasure, partaken of in the company of friends and companions of their own age, and, if they choose, also of the other sex.

Look at those countries where women are allowed the freedom and independence they desire and consider they ought to have, and compare America, say, for an example, with France or Spain, and see which of them has the advantage. The time has come to give gracefully and graciously as a gift the freedom that will be taken otherwise as a right. Women ask to be treated, not as poor silly sheep, but as rational human beings.—"Independent" in London Telegraph.

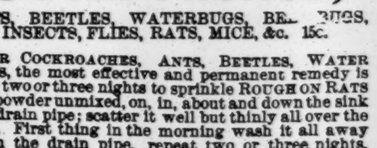
ODD CUSTOMS IN PARA.

A woman, lately returned from Brazil, tells of the curious nomenclature of the streets of Para. They are biblical or commemorative of some event in the Brazilian history. It seemed to her quite irreverent to be told that a desirable locality was "at the corner of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist Streets." She went with her uncle, who was on business, to dine at the house of a wealthy merchant. Everything was very gorgeous and lavish, in South American style, but, on leaving, she was amazed to have her hospitable host say to her, "If you have any washing, send it here." It is a custom there, it seems, for wealthy households to take in laundry work as an employment for their large retinues of servants. "It did, however," said the relator, "give me a turn at the end of a formal dinner party to be asked for my soiled linen."—Utica Herald.

New Mercy Industrial Home.

The Sisters of Mercy, whose chief house is at Madison Avenue and Eighty-first Street, are just finishing a home for their orphan boys a little south of Tarrytown. This orphanage was formerly situated at Newburg. Two years ago it was burned out, and the orphans were transferred to Pelham Park, where they occupied the old Lorillard cottages. The new institution will accommodate 400 boys, and will cost, with the land, $150,000.

ROUGH ON RATS
CLEARS OUT



Cockroaches,
ANTS, BEETLES, WATERBUGS, BE... BUGS, INSECTS, FLIES, RATS, MICE, &c. 15c.

FOR COCKROACHES, ANTS, BEETLES, WATER BUGS, the most effective and permanent remedy is—for two or three nights to sprinkle ROUGH ON RATS dry powder unmixed, on, in, about and down the sink and drain pipe; scatter it well but thinly all over the sink. First thing in the morning wash it all away down the drain pipe, repeat two or three nights, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. Wherever the bugs or insects may be during the day, they must go to the sinks for water during the night. They can't stand ROUGH ON RATS in their water. Another way, specially good for Ants, Beetles, &c., is to mix a tablespoonful of ROUGH ON RATS with a half pound of sugar. Sprinkle it on rear of cupboard shelves or on plates, or on sheets of paper placed high out of reach of children.
DIRECTIONS for Bed Bugs and Flies on the packages.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM
If gray, gradually restores the hair to original natural color; elegant tonic dressing. 50c., $1.00. Druggists, or prepaid by express on receipt of price.
E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.
For GRAY HAIR.

STORY OF BEN MONTGOMERY

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S PRIVATE SECRETARY AND SLAVE.

Romance of Old Slavery Times—The Negro Boy whom Davis's Brother Gave to Him—Taught to Read and Write by His Master, and Finally Put in Full Charge of a Large Cotton Plantation—Found Faithful and Able—Confidence Which Was Justified in Later Years.

Jefferson Davis was once a Lieutenant in the Sixth United States Infantry. In 1832 the first regiment of United States dragoons was organized. Mr. Davis was always a fine horseman, and preferred the mounted service, so he was transferred from the infantry to the cavalry. He was soon made Adjutant of the regiment, and there served until he left the army.

It must have been about 1837 when Jefferson Davis went home to Mississippi on leave to visit his brother Joseph. While at Vicksburg one day he heard there was to be a sale of negroes. Though he had lived in a slave-holding country all his youth, he had never seen a sale of this sort, so he said to his brother Joseph, "Let us go and see it." The sale went on. About fifty hands had been sold, when a lad, perhaps twelve years old, was put on the block. He was a pure African, with not a taint of white blood in him. But his face was uncommonly intelligent. Mr. Davis was struck with the lad's appearance. "I would like to buy that boy," he said to his brother, "but I don't know for how much he will sell. I'm afraid I can't afford it." The bidding began, and before his brother knew what was going on, Joseph Davis bought the boy and presented him to his brother, saying, "Let me give you your first slave."

The lad was unusually intelligent and Mr. Davis saw that there were in him capacities not usual to the African race. He taught him to read and then to write, and within a year after his purchase the lad read very well and wrote a very fair, round hand. By this time Mr. Davis had left the army and gone to Mississippi to live. It soon became rumored in the neighborhood that Jeff Davis "was teaching his nigger to read and write." This innovation did not please the older planters, and several gentlemen took occasion to remonstrate with him about it. "Yes, it is true," he replied. "I have a boy about fourteen years old. He is a pure African. I have taught him to read, and he writes a very fair hand. I need somebody for a secretary, and I propose to teach this boy to be of a higher service to me than to brush my clothes or to black my boots." This ended the protests, and Mr. Davis was allowed to pursue the education of his negro unmolested. A few slaves at that time were allowed the use of a gun, and this boy soon became a fair shot.

There seemed to be some doubt as to what his name was. His mother was not quite sure as to his paternity, but she said she "'lowed he was old Ben Montgomery's son." So he was called Ben Montgomery. The boy soon became an admirable secretary. He could be trusted to do anything. He had not that negro tendency to talk of what went on in "the big house," that most negro servants had. He was as silent as death concerning all Marse Jeff's matters.

At this time Mr. Davis had charge of the Hurricanes estate, which consisted of three plantations of 5,000 acres each, about twenty miles below Vicksburg. They consisted of the "Hurricanes," the "Palmyra," and "Briarfield. His brother's health was not good, and the responsibility for the management of the property rested entirely upon Mr. Davis. In after years Mr. Davis often said that he did not know what he would have done without the efficient and intelligent aid of Ben Montgomery at this time. It is no easy matter to manage an estate making 5,000 bales of cotton. There were stores to be bought, letters to be written, bills of lading to be signed, and goods receipted for. The Captains of the great Mississippi River boats looked rather queerly at first when they saw a coal-black negro come down to the river to receive the stores of the aristocratic Davis estate. They were still more astonished when this negro handed to the clerk of the boat an open letter saying that the bearer, Ben Montgomery, was authorized to receipt for any goods or sign any bill of lading with the name of Jefferson Davis.

There was one unusually un-African feature about Ben Montgomery. He was remarkably quick at figures. Before he belonged to Mr. Davis eighteen months he had worked through the old-time Davis arithmetic, the standard then in the common schools of the South. Mathematics is the *bête noir* of the African race. It is their stumbling block. But Montgomery grew superior to all this, and Mr. Davis soon found that the boy could work out in his head an arithmetical sum of no mean proportions.

When he was about nineteen years old there came an opportunity to test his general trustiness and honesty. It was necessary for some one to go to Cincinnati about the machinery for a new and immense steam engine and cotton gin. There was no telegraph line in those days, of course. The mails were slow and uncertain. A special messenger would probably have the work done more speedily than any letter writing. It was determined to trust Montgomery to execute this business, simply because there was nobody else to go. He was furnished with the necessary letters and the permit of a slave to travel and put aboard the Creole Belle, a fine packet running from New-Orleans to Cincinnati. Just before he started, Mr. Davis gave him $8,000. It must be confessed he did this with a little trepidation. The boy was young, had never traveled by himself much, and then, above all, he was going into a free State.

"Ben," said Mr. Davis, "I am trusting you with a good deal of money. I have told you to whom you are to deliver it. Be sure and take a receipt, and don't forget what a terrible loss this money would be to me if you should happen to lose it."

"Good-bye, Marse Jeff," said the negro, the tears coming to his eyes. "I understands all you has told me, and I won't lose your money, and won't let anybody know I have it."

So he went to Cincinnati. The Captain of the boat sent him up to the house where he was directed to stay. He transacted his business so promptly and intelligently that the boat was able to take back the engine and cotton gin on its return trip. By some means—who can tell how?—the fact that Jeff Davis had actually "sent Ben Montgomery to Cincinnati with $8,000 in money," leaked out in the neighborhood. This was a most startling and amazing incident. "I'll be d—d if I don't think Jeff Davis is crazy," said old Col. Jim Bruce, a leading planter of the neighborhood, one Saturday when all the planters of the country side had gathered at the Palmyra Landing to wait for the Saturday's steamboat from New-Orleans. But Montgomery's account was straight to a penny, and the planters reluctantly allowed that Davis had done a "mighty wise thing when he sent Montgomery to Cincinnati for his cotton gin instead of waiting a month for it and writing letters about it."

It was when Mr. Davis entered into active politics that he began to realize the usefulness of Montgomery. The negro was by this time twenty-one years of age. He was the ideal of a body servant—neat, well dressed, respectful. But he was more than that. When Mr. Davis was gone on his long campaign tours, Montgomery had authority to open all letters not marked private and to answer them. He had authority, in writing the answers, to transact any business necessary for the plantation. By this time Mr. Davis was a planter on a pretty large scale himself, because his brother had given him Briarfield. It was a royal gift, this estate of 5,000 acres of rich Mississippi cotton land. The force on the place was about 120 hands. And as negroes then, good field hands, were worth about $1,000 each, it will be seen that Briarfield was no trifling gift, even though it was from an elder to a younger brother whom the elder loved as a son.

This estate Montgomery had absolutely in charge. He never interfered with the management of the negroes or with anything which was under the overseer's purview. But all relating to the general business of the place he transacted without consulting the overseer or anybody else except the master. In 1844 Mr. Davis came up to Washington to his first session of Congress. He left Montgomery at home with the same authority that he had had for several years. Every week Ben made a written report of the expenditures and receipts of the plantation, and wrote generally of all that had occurred there which would be interesting to its owner. Thus Mr. Davis was able to keep in accurate touch with the home life while he was away in Washington.

In 1846 Mr. Davis resigned his seat in the House to accept the Colonelcy of the First Mississippi Regiment of Rifles that had been raised for the Mexican war. It was understood that he would accept the Colonelcy only upon condition that the regiment should be armed with a new rifle that he himself, as Chairman of the Military Committee of the House, had caused to be introduced into the United States service. It was the first percussion lock rifle our army had. It was 32 inches in the barrel and 54 calibre. After its efficiency was demonstrated in so distinguished a manner as it was at Buena Vista, it was always known thereafter throughout the country as the Mississippi rifle.

As Mr. Davis's regiment was mustered into the service for the war, and it was impossible to say how long the war would last, it was deemed better that his brother Joe Davis should take charge of Briarfield during his absence. Montgomery was not disturbed in any way nor his functions altered. He was to do as he always had done. He only reported to Mr. Joseph Davis instead of "Master Jeff." Col. Jefferson Davis was away about a year. He was wounded in the foot at Buena Vista, and, his general health having given way, he thought it better to come home. It was evident, too, that the heavy fighting of the war was all over. So he left the regiment in command of Major Bradford, Lieut. Col. McClung being severely wounded and unfit for duty, and returned home. He was re-elected to Congress by an enthusiastic majority that Fall, and soon after was elected United States Senator.

"My business never suffered during my public life," Mr. Davis was accustomed to say, "because I had such an admirable manager and private secretary in Ben Montgomery. For thirty years he wrote all my business letters, signed my bills of lading, and receipted for stores from New-Orleans and elsewhere. On one occasion, when I was making some very large purchases in New-Orleans, I sent nearly 50,000 in gold and bank bills to that city in Ben Montgomery's charge."

But it was during the war that Montgomery rendered Mr. Davis his greatest service. In 1861, when the capital of the Confederacy was moved from Montgomery, Ala., to Richmond, of course Jefferson Davis's official duties made it necessary for him to reside at the latter place. Joseph Davis, his brother, was commissioned a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. This made the responsibility upon Montgomery the heaviest, perhaps, that was ever laid upon a slave. He was in charge of all the great Hurricanes estates, and attended to the business of Joseph as well as of Jefferson Davis. Of course, there was a white general manager for all the estates and a white overseer on each of the three places. These were responsible only for the negroes, the live stock on the places, and the proper cultivation of the crop and its gathering. The purchasing of the stores necessary for such a vast establishment as this was now, the shipment of the cotton, and the deposit of the money received for it, were all intrusted to Ben Montgomery.

In 1863, after Mr. Lincoln had issued his famous emancipation proclamation, for the first time in his life Ben asked permission to come to Richmond. Mr. Davis kept that letter to his dying day.

"Dear Marse Jeff," Ben wrote, "I want to come to Richmond to see you, and I want to come right away. There is something that I want to tell you which I dare not write, so do please let me come to Richmond at once. Your faithful servant, Ben."

Mr. Davis was a little startled and somewhat alarmed at the tone of Ben's letter. He could not imagine what in the world the negro had in his mind. Of course, he wrote Ben to come at once, and sent him the necessary permit for a slave to travel.

"Marse Jeff," said Ben, when he arrived at Richmond and an opportunity to talk to his master occurred, "I got something I want to tell you about. You know Mr. Lincoln has issued what he calls an emancipation proclamation, and with it another proclamation confiscating the property of certain arch rebels, as he calls them. Now, they are going to confiscate your property just as soon as they get a chance."

"How—how do you know all this, Ben?" said Mr. Davis, a good deal startled.

"Oh, I hear all the news," said Ben, "and just as soon as they capture Vicksburg [this visit was in February of 1863] they will come up here and take possession of all your property."

This made Mr. Davis uneasy. "What—what do you think I had better do, Ben?" said he.

"I tell you what I was thinking," said Ben, rather hesitatingly. "Suppose you and Master Joe sell me the Hurricanes estate and do it before the Yankees capture our country."

"Why, Ben," Mr. Davis said, "you are a slave and can't hold property in Mississippi."

"Yes, that is true," said Ben, "but you set me free. Make out two sets of the free papers. Give me one set and keep one yourself. Then make out a third paper, which shall say that under certain conditions the free papers will be canceled."

The conditions were that the Federals should capture the City of Vicksburg and the Hurricanes estate, which lay eighteen miles below.

"Why, Ben, that's an excellent idea. Let me think over it a day or two," Mr. Davis said.

He talked it over with his brother Joe. It was important to both of them that they should have the income of this estate. If the Federals did capture Vicksburg, about the first property they would confiscate and loot would be the Hurricanes. It had on it then over 1,500 bales of cotton, besides 20,000 bushels of corn, and other valuable stores. Cotton was worth 75 cents a pound, and a bale weighed 500 pounds. But if this property belonged to a negro who was freed before the capture of Vicksburg, then, under the emancipation proclamation, this cotton would be his, and could not be seized by the Federal cotton agents. It was a cunningly-devised plan, thought the Davis brothers, who, after consultation, decided to adopt it.

Mr. Jefferson Davis loaned to Ben, for the purpose of making the sale, $10,000. The consideration for the estate was $300,000, on ten years' time with interest at 6 per cent. Knowing there would be some trouble about the matter, the legal papers were drawn with great care. Judge John A. Campbell, who resigned his place on the United States Supreme Bench when the war began, was the attorney. At the same time he drew Ben's free papers in duplicate, with a clause in each that under certain considerations (the substance of which was contained in Document No. 2) the free papers should become null and void.

There was a great deal of sensation in the county when the news came to the women at home and the men with the Mississippi regiments in the field that Jeff Davis had set Ben Montgomery free, and had actually sold him his plantation besides. A good many people did not like this. They said it looked as though Mr. Davis did not think the Confederacy was going to succeed. But Ben obeyed his orders regardless of the talk and had the deeds of sale and the other papers carefully recorded in the proper offices in Warren County, Miss. The sequel showed that Ben had acted most shrewdly and wisely. He sold 600 bales of the cotton to an English house that was able to get it down to New-Orleans unmolested and sent the money to Mr. Davis in English sovereigns. When Vicksburg was captured, July 3 and 4, 1863, there were 900 bales of cotton on the place and about 12,000 bushels of corn, with meal and pork enough to feed the hands until the coming Fall.

Ben's sagacity was shown in what followed. Vicksburg had not fallen a week and the Star Spangled Banner had only waved two days above the little fort close to Briarfield when a special agent of the United States Treasury came to take possession of the goods, chattels, and movables on the plantation preparatory to the formal confiscation of the property by the United States. The agent came in great state, escorted by a troop of cavalry. He was met by Montgomery at the front gate. Of course the agent knew nothing whatever of the sale, and in a very arrogant way said, when asked by Montgomery what his business was, that he had "come to take possession of all the movable goods and stores on Jefferson Davis's plantation."

"Mr. Davis owns no plantation in this section of the country," mildly answered Montgomery.

"The devil he doesn't," said the astonished officer; "then who does this place belong to?"

"These three plantations," answered Montgomery calmly, "consisting of the Hurricane, Palmyra, and Briarfield, are the property of one Benjamin Montgomery, who has the honor to be your most obedient servant."

"Oh, the devil," said the officer. "You don't suppose that I'll believe such a story as this, do you?"

"Let me assure you that the story that I have told you is true in every respect," said Montgomery, "and if you will halt your detachment and come into the house, I will show you all the papers, and you can decide upon their legality."

The Government agent for the seizure of the cotton was of course a lawyer, and when he looked over the deeds he saw that a correct legal transfer had certainly been made. But he said in triumph:

"At the time this sale was made you were a slave. You could not hold real estate in Mississippi."

And then Montgomery played his trump card. He handed the agent his free papers, made out and legally verified four days before the title to the real estate was passed.

"Now," said Mr. Montgomery, "this country is under the protection of the United States, is it not?"

"Why, yes," said the officer, "it is."

"And I am entitled to any of the rights and privileges of a citizen of the United States, am I not?"

"Yes, I suppose so," was the reply again.

"Then, Sir, under the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, and by virtue of these free papers made before that proclamation was issued, I am a citizen of the United States, with all the rights and privileges that any citizen has. You are especially enjoined by that proclamation to see that I and all of my race are protected in our legal rights, are you not?"

The officer began to see that he was cornered.

"Yes, you are," he replied.

"Then I request that you leave my property untouched, otherwise I shall call upon the President of the United States to know whether or not his proclamation is more than an empty form."

The Treasury agent and his escort had to go back to Vicksburg very much crestfallen.

Montgomery followed up his advantage by writing a letter to the commanding officer at Vicksburg, setting forth that he was a free man of color, that he was the legal owner of certain plantations, which were specified by name; that an officer of the United States had called upon him and endeavored to deprive him of his property without due process of law, and he demanded of the commanding officer his protection and that of the United States.

Of course this was too rich a spoil to be relinquished by the Treasury agents without a fight. They seemed determined to take it anyhow. Montgomery decided upon a great stroke. He called upon the officer in command at Vicksburg and asked that a Lieutenant and guard be put in charge at the Hurricanes for ten days' time, and also for leave to travel on a Government boat that was coming up to Cincinnati. He was going to Washington to see Mr. Lincoln and lay the case before him personally. He happened to know Judge Holt, who was then Judge Advocate General of the army. When he got to Washington, he at once went to see him and asked to be taken to see the President.

"I am a free man now, Judge Holt," he said. "You have known me for many years. I want you to take me to Mr. Lincoln and tell him what my character is, for I have important business with him."

Judge Holt did as he was asked. "Mr. President," he said, "this is Ben Montgomery, who for thirty years has been the private secretary of Jefferson Davis."

"Private secretary?" said Mr. Lincoln.

"Yes," said Judge Holt, "that is what I stated. He is an honest man and what he said is true. He wishes to see you on important business, and I will leave you and him to transact it." And Judge Holt retired.

"Well, what can I do for you, my friend?" the President said kindly.

Montgomery explained the matter to Mr. Lincoln just as it had occurred. "Mr. Davis has been very kind to me," he said, "and I did this as much to help him as to help myself. This war is nearly over. I believe that your people will succeed. What you will do to Master Jeff I do not know. But I am going to do my best to keep his wife and children from starving."

The story touched Mr. Lincoln deeply. "Why," he said, "do you mean to tell me that you have been Mr. Davis's private secretary all these years?"

"I do not know what you would call it, Mr. President," the negro replied, "but for thirty years I have written his business letters, looked after the affairs of the plantation, carried large sums of money to New-Orleans and to Cincinnati for him, and have had his fullest confidence in every way. In all his life he has never spoken to me an unkind word."

"Do you know of any other such a case as yours, Montgomery?" said the President, walking up and down the room.

"No, Sir; I do not," said the other, "but I dare say there are other such cases. Now, Mr. President," "what I want you to do is this: I want you to give me a writing directing all military and civil officers to protect me in the possession of my property."

The President sat down at his desk and then and there drew a legal article which it is a pity the country could not see. It enjoined upon all military, naval, and civil officers the protection of Benjamin Montgomery, the owner of three plantations, that were named, and directed that he be given any assistance he might require in furtherance of these orders. It was signed "Abraham Lincoln," and dated about Aug. 1, 1863.

"I am glad to have met you," said the President, as Montgomery rose to go, "and I am particularly pleased to hear what you have to tell me of Mr. Jefferson Davis."

"May God bless you and yours," said the negro, holding out his hand, which the President shook warmly. "And if Master Jeff does fall into your hands remember what the Great Master of us all said, 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.'"

"I will not forget that, Montgomery," the President said, "and if I can do anything more for you write directly to me."

When Montgomery got back, he at once showed his letter to the commanding officer at Vicksburg, who issued orders that Montgomery should be protected in the possession of his property. The President directed the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct his cotton agents to let Montgomery alone, and he was never thereafter disturbed.

In 1865, when the war ended, he had about 1,000 bales of cotton on hand. Judge Gresham, the present Secretary of State, was in command of the Department of the Mississippi. By order of Gen. Grant, he allowed Montgomery to ship his cotton to New-Orleans. It sold for a very handsome price, and nearly all of this money he gave to Mr. Jefferson Davis, who was thus enabled to make his European tour and to live abroad for almost a year after he was released from Fort Monroe.

Montgomery continued to plant with great success until 1873, when he asked Mr. Davis to take the property back. The latter insisted that Montgomery should retain about $200,000, which was justly due him for his care of the estate and its preservation at a time when, but for his presence of mind and intelligence, it would probably have been lost.

No planter's reputation or credit was higher after the war than was Ben Montgomery's with the commission merchants at Vicksburg and New-Orleans. He had two sons, whom he endeavored to bring up and train as he had been trained. One still lives in Mississippi and the other has gone out to South Dakota, where he purchased 10,000 acres of land for a wheat farm. He says it is too cold out there for him, though, and he thinks he will return to his old home.

Nine years ago Ben Montgomery died. His funeral was attended by Mr. Davis and by all the prominent planters within twenty-five or thirty miles. In an address he made at the grave Mr. Davis said: "I have had in my life many true and faithful friends, but none more faithful than him whom this day we have laid down to sleep."

There were probably not more than three or four instances during the slave era of the South where negroes were trusted to the degree that Ben Montgomery was. But he never failed in anything, and in all his life never disobeyed an order nor told a secret which was not his to tell. His history is one of the most interesting romances of the slave period in the United States. As showing the loyalty of the negro to his white owner, there never was an instance known during the four years of the war, while the men were all at the front and no one at home but the women and children, of an attempt at violence upon the women, which crime, in the last year or two, has become too common throughout the South. This is a feature of the past which the Southern white man can never forget.

THE EVOLUTION OF BULLETS.

Remarkable Tests Made with the Krnka-Hebler Projectiles.

Late foreign advices give additional data concerning the recent performance of the Krnka-Hebler tubular projectiles. Former performances of the Krnka-Hebler projectiles have been cited in the columns of The New-York Times. Prof. Hebler now gives tables of ballistic data of the 11 millimetre German rifle, pattern 1871, and of the 7.9 millimetre rifle, pattern 1888. The former may be taken as fairly representative of the old-class military weapon and the latter as the representative of the modern small-bore rifle.

The following are the principal details available in regard to the 11-millimetre rifle, (.433 inch:) Weight of rifle, 9.92 pounds; weight of bullet, 25 grammes; powder charge, 5 grammes; weight of cartridge, 42.8 grammes; number of cartridges weighing 8 pounds 13 ounces, 93; initial velocity, 1,443 feet; maximum pressure, 1,600 atmospheres; recoil, 1.58 m. kg.; B. max., 5.7=365 yards; B. max., 5.11=370 yards. Ballistic goodness of the rifle and ammunition, 100.

The ballistic data for the various distances are as follows:

Distance. Yards.	*V.f.s. Feet.*	*B. max. 5.7 Yards.*	*B. max. 5.11 Yards.*	*P. Inches.*	*D. Feet.*
0	1,443	....	....	9.5	....
547	837	67	70	7.87	1.7
1,094	590	21	22	4.33	10.89
1,640	453	9½	10	2.36	35.76
1,750	433	8	8¾	2.16	43.63

Effective range, 1,751 yards; time of flight, 7.66 seconds; remaining velocity, 433 foot seconds; penetration against deal, 2 1-6 inches; maximum range, 3,227 yards; effective range, fired straight up in the air, 1,075 yards.

The principal data of the present German rifle, 7.9-millimeter bore, (.311 inch,) pattern 1888, are as follows: Weight of rifle, 8 pounds 6 ounces; powder charge, 275 grains smokeless powder; weight of bullet, 14.5 grammes, (material, hard lead with steel jacket;) weight of cartridge, 27.5 grammes; number of cartridges weighing 8 pounds 13 ounces, 145; initial velocity, 2,100 foot seconds; maximum pressure, 3,300 atmospheres; recoil, 1.54 m. kg.; B. maximum, 5.7=479 yards; B. maximum, 5.11=492 yards.

The data for the various distances are as follows:

Distance. Yards.	*V.f.s. Feet.*	*B. 5.7 Yards.*	*B. 5.11 Yards.*	*P. Inches.*	*D. Feet.*
0	2,110	....	....	....	....
547	1,188	126	133	16.93	1.24
1,094	830	44	46	8.27	8.23
1,640	636	20¾	21¾	4.72	27.46
2,187	515	11½	12½	3.23	67.91
2,734	423	7½	8	2.28	140.42

Effective range, 2,326 yards; time of flight, 8.74 seconds; remaining velocity, 492 foot seconds; penetration against deal, 2.91 inches; maximum range, 4,173 yards; effective range fired straight up in the air, 1,391 yards.

A comparison of the data given in the tables shows the enormous increased efficiency which can be obtained from rifles by the adoption of tubular bullets, while the same data, compared with those more recently published in these columns, show what may be expected by the introduction of rifles of 5 millimeter calibre (.197 inch,) which are sure sooner or later to be adopted, it would seem, by all European armies.

Assuming the amount of resistance offered by the atmosphere to the ordinary German 7.9 millimetre solid bullet to represent 1,000, Prof. Hebler calculates that the resistance can be reduced to the following by the mere adoption of improved forms of bullets fired from the same rifle, viz.:

(1) Resistance offered to solid bullet with ordinary ogival head and flat base..... = 1,000
(2) Resistance offered to solid bullet with best possible form of ogival head and flat base........ = 541
(3) Resistance offered to solid bullet with best possible form of ogival head and ogival base........ = 216
(4) Resistance offered to tubular bullet with the best possible form of ogival head and base........ = 89

With the 5 millimetre rifle, again taking 1,000 as the resistance offered to the ordinary solid bullet, the figures for the four different kinds of bullets stand at (1) 1,000, (2) 463, (3) 185, (4) 66. With the best possible form of projectile the resistance offered by the atmosphere is only one-eleventh or one-fifteenth of that to which the ordinary solid bullet is subjected.

Postmaster Dayton Makes Appointments.

Postmaster Dayton yesterday appointed William C. Tunison of the city department of the Post Office Superintendent of Station L, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at a salary of $1,700 a year, in place of Richard Ten Eyck, resigned. Mr. Tunison is a member of the Tammany Hall organization in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, and has been in the employment of the Post Office for ten years.

Martin B. Furlong, who is a member of the Twenty-third District Tammany Hall organization, was appointed Superintendent of Station W, at Eighty-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, at a salary of $1,500, in place of Arthur Shook, resigned.

AN OUTRAGE AGAINST SILVER

DOME OF THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY COATED WITH GOLD.

No Recognition Accorded the White Metal in the Decoration of This Prominent Object — Additional Privilege Granted Newspaper Correspondents—Some Facts as to the Standing of the Men Who Send the News from Washington—Secretary Lamont's Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A shocking outrage has been perpetrated in Washington during the week, and the wonder is that it has been kept out of the newspapers. The probability is that if the Capitol was not so fully occupied by throngs engaged in putting that building into full dress for the celebration of the laying of the cornerstone the city would have been stirred by the anger excited by this desperate wrong to silver.

It is so common for the silver people to employ the language of metaphor in talking about silver that even the goldbug is conscious of a quivering of the lip, a falling of the visage, and the trickling of a tear when he comes to speak of the subject. And then, too, it is common for the silver men to be angry with the opponents of silver, and to speak of them as "thieves," "assassins," allies with all the enemies the country ever had, "conspirators" against the common people of whom Stewart of Stewart Castle and Jones of the bonanza fortune are weeping representatives.

Of course these men have feelings, even if they have mines, and it was outrageous for the persons who were entitled to use their judgment in a mere matter of decoration to seize this particular time to arouse Citizen Stewart—bleeding for the people—by an exhibition that must have affected that earnest but irascible old man very much as a red rag is believed to aggravate a bull.

For a week or more there has been above the cupola of the new Congressional Library Building a canvas cover, drawn carefully down at the sides to the line of windows in the lantern of the dome. Loafing clerks, industrious guides, superfluous messengers, and even ornamental policemen, who are not habituated to manifesting interest in anything except the return of the semi-monthly pay day, wondered unnecessarily what it was for, this bag thrown over the head of the Congressional Library.

The hack drivers down on the plaza in front of the Capitol were willing to guess for their customers, but as the hack driver's guess is notoriously unintelligent and misleading his explanation that the canvas was a sort of weather cover, like that which coachmen use to preserve their clothes, did not assure anybody.

The fact appeared when the canvas cover was removed. As members of Congress in both houses happened to go to the east windows on that morning, they were dazzled by the spectacle of the dome of the Congressional Library clothed all in gold. It was scarce safe to look at it for a moment as it glittered there in the sun. But it kept on glittering, in the morning, noon, and evening sun, like a taunt in the eyes of the bellowing silver men, who murmur in their sleep, as they catch winks in the cloakrooms, "You must not destroy silver," or "Silver must not be degraded," or, perhaps, "Silver must not be treated as a commodity."

But there does not appear to be any way of punishing this crime against silver. No one has ventured to suggest that silver should have been used to gild this dome. And even Stewart is not crank enough to insist that it should be half gilded with silver and half silvered with gold.

But there it is, indelible and indelicate, as glaring and graceful a crime as was ever committed. It stares the free-coinage advocates in the face, if they ever condescend to face the east, and there is a probability that if they denounce the gold on the dome they will keep right on with their "cussin'" and attribute unworthy motives to the sun for continuing to rise in the east, and for imparting a golden hue to most of the clouds, while he keeps the silver linings out of sight as a sort of backing for his own inspection.

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The news correspondents in Washington have recently gained an additional privilege at the House through the friendly offices of Speaker Crisp and the Democratic members of the Committee on Rules. The rules of the House were amended so as to permit correspondents accredited to the press gallery, when invited to do so by members of the House, to enter the lobby behind the Speaker's desk for the purpose or conversation, instead of being obliged to await the answer to a card sent to the floor from one of the doors used by the general public. The newspaper men formerly held a greater advantage than this new one. It was when the number of correspondents was smaller, and the number of ex-members and lobbyists was also much less. For many years they were permitted the privileges of the floor as fully as members, and could come and go at any time.

Unfortunately, there were some correspondents—not many, but more than enough—who would come, but did not realize the importance of going. Complaint was made of loitering in the hall and of the excessive occupation of the seats of members during business hours, and, when a resident newspaper man disputed with a member the right to a peg in the cloakroom, the privilege was withdrawn, and the right to go upon the floor of the House has since been enjoyed by members, by Senators and ex-members of the House, and by a short list of additional persons.

Over on the Senate side of the Capitol, where there is apt to be great conservatism, the Senators' lobby has been available, under regulations, to the newspaper men for several years, to their great convenience. The importance of being able to reach members of the two houses through these lobbies will be understood when it is explained that entrance to the lobbies is only possible by invitation of a member, while, if a Senator or a member of the House is called out into the common lobby, he not only finds the correspondent who seeks him, but possibly the ten or a dozen constituents whom he does not desire to see, and from whom he has been hiding successfully in the chamber or in the sacred seclusion of his committee room.

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By the way, it begins to look as if there would be some trouble, by and by, between the newspapers and the Congress as to the allowance of space which the Congress will be willing to give to correspondents in the galleries. When the new wings of the Capitol were first occupied the gallery list of correspondents was barely long enough to fill the front rows of seats in the two houses. They could not fill both galleries at once, for none of the newspapers then had more than one correspondent, and one correspondent would sometimes represent a dozen newspapers. That was only forty years ago. In 1866 every seat in the Senate gallery had been alloted to a correspondent, and at that time the House space was overcrowded, many men using such seats as they happened to find unoccupied.

At that period, however, it was customary for persons employed in the executive departments of the Government to secure credentials from any paper they could induce to give them nominal employment, and to manage to have their names printed in the gallery list in the Congressional Directory. This list was deemed an important one by some of these occasional correspondents, because it sometimes brought them documents that they could give away or passes to excursions they could attend as newspaper men.

This crowding of the list and the galleries by non-working correspondents who had no use for the telegraph offices and very little for the galleries, except to overcrowd them on occasions when the working men really needed more space than they were allowed, led to an amendment of the rules governing admissions to the gallery. It was provided that no one employed in the executive branches should enjoy the privileges of the galleries. The Speaker of the House and the Senate Committee on Rules, which have control over the two galleries, approved this rule, and now the admissions to the galleries are assumed to be enjoyed by those only who have need for them as points of observation and who employ the telegraph offices daily to report what they see. In twenty years more the House press gallery will have to be extended or the admissions limited if the development of the press is as rapid as it has been in the last twenty years.

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There are now something like 150 correspondents entitled to admission to the press galleries. This number is so large that each representative cannot be provided with a seat in the House gallery, which is much larger than that of the Senate, and the number is constantly increasing as newspapers develop strength enough to maintain a special correspondent here.

Lately there has been a suggestion looking to another restriction upon the gallery list. While employes in the executive departments are not eligible to the galleries, and they have ceased to apply for admission to them, it is still the custom for newspapers to permit their correspondents to become the clerks of committees or the clerks of Senators and Representatives, and to hold positions as correspondents at the same time.

The correspondent who holds a place at the will of a Senator or a member of the House is not supposed to be better prepared to criticise the House or the members of his committee than he was before, but the newspaper that employs him, and which may be interested in the member employing him, may get the services of a correspondent at a lower figure than it otherwise would. As a matter of fact, it may be doubted whether there would be quite as many correspondents here if the newspapers were not in some instances dependent upon the sustenance which their correspondent draws from the Government purse.

The complaint against this state of things has been aggravated by the fact that several correspondents who were dependent upon their professional business as newspaper men for a livelihood have recently been notified that they were to be dismissed in order that their newspapers might accept the services of men who had been appointed as clerks in the House or the Senate. This condition may result in an amendment of the gallery rules putting legislative employes on the prohibited list along with the employes in executive departments.

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It should be said for the correspondents as a body that if there is any objection to this double employment it cannot be urged against the body. The feeling of independence of Congress animates most of them, and the inquirer will not have far to go to learn that the correspondents in Washington, so far from standing in holy awe of Senators and Representatives, have a pretty well defined notion that a Senator or a Representative is as honorable and useful a member of society as a newspaper man, if he behaves himself.

Old members of Congress revisiting the Capitol after long absence have expressed surprise at the change that has taken place in the standing of the representatives of newspapers. This has come about, it is well known, through the exactions in the home offices of newspapers, which have found that it is important that a newspaper representative shall be a man of character, to gain the confidence of public men, and, through a slow process of criticism by the members of the press themselves, who have gained something in self-respect and have about abandoned the old and pernicious practice resorted to by a few of permitting their names to appear yearly on the pay rolls as heavers of coal, polishers of furniture, or laborers in stables.

Of course, they did not heave coal or polish furniture, and they did not know how to curry horses so well as to curry favor with the officers of the houses. But they permitted their names to get into the pay rolls, and the belief that they were there by questionable means has quite cleared recent pay rolls of their presence. By and by this feeling of sensitiveness and propriety will reach the Senators, and perhaps it will constrain them to abandon the practice of feeding their sons at the public crib.

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Secretary Lamont's new residence on Lafayette Square is in a very central place, almost opposite the White House, the park, H Street, and Pennsylvania Avenue separating the two houses. It is a plain building, flush to the sidewalk, with an unimposing porch. But it has a broad front, plenty of space at each side and behind, and from the windows there is a pleasant outlook in all directions. At one end of the block is the house of Mr. John Hay, and at the other end that of Senator Brice, formerly the residence of W. W. Corcoran.

Washingtonians are getting the impression that in making elaborate repairs to this old house, that has altogether too much history to be compressed into this paragraph, Mr. Lamont is doing something like the pleasant thing for Washington that Secretary Whitney did under the first Cleveland Administration, when he converted the plain Frelinghuysen house into a stately mansion, and made it the social centre of the Administration. It will be easily the most attractive of the houses of Cabinet officers, as it will be the most convenient.

HEALTHY EXERCISE —fresh air and proper food, help to keep a woman in good condition. It's insufficient for some, weakened or borne down as they are by the ailments and irregularities peculiar to their sex.

They're easily helped, though; there's a *remedy* in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—that will build up and cure every enfeebled woman. It's the prescription of a physician; has been tested in thousands of cases, and never found wanting.

The only *risk* that's taken is that of the manufacturers who promise to refund the money if no benefit is experienced.

This "Prescription" reaches the origin of the trouble. Dizziness, fainting spells, and nervous disorders, such as sleeplessness, chorea or St. Vitus's dance, depend upon the irregularities and displacements of the special structures — the "Favorite Prescription" cures by regulating and correcting these functions and organic changes.

Dr. Sage's Remedy positively *cures* Catarrh.

TO RESIST ATTACKS OF TIME.

Thorough Work Being Done in Laying Out Beautiful Kensico Cemetery.

A number of invited guests went to the park-like expanse called Kensico Cemetery yesterday to see the new reception tomb just completed, and incidentally to see what great progress had been made in laying out the green lawns and swelling slopes to which the broad pasture lands have been transformed.

Since the Trustees of the Kensico Cemetery, scarcely three years ago, began their work of laying out an necropolis worthy of the name upon the high ground just above Kensico, where the natural beauty of the place is not excelled by any in Westchester County, they have expended a large sum in building a right foundation. Winding drives, following the general contour of the hillsides, paved with crushed stone, are attractive to the eye. Under every foot of those roads is a deep macadam foundation, and the massive stone wall, laid in cement, which surrounds the whole great plot, is built upon deep culverts. The Trustees have begun to build for permanency, and all the beauty of the landscape gardening thus follows fit and properly substantial beginnings.

About 370 acres are owned by the trustees, who have options on about 100 acres more of adjoining ground, so that they are able to control the neighborhood and resist any objectionable intrusion. Already a great many acres are laid out with beautiful effect, and lots are owned by many prominent men in this town, although the total number of interments in the whole cemetery is as yet not 200. The situation, on a high plateau among historic surroundings, is exceptionally favorable, and none but the most approved methods of work have been employed in the constructive details of the graveyard.

The new receiving tomb, of which H. Edward Ficken of this city is the architect, is built of unhewn stone and tooled granite. It contains 178 marble catacombs, each of which has its own ventilation pipe, following a sanitary system never used before in this country in a similar place.

The tomb is entered under a stone archway through a gate of wrought iron. A hall lighted through stained glass windows runs the full length of the front, and the wall facing the doorway is ornamented with large tablets of Sienna marble. Separate gates of wrought iron lead to the two wings of catacombs. The Gothic ceiling has high, groined arches, and the effect is rather that of a cathedral crypt than of the mere receiving tomb of a cemetery.

Work is to begin immediately upon other buildings of use and ornament to the cemetery. The separate railway station of the cemetery—about a mile beyond Kensico station—is a handsome Gothic structure fitted with every convenience for funeral parties. Just opposite this station a chapel is to be built where burial services may be held, and a conservatory nearly 150 feet long is to be built close by on the slope of the hillside.

There is no pretensious archway as entrance to Kensico Cemetery. A broad road, winding away between green and flowery lawns, is the approach to this beautiful and well-ordered place. Nothing depressing or forbidding confronts the visitor; a pleasant landscape of green fields and waving trees makes the cemetery a place where visitors forget that tradition has made a graveyard gloomy.

Wanted to Make Charges Against Mr. Blaut.

Two stockholders of the suspended Madison Square Bank called yesterday at the District Attorney's office to make charges against President Joseph F. Blaut for mismanagement of the affairs of the bank.

Mr. Nicoll was not in his office yesterday, and the stockholders said they would call to see him Monday. They declined to give their names to Secretary Unger, or to make known the nature of the charges they proposed to make against President Blaut.

SANITATION OF THE CAPITOL.

Plumbing and Ventilation of the Great Structure are Excellent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—When the sun beats fiercely upon the Capitol and the temperature in the two houses of Congress is high, thoughtless persons having in mind the appropriation made last year for improving the sanitary condition of the Capitol are apt to denounce the work as imperfect and make all sorts of assertions about the alleged unhealthiness of the building. Were they to make an investigation such as a correspondent of The New-York Times has lately made, they would learn that there is reason for satisfaction rather than complaint.

In March, 1892, in response to a resolution of Congress, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., of Newport, R. I., and Surgeon John S. Billings, United States Army, made a careful examination of the Capitol. They found that the ventilation was very good. A few local defects, mainly unimportant, were discovered. The drainage and plumbing were seen to be alarmingly bad. This might have been expected in view of the age of the structure. The main portion is a century old, and the two wings were built over forty years ago.

When the Capitol was constructed, little attention was given to sanitary requirements, and no improvements were made in the succeeding years. While the workmanship was first-class, the work was planned in accordance with methods which long ago became obsolete, and which are now condemned as not at all in accord with good practice.

The two experts reported their findings to the committee having the matter in charge. It was finally decided that all existing interior plumbing should be removed or sealed up and a new system of foul drainage be constructed in accordance with the highest sanitary standards. This work has been practically completed under an appropriation of $68,126.06, contained in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill of Aug. 5, 1892. In this bill there was also an appropriation of $8,800 for improving the ventilation of the Senate Chamber, and $14,570 for alterations in and for furnishing the Senate kitchen. To the well-known firm of sanitary engineers, Waring, Chapman & Farquhar of New-York and Newport, was given general supervision of the work. F. W. Farquhar has personally directed the operations.

It was decided to use the "Durham system" of piping.

As soon as the work began it became evident that innumerable hardships would have to be overcome. The masonry was of the most solid character. Walls 6 feet in thickness were encountered at every turn. In one part of the building two men, working from opposite sides of a wall, required two weeks to make an opening for piping. Another difficulty was encountered when it became necessary to remove the tiling from some of the floors. All the tiles were made to order in England years ago from special designs, and cannot now be duplicated. For safety's sake all the joints had to be sawed out. The task was difficult in the extreme and the expense correspondingly great.

The engineers persevered, however, and now point with pride to the results accomplished. All the piping below the basement floors is of galvanized steel, with screw joints. It is readily accessible, and can be inspected at will and easily removed when necessary. Above the basement all the pipes are of brass, and range from 2 to 5 inches in diameter. In nearly all cases these are also exposed to view. Wherever visible they are run in single lengths, without couplings, and are heavily nickel-plated and polished. The material of these pipes will endure as long as the building itself.

All the work has been done subject to rigid inspection. Every pipe has been tested with hydraulic or pneumatic pressure, and every joint has been carefully examined while under pressure in order that there might be no leaks. It is an absolute certainty that every portion of the 8,000 feet of piping and every one of the 3,000 or 4,000 joints employed are air-tight.

There are thirty-seven lines of soil pipe leading directly from the cellar to the roof. These are open at the top. An inlet for fresh air is placed near each of the five points where the drainage is discharged, so that there is a current of air constantly moving throughout every line, and the ventilation is thorough.

Siphon closets are used. These have a seal of 4 1-2 inches in the trap, which is within the bowl itself and in full sight. The kitchen and pantry sinks are provided with grease traps, which congeal and collect the grease and then discharge it en masse, with a strong flushing stream that insures its complete removal. The complicated and expensive "back vent" system is avoided by the use of anti-siphon traps, one to each of the minor fixtures.

Stability and simplicity have been considered as of the greatest importance in carrying out this work. There is an entire absence of decoration. Woodwork has been dispensed with as much as possible. None of the fixtures is "boxed in."

Fifteen bathrooms have been provided for the use of Senators and Representatives. Naturally the Representatives get the larger number. They have nine, while the Senators are restricted to six. It is not expected that every member of Congress will bathe at the Capitol, and the provision made is considered to be ample. One bathroom is set apart for the use of members of the Supreme Court. The bathtubs have legs, and every part is exposed, so that filth cannot possibly accumulate if the attendants do their duty. The floors and walls of the bathrooms have been tiled. They are truly palatial, and it is not to be wondered at that they are well patronized by members whose abiding places do not afford such luxuries.

Mr. Farquhar figures that up to date there have been used in the work of reconstructing the drainage and plumbing systems about one mile of galvanized steel pipe from 2 to 8 inches in diameter, one-quarter mile of plain brass pipe, and one-quarter mile of nickel-plated brass pipe from 2 to 5 inches in diameter.

But what about the ventilation? some one asks. Except that a few extra gratings have been placed in the floor of the Senate Chamber, so that a great volume of air may be admitted and distributed, the changes made in the ventilating system have been immaterial. The experts found that the arrangements for providing the chambers with fresh air could not well be improved upon. Probably but few persons outside of those directly connected with the work have an accurate idea of the way fresh air is supplied to and the foul air removed from the two houses. It is an interesting system.

Every visitor to the Capitol grounds will recall two stone towers which stand on the western lawns, one in front of each wing. Two huge subterranean ducts connect these towers with the basements of the Senate and House. In these basements, at the termini of the ducts, are stationed two monster fans, operated by powerful engines. The fan in the House basement is 16 feet in diameter, and is capable of forcing 840 cubic feet of air to the chamber above at one revolution. Ordinarily, this fan is run at the rate of ninety-eight revolutions a minute. Beneath the seats of Senators and Representatives are gratings, and there are other gratings in the galleries and in the aisles. Through these gratings the air is forced by the fans. Great exhaust fans remove the foul air from the chambers through registers in the roofs.

It will be seen that an immense volume of fresh air is constantly being driven into each chamber. Properly to appreciate the strength of the current one should obtain permission to enter one of the air tunnels. The correspondent of The New-York Times was ushered into one of these tunnels the other day. Behind him the great fan was whirling, and the air came rushing in from the tower in the grounds at the rate of many miles an hour. It was like standing in the bow of a ship in a gale of wind. The day was particularly hot and the change from the heated corridors of the House was very grateful.

There is a difference of about 8 degrees in the temperature of the tunnel and that of the House or Senate. This is due to the force of the air alone. By the time the distribution is made to the two chambers this difference is dissipated. There is an apparatus which in times past was employed to cool the air as it entered from the tunnels. It consists of a coil of pipes from which water may be sprayed as the air passes. This was found to increase the humidity in the chambers without lowering the temperature, and it was discontinued. In Winter all the air which enters either chamber from the tunnels first passes through a heating apparatus in the basement. There is an ingenious system of gauges which permits the engineers to regulate the temperature in Winter to a nicety. In Summer the sun is the chief regulator.

Mr. Farquhar, who is familiar with every detail of the work of purging the Capitol of its unhealthful features, says it is now in the best possible sanitary condition. It is certain that the foul odors which formerly were so easy to detect are no longer noticeable, and many Capitol employes who formerly were subject to severe headaches no longer suffer from them. These are strong points in favor of the new system.

M. Chartran, the Artist, Here.

M. Chartran, the eminent artist, arrived from Europe yesterday. He is a guest at the Waldorf.

DICKENS AND LITTLE NELL

THE SCULPTURED MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT AUTHOR.

An Art Exhibit at the World's Fair Which Has Attracted Great Attention—F. Edwin Elwell's Successful Conception—How the Model of Little Nell Was Obtained — A Romance of the Studio—An Enthusiastic Reception in England — What the Sculptor Hopes.

Among the art exhibits of this country at the World's Fair, probably no particular example has attracted more popular interest than the sculptured memorial to Charles Dickens, the work of Mr. F. Edwin Elwell, a young sculptor of this city. The gold medal won by this exhibit is sufficient to attest its technical and artistic merits, but the subject itself, and the sympathy with which the thought has been carried out, appealed directly to the hearts of the great masses of people who daily viewed it.

It is a thoroughly good portrait of the great author, in an easy and graceful pose, his hand combing his beard, as was his habit, as he sits absorbed in thought and apparently working out some of those marvelous creations of character which live and breathe through his books. This is strongly told in the figure and pose, but it is further impressed upon the mind by the figure of the sweetest of his characters, standing on the base of the pedestal and affectionately gazing upward on the face of its creator. This is Little Nell, the best loved of all the characters of Dickens.

Some time ago, before the memorial was exhibited at Chicago, the sculptor, while at work in his studio in New-York, told how

Dickens and Little Nell.

he had chanced to meet the model of Little Nell, and the story is as pathetic as one of the chapters in the life of the hapless little heroine created by Dickens. While modeling the figure in clay, he had attended an entertainment at Chickering Hall, accompanied by Mrs. Elwell, and had been struck by the sweet face of a girl in the audience. "That is just the face and expression I want," he said to himself. So earnestly and persistently did he regard her that at the close of the entertainment he felt called upon to make an apology to her friends, for fear that his attention might be construed as an act of rudeness.

As soon as he returned home he lit all the lamps in his studio, and, working all night, modeled from memory the face of his Little Nell. The next morning it was complete. Some two weeks afterward a lady wrote, asking if she might visit his studio with a few friends. The request was granted, and, to the surprise of the artist, accompanying his visitors was the young girl who had been his inspiration. The surprise on the part of the girl and her friends when they saw the statue was equally great. "How like Susie," they exclaimed. "It is Susie," said Mr. Elwell. A few touches on the still damp clay and the likeness was complete.

It was whispered to the sculptor at the time that the gentle solicitude which is the most characteristic expression of the figure had grown upon Susie's face during her attendance upon her sick father. The father was overjoyed to learn that his child was to be immortalized in sculpture. It became his one ambition to gain strength enough to go and see the work. "I shall be strong enough to-morrow," he would say, and, just as in the story of Little Nell's grandfather, so in real life, "to-morrow and to-morrow crept on with petty pace," until there were for him no more to-morrows. He died without seeing his child's face in marble.

Mr. Elwell began his memorial over two years ago with the view of exhibiting it at the World's Fair as his attempt to establish his fame in his chosen profession. He exhibited it first at Philadelphia, where it gained a gold medal, and then took it to England. There he housed it in a studio in the Old Cheyne Walk, about a stone's throw from the house Thomas Carlyle lived and died in. In this studio Little Nell, as the memorial was soon popularly christened, was viewed and criticised by nearly all the leading people of England. Gladstone admired it very much. The family of Dickens pronounced it an excellent portrait.

There was great talk in England of popular subscriptions to buy the memorial, and many discussions as to the site upon which it should stand. There could not be any public subscriptions for such a purpose, however, nor any memorial erected to Dickens in any public place without doing violence to the emphatic wishes of Dickens himself, as set forth in his will. The last clause of the document reads as follows:

"I conjure my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. I rest my claims to the remembrance of my country upon my published works and to the remembrance of my friends upon their experiences of me."

Mr. Henry Dickens said with a sigh: "That is the best portrait ever made of my father, and but for his implicit wishes I should be infinitely pleased to see it set up here, as I believe would the whole English people."

There were several English gentlemen who wished to purchase the work for their own private collections, and they were willing to meet Mr. Elwell's wishes that it should first be shown at Chicago before being delivered to them. But these propositions did not satisfy the ambition of the young sculptor; he did not want his masterpiece hidden in a private collection. Since its exhibition in Chicago several American gentlemen have spoken of buying it. Friends of the sculptor would like to see it bought by a New-Yorker and a gentleman possessing a sufficient degree of municipal pride to make the memorial a gift to the city.

The Wisconsin Forest Fires.

COLBY, Wis., Sept. 16.—This city has had a serious time with fire since Thursday noon, the wind blowing a gale and driving forest fires at a fearful rate up to the city limits. By hard work the town has been saved, and is now practically out of danger. There are many reports of losses to farmers in this vicinity, and full reports will show bad results.

The farm buildings of Albert Provinski and the contents, including a span of horses, have burned. G. Greville of Unity has lost 800 cords of kiln wood, and his yard is still burning.

MERRILL, Wis., Sept. 16.—The fire at Pine River is somewhat subdued. Two children were burned this morning, and two more are reported to have been injured in a cellar. Several other persons are severely burned. Nearly forty families are homeless and destitute.

Bennington in the Tagus.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The gunboat Bennington arrived at Ferrol, Spain, to-day, en route to Lisbon, Gibraltar, Tangier, and Morocco. In view of the uncalled-for quarantine declared by the Lisbon authorities against New-York the Bennington's arrival in the Tagus will be looked forward to with interest.

AUTUMN GAYETIES IN LENOX

WEEK OF ENJOYMENT AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Entertainments for the Cottagers and Their Guests Morning, Afternoon, and Evening—An "At Home" at the George H. Morgan Mansion—Mrs. Shattuck's Musicale—Crowds at the Tennis Tournament—An Outing on Mahkeenac Lake—Society People Among Recent Arrivals.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 16.—It has been a gay and festive week in Lenox. The cottagers have had entertainments morning, afternoon, and evening, including tennis tournament, dinners, and large balls. There seems to be no end to the number and variety. It may be said that the season is at its height, but its continuance depends very much on the weather. The cottagers delight in having house parties in October and November, because of the beauties of the late Fall here.

The largest entertainment of the week was Mr. and Mrs. George Morgan's "at home" at their cottage Ventfort Friday night. The Morgans are rather quiet people, and while they entertain considerably, they do not care to have any great amount of gossip about it outside. This occasion brought together nearly all the cottagers and their guests, many of whom visited this new residence for the first time. It is complete in every detail in furnishings and fittings, and it makes one of the finest Summer homes in the town. The rooms and halls are very large, and the house is so arranged that the first floor opens into one large room, so that the 150 or more people who were there on Friday evening had no difficulty in moving about and there was no crowding.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Edith Stokes, Miss Bessie Stokes, Miss Adele Stone, Count and Countess de Heridia, Prince Cantacuzene, Baron Schilling, Mrs. Alexander Webb, Miss Lulu Webb, Mr. Frederick Baldwin, Miss Ada Godfrey, Mr. Louis Slade, Sam Frothingham, Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Greenleaf, Misses Marion and Alice Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Braem, Mrs. Josephine Braem, Miss Pauline Braem, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ogden, the Misses Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller and Miss Moller, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. George Higginson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure, Miss Kittie Gandy, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, the Misses Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. David Luydig, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burden, Miss Furniss, Gen. and Mrs. Barlow, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay.

Mrs. W. B. Shattuck had a musicale and literary entertainment at her cottage on Tuesday, when Miss Adelaide Detchon sang and recited. This is the first appearance of this young lady in Lenox. She has been invited a good deal while here. She has been studying lyric poetry and art in Europe some years, and has had great success there in London and other cities and in Germany. She gave an entertainment before the Princess of Wales at which she was presented with a beautiful diamond bracelet. The cottagers were present in large numbers Tuesday.

The tennis tournament which took place on the Lenox Club courts Tuesday and Wednesday brought together so many that the piazza of the clubhouse and the lawn in front of it were filled with a gay and handsome throng of ladies and the cottagers. The contest was spirited and very interesting. The victory of Wrenn and Chase over Hobart and Talmadge was well deserved, although both sides played well, each pair playing its best games. Among the other players were Fowler and Hamilton Kuhn of Boston. After the tournament the Lenox Club gave the players and their guests a luncheon in their house. The prizes were handsome silver trays.

Mrs. R. C. Greenleaf gave a very successful benefit concert for Miss Leonora Jackson, the young violinist, Wednesday evening. There were more than 100 tickets sold, and so many responded that Mrs. Greenleaf's music room was well filled with cottagers and their guests. Miss Jackson surprised her auditors by the way she handled the violin. She plays entirely without notes such selections as a mazurka of Wieniawski and a ballade and polonaise by Vieuxtemps.

Miss Adelina Moller gave a delightful dinner party Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. Griswold Foster. There were twelve covers and the younger set was present.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Jesup are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup at their handsome cottage.

A novel entertainment, and one which has furnished a great deal of enjoyment, was the coachman's ball, given by Mrs. B. Nielson Tuesday evening. Mrs. Nielson and Miss Vise were present, and the Schermerhorn Assembly Room was filled with the dancers. The coachmen and their best girls were all there. Lunch was served, and the whole affair was very enjoyable. It was given at the same place where the Bachelors held their ball a few days before.

Mr. Lewis Webb is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bloodgood of New-York have been spending the week here. Mr. Bloodgood has some of the handsomest horses, from his stock farm in New-Marlborough, ever seen here.

A dinner was given by Mrs. James L. Barclay Monday evening with twelve covers. Among her guests were Mrs. Alfred Chapin and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller.

Miss Adele Sloane is learning how to drive a four-in-hand. She was out on Wednesday in Mr. Sloane's beautiful drag, having four handsome horses. She was accompanied by her two sisters and other members of the family. She has only been driving about a week, but she already has attained a good degree of proficiency.

Miss Wharton gave a dinner on Wednesday. There were twelve covers.

On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven had a dinner party. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Mr. and Mrs. Devereaux, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stuyvesant.

Tuesday evening the Misses Myrer gave a dance and outing at the Mahkeenac Lake boathouse. Among the younger set present were Phenix Ingraham, Miss la Bourgeoise, W. C. Babcock, S. H. Robbins, Miss Marion Greenleaf, Miss Edith Stokes, Miss Lulu Webb, Miss Josephine Braem, Miss Ogden, Pierre Botkin, J. Edward Davis, Miss Kittie Gandy, and Mr. Frothingham. It was a bright night, the lake was still, and the rowing was enjoyed very much.

Lady Edmund Fitz Morris is the guest of Mrs. Joseph White, her cousin, and will remain in Lenox for several days.

Mrs. Cadwalader Evans and her two handsome daughters are still visiting in Lenox.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes opened her beautiful Cliffwood Cottage on Thursday evening, when she gave a large informal dance. Her large music room looked very fine, and when the young dancers appeared the spectacle was a very beautiful one. This is the first large entertainment she has given since her return from Europe. Among the guests were Miss Kitty Gandy, Miss Eleanor Davis, Miss Susie Morgan, Miss Lulu Barlow, Miss Mildred Devereux, Miss Lulu Webb, Miss Moller, Miss Anna Morgan, Miss Edith Barnes, Miss Forsythe, Miss Alice Ogden, Miss Constance Ogden, Miss Elisabeth Warder, the Misses Greenleaf, Langdon Valentine, Phenix Ingram, W. P. Gray, Hugh Inman, Edmund Moller, Louis Greenleaf, William Tower, Edmund Potter, and Francis Bullard. The young people especially enjoy Mrs. Stokes's entertainments, as she is among the finest hostesses in Lenox.

Mrs. George B. Loring of Washington is the guest of Mrs. W. B. Shattuck. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck are also visiting the family.

Mr. David Luydig has been elected Trustee of the Sedgwick Reading Room and Library, in place of the late Col. Auchmuty.

The first assembly dance was held at the Schermerhorn Assembly Room this evening. It was superintended by Mrs. John S. Barnes especially. It was a great success and had a large attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden gave a delightful dancing party on Tuesday night. All the younger set was present.

Mr. Frederick H. Baldwin is the guest of Mrs. William D. Sloane.

The architects Peabody & Stearns have been in Lenox this week looking over the new houses of John Sloane and H. H. Cook. The Cook house is far enough along so that the outline can be seen. It covers some 200 feet square. They are built of white brick, imported, and show off handsomely.

Admiral and Mrs. John H. Upshur are staying in Lenox for a few weeks.

Recent arrivals here are as follows: Mrs. H. Ongley, B. D. Green, J. Mahler, Mrs. David Thomson, Mrs. Cadwalader Evans, the Misses Evans, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cook, Miss Cook, Mrs. A. S. Webb, Miss Webb, Miss de Ruyter, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Vance Pancoast, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Wood, Miss Marjorie Wood, Mrs. Clagett, Miss Clagett, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. G. M. Casey, New-York City; Miss C. A. Vicar, Mrs. J. B. Cousins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John G. Stearns, E. O. Tuttle, Miss S. L. Hyde, Lucian A. Taylor, Boston, Mass.; Joseph Mead, John S. Mead, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. John Trowbridge, Cambridge, Mass.; J. W. Bishop, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Boyd, Auburn, N. Y.; Mrs. C. H. Burleigh, South Berwick, Me.; Miss M. E. Gelston, Newark, N. J.; Admiral and Mrs. John H. Upshur, Washington, D. C.; Albert W. Robert, Palm Beach, Fla.; Thomas F. Lane, Summit, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John Struthers, Miss Struthers, Philadelphia; Miss Woolman, Miss S. B. Woolman, Burlington, N. J.; W. V. Jones, H. G. Lampson, London; Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Bloodgood and children, New-Marlborough, Mass.; Lincoln Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Miss Kate Sanborn, Newport, R. I.; Mrs. G. N. Tilton, Chicago; Mrs. S. B. Moore, Miss Moore, Salisbury, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Newleton, New-Haven, Conn.

HEAVY DUES MAY KILL IT.

Ill Feeling Makes the Future of the Vaudeville Club Uncertain.

The leading question among clubmen during the past week has been about the future of the Vaudeville Club. Members of the club have been reticent in speaking of the ill feeling caused by the increase in the dues. Several members of the club said they did not want to talk of the matter, but one member went so far as to say that he believed "the Vaudeville Club had no future." The question involved is a combination of heavy dues and club ethics.

In April last the following communication was sent out to the members of the Vaudeville Club:

THE VAUDEVILLE CLUB, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1893.

DEAR SIR: The Directors of the Vaudeville Club have made arrangements with Henry E. Abbey, the lessee of the Metropolitan Opera House, whereby the club will occupy its old quarters, altered to suit the arrangements of the club.

The Directors have also secured from Mr. Abbey a large box in the Opera House, with a seating capacity of over 100 and standing room for as many more, for the exclusive use of the members of the club. Admission to the box will be free to members of the club during all performances of grand opera, both subscription and extra nights and also Sunday night concerts. Under the arrangements with Mr. Abbey, the members of the club will also be admitted to other parts of the auditorium at the reduced price of $1. The vaudeville entertainments of the club will be given regularly during a season beginning about the end of November and ending in the latter part of April.

In view of the contemplated alterations and improvements in the clubrooms and the opera privileges mentioned above, the Directors have decided to increase the annual dues of residential members to $75 and of non-residential members to $50, and have fixed Sept. 1 as the date upon which said dues are payable. PREBLE TUCKER, Secretary.

"I do not so much object to the paying of increased dues," said a member of the Calumet Club, who also belongs to the Vaudeville Club, "but I do not like the pompous way in which the Directors announce the fact of the increase. I do not doubt that the additional privileges are worth the increase of dues, but I should like to have had a chance to express my views on the matter. It would have been courteous to ask the opinions of the club members. And then I think you will find that a great majority of the members of the club only thought that the Vaudeville Club was the fad of a season. In truth, I think it only was. I have not resigned. I have not paid my dues, and I do not know whether I will or not.

During the first week of September the club members received neat square cards upon which was printed the information that their increased club dues were payable. In one lower corner of the card was printed the word "over," and upon looking on the back the member saw a quotation from the club's constitution authorizing the Treasurer to collect dues.

It is not known beyond the circle of the Board of Directors of the club whether or not any members have resigned or how many of the cards with dues inclosed Preble Tucker has received. Out of 800 members of the Vaudeville Club last season less than one-half attended the performances in the Metropolitan Opera House. It is the general opinion that very few resignations will be sent in, but a great many dues will not be paid and the names of the delinquents will be dropped from the membership list.

It was rumored that Brayton Ives had sent in his resignation to Preble Tucker. Mr. Ives said he had written to Mr. Tucker on a matter concerning the Vaudeville Club, but he would not say whether or not he had resigned. Mr. Tucker regards the communication as a private affair not to be talked about.

An important question yet unanswered is this: Can the Directors of the club carry out their contracts if the dues from the entire membership are not forthcoming?

While the affairs of the Vaudeville Club are in an unsatisfactory condition, Oliver Sumner Teall is quietly perfecting his scheme of organizing a vaudeville club in connection with Koster & Bial's Music Hall.

"I AM GUILTY," SAYS BAIN.

The Home Bank's Ex-Cashier Makes No Defense—Held in $10,000 Bail.

Howard L. Bain, the defaulting cashier of the Home Bank, at Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and held for trial in $10,000 bail.

Bain appeared in nowise disconcerted. He faced Justice Koch without the least trepidation, and almost as soon as the charge had been read he addressed the Justice, saying:

"I am guilty and I waive an examination."

The crowd in the courtroom gazed curiously at him, and when President Stephenson of the bank came in he pressed forward eagerly and shook Bain warmly by the hand. C. C. Nadal, counsel for the Fidelity and Casualty Company was there also.

The complaint charged Bain with the grand larceny of twenty one-thousand-dollar Wabash bonds, which he had appropriated to his own use on or about Aug. 1. The charge was ostensibly made out by President Stephenson, but the Fidelity and Casualty Company, which went on Bain's bond for $15,000, will in reality prosecute Bain.

Bain told Justice Koch he had nothing to say beyond entering his plea. The Justice fixed the amount of bail at $10,000, and asked Bain if he had a bondsman. The ex-Cashier replied that he had not, and did not suppose he could get one. He was not represented by counsel.

When Bain was led away to Jefferson Market Prison he expressed surprise.

"Why, I am not to be locked up?" he said to the jailor.

"Oh, aren't you, though?" said the latter. We'll see about that. Just go in there." And Mr. Bain went in.

When Justice Koch announced the amount of the bail, President Stephenson happened to be standing close up to the railing of the desk.

"Ten thousand dollars," said the Justice, in the tone of voice a notary might use in announcing a twenty-five-cent fee.

"Eh?" said Mr. Stephenson, placing his hand to his ear.

"I said $10,000," replied Justice Koch.

"Oh," said Mr. Stephenson, shoving his hand into his pockets. "Have it now?"

"I mean that is the amount of the bail," answered the Justice, and the bystanders laughed.

The Herald made the mistake yesterday of announcing that it had published "exclusively" on Friday morning the story of Bain's defalcation. The New-York Times of Friday published the story in fully as great detail as The Herald, and yesterday printed the additional facts, not ascertained by The Herald or any other paper, concerning Bain's hypothecation of $5,500 worth of bonds, the personal property of Director Ketcham of the Home Bank.

Gleason Applies for a Change of Venue.

Lawyer Van Vechten appeared before Judge Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, and moved for a change of venue in the case of ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City, charged with defrauding the city. Gleason wants his case transferred from Queens to Kings County.

Mr. Van Vechten said the people of Queens County were prejudiced against Gleason, and he was afraid he could not secure an unprejudiced trial. He read extracts from newspapers which said Gleason was a bully. The lawyer said he was willing to have the venue changed to any county, as Mr. Gleason intended to become a candidate for State Senator and wished to be vindicated.

District Attorney Fleming of Queens County said he believed Gleason could get as fair a trial in Queens County as elsewhere. Judge Cullen took the papers and reserved his decision.

Wentworth Doesn't Want to Come Back.

William P. Wentworth, the absconding cashier of the Victoria Hotel, for whose return to this city a requisition was obtained from Gov. Flower a few days ago, appealed yesterday to Gov. Werts of New-Jersey through his counsel for a hearing before being surrendered to Detective William P. Sheridan, who has been detailed by Superintendent Byrnes to take him into custody. Gov. Werts ordered a hearing in the case next Wednesday.

Gen. Lew Wallace Departs for Home.

Gen. Lew Wallace, who had been in town for several days in conference with his publishers, left yesterday for his home in Crawfordsville, Ind.

FALL SUITS AND WRAPS.

Some Handsome Effects in Brilliant Colors—The Short Cape in Many Styles.

Fall fabrics and Fall gowns are attracting throngs of buyers to the great store of Stern Brothers on West Twenty-third Street. one of the very liveliest business places in the city. On the counters are displayed goods calculated in material and variety to attract fair Fall shoppers, and in the suit, cloak, and other departments are displays of charming gowns and wraps.

The style of the season runs mostly to iridescent fabrics and two-tone colors in velvets and silks. Seeded effects in two tones are also much sought after by those who wish to follow Dame Fashion's latest decrees.

In plain cloths and velvets myrtle, lavender, hindoo, castor, and golden brown are the names given to the popular colors. Some favorites are glace ondule, boucle varie, tissu de crin, fantasie ombre, gros fil faconne, lainage froisse, croise Venetien, crepe caillout, tissu racornier, and joaillene.

Some beautiful gowns are shown in the suit department, and one of the most charming that has rejoiced the heart of woman in many a day is a delicate creation, a house dress, with slip robe of lace and over it a princess of satin.

The slip robe is of pale blue chiffon, accordion pleated, trimmed with inserted cream lace, which falls down from the neck. Over this is worn the princess of white Oriental satin, with short loose sleeves edged with a deep fall of lace. Down the front of the robe is a fall of lace. The robe is fastened to the slip with broad blue satin ribbons, falling to the bottom of the skirt. The back is pleated and has a graceful Watteau effect. The entire gown is lined with pink satin to bring out the coloring of the flowers which adorn it.

An extremely fetching evening gown is of pale-blue bengaline. The skirt is demi-train. The material is of pale-blue tulle, finished on the bottom with ruchings of tulle. The front and sides are festooned with pointed ruffles of embroidered spangled net. These ruffles are caught alternately with lavender and pink hyacinths. The bodice is cut very decollette, with a soft scarf effect about the waist, and around the shoulders is a fall of spangled net in cape effect. The waist is also relieved with hyacinths.

One of Worth's latest creations is an opera cloak in mulberry cloth. It is extremely full, and can be worn without rumpling any dress. It is sleeveless and has a deep cape of cloth, as well as many collars of gray satin.

The short cape is en regle in the cloak department, and some beautiful wraps are shown in cloth, velvet, velvet plush, and other materials.

A MARTIAL SHOW WORTH SEEING.

Stirring Features of the English Military Tournament at Madison Square Garden.

The English military tournament, now entering upon the second week of its run at Madison Square Garden, has been one of the best patronized exhibitions given in the Garden since last year's horse show. "Tommy Atkins" is seen at his best in the tournament, for only the cream of the English soldiery was selected to make the trip to this country to exhibit at the World's Fair. The horsemanship of the English cavalrymen is superb, and the manner in which they guide their chargers between the obstacles set in the tan bark ring is superior to that of our own crack cavalry company, Troop A.

The grand march, in which 200 men and 100 horses take part, brings out some skillful manœuvring on the part of the infantry and cavalry. The heavy gun carriages, each drawn by six horses, go whirling around the ring at a high rate of speed. The wagons are driven between posts which leave not more than twelve inches of a margin for them to pass through. A leader on horseback guides the teamsters, but a quick eye and a steady hand are necessary.

A number of swell four-in-hand drivers were among the spectators at yesterday's matinée, and they may have received a few points on how not to drive into the Central Park shrubbery. The wrestling on horseback is also an interesting feature of the performance, but the Balaklava mêlée, in which a dozen of her Majesty's soldiers show their skill with single sticks, causes much merriment in the audience daily, and not a little howling from the combatants.

Lieut. Rawson Turner led a division of the Royal Irish Lanciers in the East Indian game of tent pegging yesterday, and the Englishmen showed themselves to be very clever in the use of the lance. A tent peg would be hammered solidly into the ground, and one of the lancers would dash forward on horseback at top speed and impale the peg with his lance. The Victoria cross race, showing how a wounded comrade is rescued from the field, brought out some good hurdle racing, and the musical ride showed the thorough training of the horses in haute école.

The performance closes daily with a combined attack on a fortified position. There is plenty of powder smoke. The exhibition will be continued for two weeks, when it will be removed to Philadelphia. Most of the men and a number of the horses have seen hard service in the Soudan. The former wear decorations, and one of them was a member of the famous Balaklava Light Brigade.

THE STUDENT BURGLARS.

A Tragedy Recalled by the Death of Luther Foster.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 16.—News has been received here of the death in St. Paul, Minn., of Luther Foster, and the news recalls a tragedy that was a famous one in this section. Arthur and Luther Foster were twin brothers, and both attended Phillips Academy in Andover. They were working their way through the academy and intended to complete a collegiate course. One night they walked two miles from the academy and broke into the residence of Abiel Wilson, a wealthy farmer, who lived on the Salem road leading from Lawrence.

The student burglars, as they were afterward called, carried a pistol, a jimmy, and a box of pepper, the latter evidently to blind the old man's eyes.

Farmer Wilson awoke just as they were in the hallway opposite his room, and, taking down an old musket, fired a shot through the door. The shot killed Arthur, one of the twins. The tragedy occurred on April 13, 1881.

Luther Foster, the surviving burglar, was sentenced to State prison for seven years on May 20 of the same year. He served his term and returned to North Andover, but, finding himself shunned by former friends and associates, he removed to the West, and had resided of late in St. Paul.

MADISON AVENUE HORSE CARS.

Complaints of the Irregularity of the Harlem Service.

Being convinced, he says, that "The New-York Times is always for the right and always wins," L. H. Auspacher of 18 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street writes to this journal complaining of the irregularity and uncertainty of the Madison Avenue horse car service above the depot at Eighty-sixth Street.

A passenger boarding a car down town, Mr. Auspacher declares, can never be certain whether he will have to transfer at Eighty-sixth Street or not. Even the sign "Harlem" on a car, he avers, gives no guarantee that it will not be switched off midway in its journey and the occupants compelled to face the inclemency of the weather while awaiting the arrival of another car, which may be crowded to the platforms.

Mr. Auspacher suggests that the cars which start from the City Hall should go as far as Eighty-sixth Street, while those starting from Astor Place should make the through trip or vice versa. He also suggests that an "extra" should be run from the stables whenever the crush of traffic requires such relief.

Quick Service to and from Paris.

The American Line of steamships between New-York and Southampton offer such special facilities for passengers who propose to take in Paris in their travels that it seems probable that a large percentage of persons who now embark to and from Havre direct will be induced to go by the way of Southampton. In connection with the American Line, one of the fast Channel Island twin-screw steamers, with a speed of 19 knots an hour and having excellent accommodations for cabin passengers, has been placed on the line between Southampton and Havre, leaving the former port at midnight every Wednesday, and Havre at 9 o'clock P. M. every Friday. The passage occupies six hours.

East-bound passengers by the steamers New-York or Paris thus make close connections with the Havre steamer, reaching Paris about Thursday noon, eight days from New-York. West-bound passengers can leave Paris as late as 5:15 P. M. Fridays, and, arriving at Southampton Saturday morning, embark at once on the American Line steamer sailing for New-York at noon.

Buried Her Baby Alive.

Maggie Zimmerman, twenty-five years old, a servant employed at 103 Evergreen Avenue, gave birth to a male child in a vacant lot, 323 Evergreen Avenue, at 10:30 A. M. yesterday. Two policemen noticed the suspicious actions of the woman, and, going into the lot, they found her in the act of burying the child alive. The mother was arrested for attempted murder, and, with her child, was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

BROOKLYN'S BELABORED MAYOR

DOUBTFUL HOW BEST TO TAKE THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB'S BLOW.

His First Impulse Was to Cower Under It Without Reply—Yielding to Advice, However, He Will Crawl Into the Arena and Couch His Pen in Defense—And the Rev. Dr. Meredith Has Called Him a Grown-Up Baby—But He Was Happy with the Schwabs—"Boss" McLaughlin Guessing at a Hog's Weight.

It has been given out by those who are admitted to an acquaintance with Mayor Boody's variable intentions that his first impulse in the matter of the report made to the Brooklyn Democratic Club by its committee of inquiry into the conduct of city affairs was to pay no attention whatever to it. But his advisers took occasion to impress upon him that he could not afford even to feign indifference. He was reminded that the members of the club are earnest men of sincere purpose, who are actuated by a genuine unselfish interest in the matter of Brooklyn's City Government. He was warned that it would never do to let such a formidable, semi-official indictment go upon the record without interposing some sort of reply, or at the very least a demurrer.

Some of the more cynical members of what Mr. Chapin calls the Mayor's Cabinet, perhaps rather in a spirit of unkind curiosity than sincere confidence in their well-meaning but incompetent protagonist, insisted that he must not dream of letting this very latest challenge go unanswered.

Hence comes it that the poor despondent Mayor, who, to be candid, is no longer infatuated with his own gifts as an epistolary combatant, will, in a day or two, climb down again into the arena and make a show of couching his pen against the Democratic Club as he did against Mr. Shepard. His subordinates are well aware of his present reluctance to go to the battle front, and while some of them are waiting and expecting to be diverted by the sight, others feel really distressed on his account.

These latter recall that other unready letter writer, Mr. Toots, and wish that it were possible for the Brooklyn inheritor of his honors to retain a sort of literary Chicken in his service whose function it should be to warn off aggressors with his pen in a harsh and threatening manner. There is, however, no provision at present for that form of body service in the Brooklyn civil list, and if Mayor Boody, discouraged by the pile of belligerent correspondence that confronts him, should decide to turn it over to a hireling substitute, he will, perforce, have to pay that proxy out of his own pocket, as well as assume the onus of his communications.

So it is tolerably certain that when Mr. Boody's next open letter appears it will, signature and all, be entirely holographic. The Mayoral Toots, in other words, will try and dispense with the services of a Chicken.

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Nobody knows enough of either of the new Charities Commissioners to care about risking any anticipation as to how they are likely to turn out. Therefore the two appointments just made by Supervisor at Large Kinkel have excited neither gratification nor disappointment.

There is, on the other hand, a very positive feeling of relief to be noticed almost everywhere that ex-Coroner Lindsay's unbroken raid on public office-holding has been at last, if only temporarily, checked. Not that Mr. Lindsay's spirits seem to have been dashed to any perceptible extent by having been denied one of the longed-for Commissionerships. There are plenty of other plums on the office-bearing boughs and Mr. Lindsay can afford to wait. One post of official duty is just as good as another to die at—particularly if an equal salary goes with each.

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Some of the facts which are leaking out of the mess made by the collapse of the publication entitled "The Eagle and Brooklyn" are quite as droll as those which were evolved by the explosion of that other kindred speculation, "The History of Brooklyn."

In the case of the later work, "The Eagle and Brooklyn," a well-known member of the Brooklyn Club has acquired the instructive title of "It" in consequence of that monosyllabic impersonal pronoun having been suffixed to his portrait, while a well-known hotel keeper on the Heights, after reluctantly contributing $25 for the publication of a "sketch" of himself had to pay $25 more for a copy of the work in order to see the delightful biography of himself in print.

It seems, in view of the nature and fate of this precious pair of memorial histories, that to be "prominent" in Brooklyn affairs is simply to be a shining mark to strike.

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It cannot be protested against the clergy of Brooklyn that they are diffident or reserved in their allusions to public affairs. Probably there is no community in the world the pulpit of which addresses itself so pointedly to the discussion of local and municipal matters. Over there the ministers regard official misdemeanor as a gigantic immorality and are not slow in homilizing on it.

Of these Brooklyn clergymen none is more vigorously straightforward, none more highly esteemed, and none of greater influence than the Rev. R. R. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. He is one of the rapidly-developing contingent of Brooklyn public men who are eager to see the questions of municipal government settled outside the field of national politics, and who says:

"Administering the affairs of a big city is a business of magnitude and should be carried on under business methods."

Another axiom of Dr. Meredith is this:

"There is no possible relief for us unless the city is taken out of the realm of politics and municipal affairs are treated as a business problem."

A reporter recently called upon this stalwart officer of the Church militant and, among other things, asked his opinion of Mr. E. M. Shepard's arraignment of the City Government and of Mayor Boody's reply to it.

Dr. Meredith's definition of his own views was clear enough in all conscience.

"What can I think?" he answered. "What can any one think? The one (Mr. Shepard's article) is forcible and forceful. The other (Mayor Boody's rejoinder) is shallow and childish. I do not believe that ten unprejudiced people in the whole of Brooklyn would say otherwise."

Then, as if to emphasize the contrary qualities of the unfortunate Mayor, Dr. Meredith said:

"I will do all I can to elect a man independent of ring control—an honest, sturdy, business man with backbone to do his duty as he honestly sees it."

The implication was so manifest that his visitor could not help alleging that Mayor Boody's honesty and integrity of purpose had never been questioned.

One can imagine the grim smile with which the good doctor delivered this:

"That's all right—but he's mushy. Of course he never stole anything himself, and he lives a clean, upright life, but as for backbone, why he's only a grown-up baby. You can see it in every line of his good-humored face."

Then, as if that fine scorn were not enough, he adds:

"It is a pity his parents died. They should have been suffered to live to take care of him."

* *

And yet, in spite of Dr. Meredith's compassionate lamentation, that helpless orphan, the Mayor, seems to be fairly capable of taking care of himself. Bereft of his parents and denied their support and advice, he has a habit of making friends easily. Among those who have lately fallen victim to his charms are the Swabians of the Eastern District of Brooklyn. It is of these excellent and simple people that a German proverb was to this effect:

"In all Germany, man reaches his majority at twenty-one, except in Swabia. In Swabia man does not attain to the years of discretion until he is forty."

These worthy Swabians of Brooklyn, innocent and unsuspicious even in middle age, held a feast last week, to which his Honor was duly and complimentarily bidden. His invitation, probably, was based on the feeling that a kindred childishness and crudity of character were characteristic of the Mayor.

In any case, there was the Swabian Volksfest, and there was the Mayor, accompanied by City Auditor Anton Weber and Excise Commissioner John Schliemann.

But this was not all the tribute of the sympathetic Swabians.

"In a jiffy," writes one of Brooklyn's local historians, "President Aichmann, Charles Deckelmann, Louis Dietz, and Peter Hirsch had him in tow, and before he could realize where he was they had him at headquarters, with corks flying and cold quarts of Rhine wine faced his Honor."

The local historian omitted to tell whether his Honor was as equal to the "cold quarts of Rhine wine" as he was on a similar occasion to "what passes for Moselle in the Eastern District."

The kinship of Mr. Boody's nature to that of these proverbially artless Swabians was recognized by all of them.

"Had he been," says his newspaper Boswell, "a thoroughbred descendant of the Swabians, he could not have adapted himself to the situation more gracefully."

This strangely matches another episode in the life of this plastic and accommodating functionary.

"Mayor Boody," says ex-Mayor Chapin, when alluding to the manner in which his successor yielded to the machine, "only had to see the situation to accept it."

Mindful of the incident of "what passes for Moselle in the Eastern District," a stout compatriot—it is hardly an extravagance to call these simple and tractable Swabians compatriots of his Honor—seized him by the hand and cried:

"Wie geht's; dass ist recht; grad wie im Schwabenland—am wein, am Deutschen wein."

But it was not on wine alone that his Honor feasted the amiable senses thus on pleasure bent. He "sat at the head of the table, his face at all times smiling." Thus he was sitting when the Fest President rose to speak. Among the agreeable truisms uttered by the Fest President was this:

"Germans believe in personal liberty."

There is reason to fear that at this, conscious of his manacles, the Mayor ceased to smile.

Then came dinner, and it is pleasant to read how this trusty prisoner of State, out for the day, enjoyed the bill of fare of his brother-by-adoption Swabians.

"All the sausages," says the enthusiastic chronicler of this feast, "from leberwurst to bookwurst, the Mayor tasted—but the pig's-knuckles took his fancy."

Happy, honored pig's-knuckles that took the fancy of that Mayor of Brooklyn, who enjoys the privilege of having been more times discussed by Grand Juries than any other Mayor that Brooklyn has ever had!

No wonder that in their ecstasy the other and native Swabians could not control themselves. No wonder that, in the somewhat stiff phrases of him who noted all this, "a parade was formed, and with Messrs. Aichmann and Dietz at the head, the Mayor walking between them, led by a brass band, a march around the park was made, and then to the Bushwick Avenue cars, which the Mayor and Mr. Schliemann took for the city."

Again happy Swabians! Happy pig's-knuckles! Happy brass band! Happy parade! Happy Schliemann! Happy Mayor! Happy city!

* * *

The Swabian-by-adoption, however, is not the only prominent personage of the "regular machine" who dotes on pigs and grows enthusiastic in comparing the twin superlative virtues of leberwurst and bookwurst. other departments of the City Government the Hog Triumphant has his worshippers. While the Mayor of Brooklyn "sits at the head of the table" and there "faces cold quarts of Rhine wine," as he extols the sausages of the simple folk who have in sympathy bidden him to their festival, a greater than he is unbending from his dignity at the sight of pork. One who makes and unmakes Mayors of Brooklyn condescends to daily with the same sagacious and savory quadruped.

On the grounds of County Treasurer Harry Adams's home, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, an immense porker yearly awaits with dignity the victorious moment when the flesher-critic who comes closest to his weight in guessing shall become his proprietor. Out of his deep-set, sleepy eyes the philosopher observes those who sanguinely surround his sty. Among them is the veteran "boss" who shapes the municipal destiny of Brooklyn. With a complacent grunt, as he goes to the scales, the fated hog recognizes in his cortège "Boss" McLaughlin, famous even among the pig sties, over which it is one of the prerogatives of Mayor Boody to rule. The "boss" has his own opinion of men, and he sticks to it. He has also his own idea of the weight of fatted hogs, and he backs it with a bet.

They are companion pictures—Mayor Boody rapturous over the dissevered knuckles of the pig, condemned beforehand to the slaughter house by the man who alike dooms Brooklyn pigs and makes Mayors of Brooklyn.

Nero, with downturned thumb, used to sentence to death the defeated gladiator. The "boss," with a shrug of his shoulder, relegates the harmless, necessary, knuckle-bearing hog to the bloodthirsty knife of the butcher.

* * *

And it is another curious tradition of this "boss," who now lives by the "regularity" of his political habits, that he once ran for office on an independent and so-called "union" ticket, in opposition to the "regular" candidate of that day—and once obtained for another ticket on which his name figured the indorsement of the Know-Nothing, Anti-Catholic, Anti-Irish Party.

* * *

The Republican Party of Kings County has been heard of, speaking with more or less vigor through its County Committee, which met last week and adopted some very plain-speaking resolutions about the state of things prevailing in the beleaguered municipality across the river.

It a strange, incomprehensible fact that for some time the Republican managers have been extremely delicate and indulgent in discussing the misdoings of the clique now in office. But last week, for some reason, the curious reserve of the Republicans on this subject was dropped, and among the resolutions some such hard hits as this were included:

Resolved, That the people of the City of Brooklyn and the County of Kings hold it responsible for the gross extravagance and fraud by which the tax valuation of property and the tax rate have been raised to unbearable figures, for the creation of a bonded debt so great that the constitutional limit of indebtedness has been reached or passed, for the scandals in relation to the unwarrantable granting of railroad franchises, to the great detriment of the city's finances, and in relation to the East New-York Water Works, the Columbian celebration, and the public works at St. Johnland, scandals that have been so great as to bring indictment, or condemnation equally severe, to the highest officials of our City and County Government; for the outrageous and unjust apportionment of Kings County, and for the debasement of the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn to a part of the Democratic political machine.

Which, after all, is simply another way of re-preferring against the ruling machine the indictment originally drawn, formulated, and presented by The New-York Times.

It has been hoped and believed by Mr. McLaughlin that these resolutions (which he can easily afford to stand, being purely Pickwickian) will be followed by the coming to the fore of ex-Senator Jacob Worth, and the nomination of a Republican candidate for the Mayoralty who shall be "useful" in the sense of being used as the basis of a deal.

But the same fighting parson, Dr. Meredith, (who is a strong Republican,) fearless so long as he tells the truth, declares:

"There is one thing certain. Ex-Senator Worth will not control the coming convention. Why, he has not one-fiftieth the power this year that he had two years ago. A clean, strong-headed man will be nominated, one who will accept the nomination because he will feel that duty calls him to the fight."

MAY BE AN EVIDENCE OF REFORM.

Justice Bartlett Not Disposed to Hamper the Brooklyn Excise Board.

Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the application of David E. Gibbs for a writ of certiorari against the Excise Board directing a review of the action of the board refusing to grant a license for Gibbs's saloon, 320 Myrtle Avenue, opposite Washington Park.

Justice Bartlett said there had been applications at other times by different persons for a license for this same place, all of which had been refused. This showed that no personal discrimination had been shown against Gibbs. The Captain of the police precinct had testified that three other saloons were in existence in the vicinity of the park.

"It was suggested on the argument," the opinion says in conclusion, "that a large number of places in proportion have been licensed near other parks. If such is the fact, it may well be that the Board of Excise has come to the conclusion that it has erred in the past by granting too may licenses in such localities, and the Commissioners should not be obstructed in any steps toward reform in this respect."

LETTER CARRIERS ON BICYCLES.

The Wheels Are to be Introduced in the Brooklyn Postal Service.

Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn proposes to introduce bicycles into the carriers' department. He believes the saving in time will more than compensate for the cost of the bicycles. Some time ago the matter was breached, and the Postmaster consulted with the station Superintendents regarding the introduction of the wheel. They did not regard it with favor.

It is understood, however, that he has decided to introduce the bicycle service in the outlying districts Oct. 1, if possible. The bicycles are to be introduced to save time and not to save carriers.

The Brooklyn carriers spend annually $14,000 in car fare, which has to be paid by the Post Office Department. The bicycles will save a large share of this money. It is expected the wheel will be used in 200 routes out of 230 in Brooklyn, besides being used in the distribution of mail to the sub-stations and in collecting from the boxes.

Not Maspeth Dynamite Bombs.

The police of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, have learned that the alleged dynamite bombs found in Kallock's Grand Street lumber yard Friday are merely firecrackers. Police Captain Ennis says they would have no more explosive force than so many giant firecrackers.

A PERMANENT FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

Everett P. Wheeler Analyzes the Causes of Trouble and Suggests a Remedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Sherman act was a compromise that had no element of permanence. The urgency is great, and it should be repealed at once. But let us consider how to supply its place by a system that will make permanent provision for the financial requirements of American inter-State and foreign commerce. To frame such a system we need to consider well the causes of our present embarrassment. These seem to me twofold:

1. The legislation which has produced a conviction, at home and abroad, that we are in danger of giving up the gold standard and debasing our currency to the level of the single silver standard—in other words, in danger of going into bankruptcy and paying our debts at 50 cents on the dollar.

2. The want of adequate banking facilities in the Western and Southern States.

So much has been said on the first of these two causes that it is needless to say much here. But one or two points appear to me to need emphasis. We do not want specie in this country for currency. Our people, almost without exception, prefer notes, provided they are properly secured. When we were coining silver under the Bland law, the dollars mostly found their way back into the Treasury, and were replaced by silver certificates. Out of 419,332,450 coined, but 57,029,743 are in circulation. It would have startled and disgusted Mr. Bland to be paid his salary in rouleaus of silver dollars. And the eagles and half-eagles which we coin year after year seldom find their way into the pockets of the people. They lie in Treasury and bank vaults, or are shipped to England to settle balances. When the balance turns in our favor, they return and go into vaults again.

But every one wants to know that when the money which will be due him, a month or six months hence, shall be paid, it will be payable according to a fixed and not a fluctuating standard. If a man has a contract for September delivery of a thousand bushels of wheat, he wants to be sure of the size of the bushel, and that there will be no legislation making it to consist of two pecks instead of four. For example, I happened to learn of a merchant who, four months ago, drew gold from the bank and shipped it to England. He was in the foreign trade. He had payments to make in Europe in the Fall. He could not get gold here in March, and, rather than run the risk of not being able to get it here in the Fall, he drew it in the Spring. There are innumerable other instances of drafts upon our stock of working capital, quite enough to account for much of our present embarrassment. American securities have been sent home for sale. And I am told by those engaged in foreign trade that many European merchants making purchases here have sought the longest credits possible, in the expectation that they could pay in silver.

This want of confidence existing among those engaged in foreign commerce has extended to those who never imported a pair of gloves. Small depositors in country banks have withdrawn their deposits. This has compelled the banks to call in their loans. This has deprived merchants and manufacturers of their customary credit, has curtailed sales, and closed the doors of factories. In short, all classes have suffered from the panic, directly or indirectly.

Now, the only way to stop a panic is to remove the cause. We must restore confidence by putting an end to that which caused the doubt. This doubt was no other than uncertainty as to the measure or standard according to which contracts for the payment of money would be liquidated. This uncertainty was caused by the fact that the United States Treasury, in obedience to the Sherman act, was buying silver every month and paying gold for it. Mr. Carlisle showed, in his statement published June 13, that during the eleven months ending May 1, 1893, we had paid for silver bullion under the provisions of this act Treasury notes amounting to $49,961,184, and had paid these notes in gold to the amount of $47,745,173. The customs duties, which formerly were paid almost exclusively in gold or gold certificates, have for over a year in large part been paid in silver or silver certificates. When a nation is constantly taking in silver and paying out gold, there needs no prophet to foresee that soon it will have nothing but silver in its Treasury. In fact, on the 1st of July we had in the Treasury: Gold, $110,109,928; silver dollars, $362,302,707. That is to say, already we had in the Treasury three and a half times as much silver as gold.

Business men know from past experience that when it becomes apparent that this Government will become unable to pay its obligations in gold that metal will quickly disappear from the treasury and from use as a basis of circulation. I remember well that early in 1861 I left this country for a fortnight. When I left, silver was in circulation as freely as it is now. During my absence the banks suspended specie payments, and when I returned there was not even a dime to be seen and people were using postage stamps for change. The sudden contraction of the currency caused great distress. But this was small compared with what would result at present from the withdrawal from use as currency of $403,633,700 in gold, which the July Treasury statement showed to be in circulation. True, this is chiefly held by the banks as a basis for their business. To convert this into an article of merchandise would take it out of use as currency, or a basis for currency, loans, or discounts.

It is amazing to hear any one insist that the free coinage of silver would double its value. Why should it? It never has before. A parity between the two metals never has continued for any long period, and the cheaper metal has always driven the dearer out of circulation. Before the war, when, according to the ratio then prevailing, silver was the more valuable, a silver dollar was a rarity. There were none in circulation. Gold dollars were common. Until in 1853, we reduced the amount of silver in half and quarter dollars, we had to depend for change on Mexican and Spanish "shillings" and "sixpences," as we called them in New-York.

The change from a gold to a silver standard has hitherto taken place when the percentage of difference between their market value and the legal ratio was small. Never has a nation undertaken such a leap as that now involved in the jump from a gold standard to a silver one, when the silver in a dollar is worth only about 50 cents. It would indeed be "shooting Niagara."

The great fall in the value of silver need excite no surprise. It costs less now to produce silver than formerly it did, and consequently the price has fallen. I know a Mexican silver mine the managers of which are smelting ore that the Spaniards rejected because they could not make any money out of it. To extract from this the silver and turn it into bars now costs less than 50 cents an ounce. Of course, it is very fine for the owners of this mine to have the American Government make a market for them and store the bullion away in vaults. But, in the nature of the case, this cannot last forever. If the Treasury were to buy 4,000,000 bushels of wheat a month, no doubt the farmers would like it. But no class of producers has a right to tax the public in this way. So far as silver is concerned, the only effect of an artificial market is to keep poor mines going that ought to be shut and increase a production already too large. No, so far as the silver producers are concerned, they are not entitled to the least consideration. They have had already too much special legislation. Let them go on mining so long as it is profitable, and stop when it ceases to be, as the rest of mankind are obliged to.

The demand that we should listen to, and that has been the life of the free-coinage movement and given it all the real value it ever had, comes from a very different source. While the Government has been buying silver it has been paying off the national debt. Government bonds are the only basis recognized by law for national banking circulation. The circulation of the State banks is taxed out of existence. It is almost impossible for a country bank to make money without circulation. Hence, in the South and West there is a great want of banking facilities. When a farmer has harvested his cotton or grain, he wants to ship it and to borrow money on his bill of lading. This money he needs to pay his men. He finds it hard to borrow at all, although he has good security, and impossible without paying a high rate of interest. There is generally no bank near him, and, if there is, it is a bank that makes no money out of its circulation, and so is obliged to raise its rate of discount.

Take, for example, the State of Arkansas, which is a fair specimen of a Southern agricultural territory—with no direct foreign commerce and few manufactures. Its population increased from 802,525 in 1880 to 1,128,179 in 1890. Its wealth increased from $86,409,364 in 1880 to $175,037,362 in 1890. Yet the last quarterly statement shows that, to provide working capital for this farming population, Arkansas had only eleven national banks, with a capital of $1,100,000, and a circulation of only $225,000. Their loans and discounts amounted to only $2,577,136. Can any one deny that the financial machinery thus provided, to enable the Arkansas farmer to market his crops and tide over the period between the harvest and the remittance, is altogether inadequate?

The farmers, feeling that money was hard to get, have cried aloud for free coinage. That would not help them. It would for a time benefit the great mining companies and run the Mollie Gibson stock up to $8 a share, But the Arkansas Mollie Gibson would never see any of the dividends. These would simply augment the wealth of the capitalists who own the stock. The obvious duty of the physician is to refuse the poison which the sick man thinks would cure him. No less clearly is it the duty of the American statesman to answer to the farmer's demand for free coinage: "That would ruin you. I will give you something better. The ability to borrow money at a reasonable rate is what you want. I will supply that want by giving you a safe banking system. As long as national bonds were abundant and yielded a good return, the system was adequate. Now that this basis of circulation has become impossible, I will provide one equally safe, and under present conditions more available."

Since Government bonds have become scarce and high, we ought to admit as a basis for circulation other securities just as safe, but more profitable. There are State and municipal bonds that are just as safe as Government bonds, and are far more profitable to hold. No doubt there is an unreasonable prejudice in some parts of the country against the national banks. Probably there is not in the world a better banking system than that of our national banks. Certainly no system has ever given more absolute security to the holder of notes. The prejudice is probably caused in part by this very policy that has made it impossible for small banks to make money out of circulation, and compelled them to exact harder terms from the borrower. It is also, I think, caused in part by law that allows only Government bonds to be used as a basis for circulation. The rapid paying off of the national debt has practically prevented the organization of new banks, and given to those already organized a practical monopoly.

But my farmer friends may ask, "What, then, becomes of the pledge to repeal the tax on the circulation of State banks?" To which I answer, we can do that also, but, if done, it must be on such terms as shall give you a currency equally safe and desirable as that of the national banks. You don't want shinplasters. You don't want a note that is always at a discount. Your State bank should be able to issue currency that will circulate in every State on a par with the issues of the banks of that State, and on a par with the greenback. This can only be done by providing a sound and well known basis of circulation, and an adequate system of national supervision. The latter we have in the office of the Controller of the Currency; the former we must provide in a statute which will repeal the tax upon any currency issued by a State bank, which shall be secured in a way to be provided by the act, and which shall insure that the currency shall always be redeemable upon demand. In a word, I would give to currency issued by State banks the same security and the same supervision that I would give to currency issued by national banks.

But it may be asked, "What right have you to do this?" I answer, the right of taxation is absolute, (unless controlled by constitutional limitation, which this is not,) and is, therefore, subject to any conditions the sovereign power may impose. The same constitutional provision that gives Congress authority to impose a tax of 10 per cent., gives that body the right to remit the tax upon conditions prescribed by it. This right is exercised in every statute that gives to the taxpayer a discount for prompt payment, or a discount to the purchaser of internal revenue stamps in large quantities. So it is well settled that the power to pardon involves the right to impose conditions.

But the plan proposed is defensible upon a different ground. The currency of the country is as much subject to the control of Congress as its commerce. One is but the instrument of the other. A draft or bill of exchange is as necessary to the merchant as a locomotive or a steamship, and a bank that issues currency to circulate between the States is just as much subject to regulation by Congress, so far as the currency issue is concerned, as a railroad company that sends a train from New-York to Chicago. The plan proposed need give no just offense to the lover of State rights. We must give to the Nation, as well as to the State, its due. "Useless each without the other." Surely, under the conditions of modern life it would be intolerable to permit, anywhere within the United States, a currency that would not circulate with equal facility everywhere.

Nor would any State bank desiring to do business honestly object to such supervision. This would be a benefit, not a hindrance. It would give to the bank notes a value and a circulation that otherwise they could never have. For example, I find in my pocket a note issued by the National Bank of Suffield, Conn. I know nothing of that bank, and very little of Suffield. But I know that the redemption of this note is secured by national authority, and therefore it is as good to me as gold. This country will put up with nothing less. And nothing less would be of the slightest advantage to any State bank.

Let us, then, enlarge the basis of national bank circulation and repeal the tax on State bank circulation on such conditions as secure its safety. Thus we will give to the farmer of Nebraska or Arkansas or South Carolina financial machinery of approved value, which will contribute to his prosperity as the mowing machine or the cotton gin now does—that is to say, we shall enable him to market his crops and complete his receipts and disbursements from year to year with that ease and freedom from friction which are essential to success.

It has been proposed to issue bonds in order to increase the stock of gold in the Treasury. Certainly the Government ought to have the power to issue bonds for that purpose. If there be anything in the point made by the late Solicitor General that bonds issued under existing statutes would be redeemable in silver, this doubt ought to be removed. If we borrow gold we must agree to pay in gold. To those who object to increasing the national debt and the annual interest payment, let me suggest that we have outstanding (exclusive of gold and silver certificates and silver bullion notes) United States notes to the amount of $320,875,683. We pay no interest on these, and ought not to obect to pay a moderate interest charge to maintain our credit, which alone gives currency to these notes or to our stock of silver dollars and silver certificates. These latter are not worth their face value, and only circulate at par because of faith in the power and purpose of the United States to redeem them at par. I would not demonetize them; I would not repeal any law that makes them a legal tender. Nor do I see any objection to coining the silver bullion now in the Treasury, provided we increase our stock of gold and stop the purchase of silver and the coinage of any not now purchased. We have bought bullion enough to provide subsidiary coinage for a generation to come. We have wealth enough to make good every promise already made as to the legal-tender quality of silver already coined. But unless we make a radical change in our financial policy, we shall find ourselves a bankrupt and discredited Nation, and have to begin again the task we undertook in 1789, and again in 1861.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

For the New Manhattan College.

The Christian Brothers will open their new college near Dobbs Ferry this week. Two years ago they bought an estate beside the home of David Dudley Field, with the intention of transferring there the institution which stands on the Western Boulevard and which has long been too small for their needs. The land purchased was formerly the property of Mr. Field, who sold it with the condition that no school should ever be erected on it.

The brothers were advised that the condition would not hold in the courts, and so they bought the property. To test the legal value of the condition, they have opened the primary department of the college in the residence on the grounds. The case will soon appear in the courts, and, should the Christian Brothers lose, the new college will be transfered elsewhere. The brothers are in a hurry to get a site in the annexed district, the present college being in a crowded neighborhood.

Costly Piece of Altar Furniture.

The priests of St. Patrick's Cathedral are about to add to the art treasures of the church a remarkable ostensorium, a piece of altar furniture used in expositions of the eucharist. Its form is that of a sun, supported by base and column. In the centre of the sun is a crystal case, in which, on public occasions, the eucharist is placed for public veneration.

The material of this ostensorium is solid silver, plated with gold. It stands five feet high and is made in the best style of ecclesiastical art. For two years it has been making in the ateliers of Lyons, France, and has cost about $10,000, not including the jewels used in its ornamentation. Both money and jewels were contributed by wealthy devotees. Through their generosity the cathedral will have the finest bit of goldsmith work in the country.

No Trace Found of Cashier Roe.

Treasurer Windmuller of the Reform Club said yesterday that every effort would be made to find Cashier George M. Roe, who absconded with $1,500 belonging to the club. No trace of him has yet been found. Roe's mother, it was stated, has declared that the missing money will be refunded.

GOSSIP OF REAL ESTATE MEN

A PERIOD OF PREPARATION FOR FUTURE BUSINESS.

The Inducements of Easy Payments for New West-Side Dwellings—Speculative Builders Who Are in Difficulties—Six Per Cent. Money for Mortgages Plentiful, but Five Per Cent. Not—Foreclosure and Other Figures—The Future of the Boulevard—Mechanics' Lien Law Kinks.

Last week among real estate men was mainly one of preparation. Inquiries for selling and renting, especially the latter, were quite numerous very nearly all over the city. Renting is progressing fairly well, and collectors of rent in most instances report no unusual difficulties or delays in their collections. As a result, rates are quite stiff, and there is no disposition on the part of landlords or agents to make concessions.

Sales by private contract are beginning to be reported and are mainly of dwellings. In the district west of Central Park builders of new rows of dwellings are appealing to purchasers with novel easy-paying terms. One company, composed of well-known operators in realty in this district, offers persons the ownership of dwellings on the payment of only $1,000 to $1,500 in cash, with two mortgages, the first to be a long-term one for a large percentage of the purchase price, and the second to be a smaller one, payable in annual instalments of about $500. These inducements are for houses whose price is put down at $20,000 to $26,000. The widths of the lots vary from about 16 feet to 20 feet, but great skill and ingenuity has been shown in the utilizing of the space for rooms. The high stoop has been discarded for a modified form of English basement, and the staircase has been placed in the middle of the house at one side so as to permit the parlor to be as wide as the space between the walls of the house.

Several speculative builders on this same west side have been rather severely nipped by the squeeze in the money market, as the notices in foreclosure proceedings filed during the week show. If any significance attaches to these incidents at all, it is not to the disparagement of realty. In one instance, for example, it appears that some buildings which were offered for sale at about $20,000 apiece, were mortgaged before completion at $19,000. This indicates simply bad business management on the part of the lender, because the equity remaining is so small that a mere temporary financial flurry is sufficient to wipe it out altogether. In other cases, improvidence or undertaking large schemes on insufficient capital accounts for failure.

The tightness in the money market still affects real estate, curtails the number of sales, and tends to discourage building. All the evidences, however, continue to point to the fact that the troubles are due to the grasping spirit of those having money to loan. They think they see an opportunity now of squeezing would-be borrowers, and are trying to take advantage of it. There is no trouble whatever in getting money. The only trouble is in getting it at 5 per cent. or under. Six per cent. money on loans is abundant; 5 per cent. money is not. There are, however, many who are not so grasping, and in a number of instances during the past week mortgages have been made or renewed at 5 per cent. There are also very many overdue mortgages paying only 4½ per cent., which are allowed to go on undisturbed. A lawyer of this city, who has the handling of considerable money belonging to estates, said the other day that he was investing and was only asking 5 per cent., "but," he added, "I am better able now to pick my loans and get the most choice ones." One thing seems certain, however, as an outcome of recent experiences, and that is that, no matter how easy money may become, there will not be as reckless loaning on realty to 90 per cent. or thereabout as was the custom in certain quarters.

Second mortgages are getting battered about somewhat. A well-known real estate man announced yesterday that he had $7,500 to loan on second mortgage at 5 per cent.

"With how large a bonus?" asked a casual inquirer.

"Well, now," retorted the other, "that you will discover when you apply for the loan."

The evidences of the money stringency are quite apparent in the public records relating to real estate. Last week shows notices filed in forty-seven cases of foreclosure of mortgage, besides a number in foreclosures of liens. It does not follow that all this property will be sold under foreclosure, and the course of events during the past two months shows a decided disinclination to push the cases to judgment and sale whenever there is a chance of settlement. The filing of the notices of lis pendens is merely a precautionary measure. Taking the period between Aug. 1 and Sept. 15, the records show this year 251 foreclosures as compared with 136 for the corresponding period last year.

In building operations the past week shows 22 applications for structures whose aggregate cost is to be $151,810. The corresponding week last year showed 112 applications for buildings to cost $534,270. The mortgages recorded last week numbered 186 and were for $559,655. Of these, 76, representing $289,638, were for 5 per cent. or under. Last year, for the corresponding week, there were 229 mortgages, representing $923,451, and of these, 117, aggregating $419,733, were at 5 per cent. or less.

The auction sales of realty during the past week foot up $279,929, as compared with $100,200 for the corresponding week in 1892.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has bought the well-known Kingsland property, comprising about 145 acres between Tarrytown and East View, on the New-York and Northern Railroad.

Real estate men are awaiting with interest details of the syndicate which is said to propose building the underground railways suggested by the Rapid Transit Commission. None are more deeply concerned than the owners of property west of Central Park, and particularly those whose holdings are toward West End Avenue and Riverside Drive. The lack of adequate traveling facilities has been felt in this neighborhood very much. The elevated roads have never given quick transit, and now that the travel from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and above is so large it is almost impossible to get a seat until after 11 o'clock in the morning on the down trains. In the afternoon and evening it is the same with regard to the up trains. When it comes to standing up twice a day in a car thirty to forty minutes at a time and walking as much as seven or eight blocks to get to such a train, the reason for grumbling is obvious.

The future of the Boulevard also is dependent in great measure on the outcome of the transit agitation. Nearly three miles of that wide thoroughfare are lying idle and undeveloped. Here and there some cheap flats have been put up, a hotel is in operation, some better apartments have been erected, and some stables, with small shops, rookeries, and tenements, fill in the remainder of the occupied ground. Market gardens are still numerous wherever the nature of the soil will permit. The idea was once entertained that this magnificent avenue would, when the trees were grown and the small parks in the roadway were verdant, become the choicest of residence thoroughfares. This notion has been thoroughly dispelled. The small parks have become almost unmitigated nuisances. The trees are mainly leafless and sickly looking, and the grass plats have been baldheaded these many years, displaying a soil that is fickle in the extreme and that blows in fine dust through the surrounding neighborhood whenever the wind rises. Meanwhile, enterprising speculators and builders have developed West End Avenue into as near what the Boulevard was intended to be as circumstances would permit.

Many of the more thoughtful real estate men are convinced that the future of the Boulevard lies in its becoming the great business thoroughfare of the west side. Meanwhile, however, Columbus Avenue has been making great strides in that direction, so that from its beginning at Fifty-ninth Street up to and beyond the elevated station at One Hundred and Fourth Street it presents a solid array of shops. On Saturday nights the upper portion of the avenue reminds one more of the busy part of Eighth Avenue than any other street. When the proposed surface railway once gets in operation the business there will get a further impetus. The believers in the future of the Boulevard as a business street, while conceding the present advantages of Columbus Avenue, insist that the other will be the place for larger establishments and that there will be trade enough there to maintain them. But the first thing needed is proper transit. The sub-surface of the streets there, without pipes or obstructions of any kind through its whole length is especially adapted to an underground road and the width of the street is adequate for eight tracks at least.

The numerous recent cases of filing of mechanics' liens have brought to notice the unsatisfactory nature of the laws affecting them. There has always been more or less trouble regarding this class of proceedings. The purpose of the laws has been, of course, to protect the laborer by enabling him to use the building he helps to construct as a collateral in getting his wages. It does not work that way as well as it might. Many cases have arisen, especially in the building up of the west side of the city, in which the laborer has been thoroughly outwitted and unscrupulous employers have been able to get thousands of dollars of work in their buildings for nothing. All it needed was a dummy in whose name a building was put up and who gave a purchase-money mortgage covering the whole value of the completed structure and land. The workmen who were, in slangy parlance, "stood off," would file their liens, only to be met by a foreclosure of mortgage and a sale, which would wipe off their liens. In other instances, where a bond was given so as to remove a lien from property, the bond would be found valueless when the time came to collect on it.

When the other side is taken, the lien law is again found wanting. A lien is operative for two years. But where one lien is filed to-day, another to-morrow, and another the next day, the beginning of proceedings for foreclosing the first will keep the next one alive for another period of two years, and so on. There is here a chance for the legislative reformer.

A notable sale next Saturday will be that by Mr. James L. Wells of 138 lots belonging to the Vyse estate, the details of which are given below. The property is well situated, is on high ground, and is adapted for immediate improvement. There are two schools in the neighborhood, and the nearness of Crotona and Bronx Parks to the place adds another attraction. By the trolley the property may be reached in about a quarter of an hour from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. Nearly every street or avenue leading to the property is opened up and has sidewalks laid. One feature about the sale which will commend itself to persons in moderate circumstances is the fact that sufficient time will be allowed persons to draw their money from savings banks, after the requisite notices, in order to make the payments for their purchases.

NOT THE SECOND BEST,

BUT

THE VERY BEST

Medium for Advertising Real Estate is THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

HAVE YOU HOUSES

To Sell or To Rent or Apartments To Let? If so, Advertise in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. You will reach the best kind of people and

YOU WILL SUCCEED

In Selling or Renting, as the case may be. Try it and

WATCH THE RESULT!

It doesn't cost much to try. Others have done so and are now doing so with success.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Details of Transactions Set Down for the Auction Room.

The list of sales of real estate at auction for the present week includes mainly property to be sold by order of court in foreclosure proceedings. Two of Tuesday's sales, those of Messrs. Smyth & Ryan, and one on Saturday, that of Mr. James L. Wells, are the exceptions. All sales scheduled will take place in the Trinity Building Salesroom at 111 Broadway unless otherwise stated. The details are subjoined:

Monday, Sept. 18.

AT THE CITY HALL.

By the Sheriff, Joel O. Stevens, deputy, the right, title, &c., of John W. Warner to gore lot on centre line of block bounded by One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, Second and Third Avenues, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 35.11 by 34 by 12.5.

Tuesday, Sept. 19.

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, four houses and lots, 461 and 465 Manhattan Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets; 353 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, between Manhattan and Morningside Avenues, and 352 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, immediately adjoining the last-named property on the rear. The Manhattan Avenue houses are three-story high-stoop and basement brick and brownstone dwellings, each 16.8 by 50 by 82, and the others are four-story similar dwellings, each 18 by 54 by 100.

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, 308 and 314 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, between Eighth and Edgecombe Avenues, each three-story and basement high stoop, brick and brownstone dwellings, 16 by 52 by 99.11.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $23,768.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Coffin, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling, party walls. Due on judgment, $5,853.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frank Schaettler, referee, 406 to 410 East Thirty-third Street, south side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, 75 by 98.9, six-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $21,743. The same property was advertised to be sold under another foreclosure on April 26, and that sale was adjourned until Sept. 27. It comprises the buildings intended for the stables of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Railway.

Wednesday, Sept. 20.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Ellison, referee, 161 and 163 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. These same premises are announced for sale under another foreclosure for next day. Due on judgment, $5,321; prior mortgage, $12,500.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward C. O'Brien, referee, lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 90 feet west of Second Avenue, 40 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $14,300.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, lot on West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $1,238.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Somerville P. Tuck, referee, lot 25 by 100 on Nathalie Avenue, formerly part of the Anthony estate at King's Bridge. Due on judgment, $549.

AT THE CITY HALL.

By the Sheriff, John M. Tracy, deputy, the right, title, &c., of John Lennon to the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and First Avenue, 25.5 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By the Sheriff, Henry P. Mulvany, deputy, the right, title, &c. of Arnold Lustig to two lots at Fort George on Naegle Avenue.

Thursday, Sept. 21.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 161 and 163 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $21,000.

By Ezra F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 127 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 213.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,454.

By William Kennelly, judicial sale, Edward Jacobs, special guardian of A. D. M. and W. I. Defandorf, infants, 236 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 305 feet east of Third Avenue, 12.6 by 102.2, three-story brick building.

Friday, Sept. 22.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Peter Condon, referee, 160 East Seventy-second Street, south side, 98 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 18 by 104.4, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,858; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

Saturday, Sept. 23.

ON THE GROUNDS—TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

By James L. Wells, at 1 P. M., auction sale of 138 city lots, belonging to the Vyse estate, at and near the junction of the Southern Boulevard and Home (One Hundred and Sixty-seventh) Street. Nearly all the lots are 25 by 100 each. The property may be reached from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue by the Westchester Avenue and Boston Avenue trolley lines.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 16.

Bank St, n s, Lot 25 partition map of John Ireland and others, 25x107.11x25x109.4; Michael H. Gillespie to Mary S. Jordan	$7,750
Sullivan St, 121 and 123, e s, 59.6 ft s of Prince St, 41.10x75, John F. Meyer and another, executor, &c.; Charles H. Meyer to Emanuel and Wolf Alexander	100
Forsyth St, 199; Christopher Heinrich to Marks Levin	10
Same property; Marks Levin and wife to Michael Baron	10
10th St, 57 West; Charles L. Ritzmann to Dillon C. Willoughby	1
40th St, s s, 105 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Martha M. Read to Garrett Nagle	1
39th St, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Mary S. Jordan to Michael H. Gillespie	11,000
52d St, 330 East; Dillon C. Willoughby and wife to Charles L. Ritzmann	1
93d St, 175 and 177 East; same to same	1
53d St, n s, 61.5 ft w of 2d Av, 12.3x75.5; Samuel Salomon and wife and others to Baer Salomon	1
100th St, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.8; William H. Daniels and wife to Frank S. Edminster	60,000
104th St, 57 East; Fannie M. Updike to Joseph L. Weber	20,500
138th St, s s, 250 ft w of the Boulevard or public drive, 25x99.11; Thomas J. Hayden and wife to Patrick M. and John J. Dorgan	3,500
130th St, 217 West; Dillon C. Willoughby and wife to Charles L. Ritzmann	1

Recorded Mortgages.

Herter, Peter, and wife to Louis Bossert; s e corner of Rivington and Ludlow Sts, instalments	$7,000
Jenkins, Thomas J., and others to Judson S. Todd; n s of 115th St, e of 3d Av, 1 year	5,000
Krupp, Felix, and wife to Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 106th St, e of Columbus Av, 1 year	7,600
Levin, Marks, to Christopher Heinrich; 199 Forsyth St, 5 years	9,000
Meller, Emilia, to Augustinus Trabert; w s of 2d Av, s of 7th St, 2 years	1,200
Price, Ellen, to Thomas E. Thorn; n s of Opdyke St, e of Keppler Av, 5 years	2,000
Roth, Henry, and others to Jacob Cohen; s w corner of Ridge and Delancey Sts, 2 years	3,000
Same to same; s s of Broome St, w of Ridge St, 2 years	3,000
Rowan, James, and others to Helena B. Acker, guardian; n s of 178th St, w of Wadsworth Av, 2 years	2,500
Samuel, Lewis S., to Edward A. Rollins; e s of Wooster St, n of Broome St, 1 year	13,750
Stonebridge, Margaret, to Marie Obry; e s of Arthur Av, n of Crescent Av, 3 years	7,000
Weber, Joseph L., to Fannie M. Updike; 57 East 104th St, instalments	2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

86th St, 151 East; Rome Brass and Copper Company against Jacob Jung, owner; Louis Beller, contractor	$83
87th St, 342 to 346 East; same against Sower & Gross, owners; same contractor	328
St. Nicholas Av, 393 to 397; same against J. C. Barth, owner; same contractor	193
121st St, 312 to 316 West; same against F. Braender, owner; same contractor	192
135th St, 718 to 724 East; same against James Barry, owner; same contractor	420
Fox St, w s, 229 ft s of 167th St, 25 ft front; Louis Lubcker against Mitchell Silverstein, owner; August Nordman, contractor	28
162d St, n s, 190 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 37.6 ft front; same against Charles F. Bleuler, owner; Stuart & Barbour, contractors	159
Montgomery St, 10 and 12; John Devoe against Solomon Alter, owner; Henry Macfarlane, contractor	16

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON THE GROUND, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 23,
138 CITY LOTS,
VYSE ESTATE,
23D WARD, N. Y. CITY, FINELY LOCATED ON SOUTHERN BOULEVARD AND HOME (167TH) STREET, TWO BLOCKS NORTH OF PRESENT TERMINUS WESTCHESTER AV. ELECTRIC R. R.
AS HOME SITES, UNEXCELLED; AS AN INVESTMENT, SECURE AND PROFITABLE.
EASY TERMS. TITLES INSURED FREE. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS ALLOWED TIME TO OBTAIN THEIR MONEY.
SEND FOR MAPS TO JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 59 LIBERTY ST.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CHOICE REAL ESTATE AT PALISADES PARK,
W. E. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF A. FRED SILVERSTONE, ASSIGNEE, Auction Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 2 P. M., ON THE PREMISES AT PALISADES PARK.
Train Leaves Erie Depot at 1:30 P. M.
This sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investment, as the choice land hitherto reserved, owing to the necessity of the case, will be sold without reservation to the highest bidders. Great bargains may be expected. Water in pipes, sewerage, and other fine improvements at vast outlays make this property highly desirable. The coming North River bridge will enhance its value greatly. Maps and free passes can be had by addressing BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, 14 Chambers St., New-York.
J. J. GLEASON, Attorney.

Real Estate Wanted.

FACTORY SITE WANTED WITHIN 30 miles of New-York City, from three to ten acres, and with water and railroad facilities; must not be nearer than two miles to any village or residence locality; state full particulars of exact location, depth of water, water and rail transportation facilities, and price, and accompany with map or rough sketches. Address H. M. SUERMONDT, Room 518, No. 44 Broadway, New-York.

AM LOOKING TO BUY A HOME, MEDIUM-size house or cottage, west side, high ground, Washington or Harlem River Heights, (want cash bargain first hands; no agents;) describe fully, name first, best cash price to QUICK BUYER, Post Office Box 2,111, New-York.

A.—ADVERTISER WILL PAY CASH FOR residence on small farm or plot, north of Harlem River, line of rapid transit, Northern or Harlem R. R. Address HOTES ADVERTISING, 3 Park Place, New-York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

TO RENT—In the best part of Yonkers, a fully-furnished house, from Oct. 15 to April 15, to a small private family only; house contains on first floor reception room, parlor, dining room, and kitchen; second floor four sleeping rooms and bath; third floor five good-sized rooms; cellar under house, cemented; separate laundry, soapstone tubs, furnace, hot and cold water, gas, electric bells, and telephone; this house will be rented to responsible party at $125 per month; appointments to inspect premises may be made by applying to FREDERICK WINANT, 500 Madison Av., near 52d St.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A fine property, location best in city; five minutes from depot, opposite Country Club; about one acre, well shaded, in perfect order; house 15 rooms, partly furnished if desired; stable for three horses. For sale on easy terms or to let for one year or longer. W. P. SMITH, 96 Broadway, N. Y.

RUMSON ROAD, N. J.—For sale, 101 acres elegant river-front property; ripe for improvement; best location; cheap. Particulars of WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

$1.658 BUYS NINE-ROOM HOUSE.—715 Trephagen St., West Hoboken.

City Real Estate for Sale.

22d, 23d, 42d STREETS.
Several choice properties in the heart of the best business blocks on above streets for sale.
APPLY TO
FRED'K SOUTHACK,
401 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE.
S. E. cor. Madison Av. and 76th St.
An exceptionally-attractive extra-wide four-story dwelling, built by Messrs. Graham & Sons; hardwood trim; is in good order throughout. Will be sold at a low figure, with possession to a prompt purchaser.
Apply to GEO. R. READ, No. 9 Pine St.
(4093)

$29,000.—A handsomely-decorated 20-foot residence, with extension, for sale, West End Av., near 75th St.; new mantels, fireplaces, &c.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, WITH extension, for sale on 19th St., between 5th and 6th Avs; $45,000.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A NEWLY-DECORATED 20-FOOT FOUR-story residence for sale on Lenox Hill; $37,500.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A 24-FOOT RESIDENCE, 53D ST., ADJOINing 5th Av.; great bargain; mercantile basis; mortgage, $30,000, 4 per cent.; examine, make bid. RIKER & SON, 661 5th Av., 53d St.

FOUR-STORY MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, extension, near Sherman Square; price, $30,000; fully furnished if sold immediately. MEDICUS, 251 Columbus Av.

FIVE-STORY DOUBLE TENEMENT IN EAST 29th St.; price, $16,500; rent, $1,900; no agents. O. BUNGE, Whitestone, L. I.

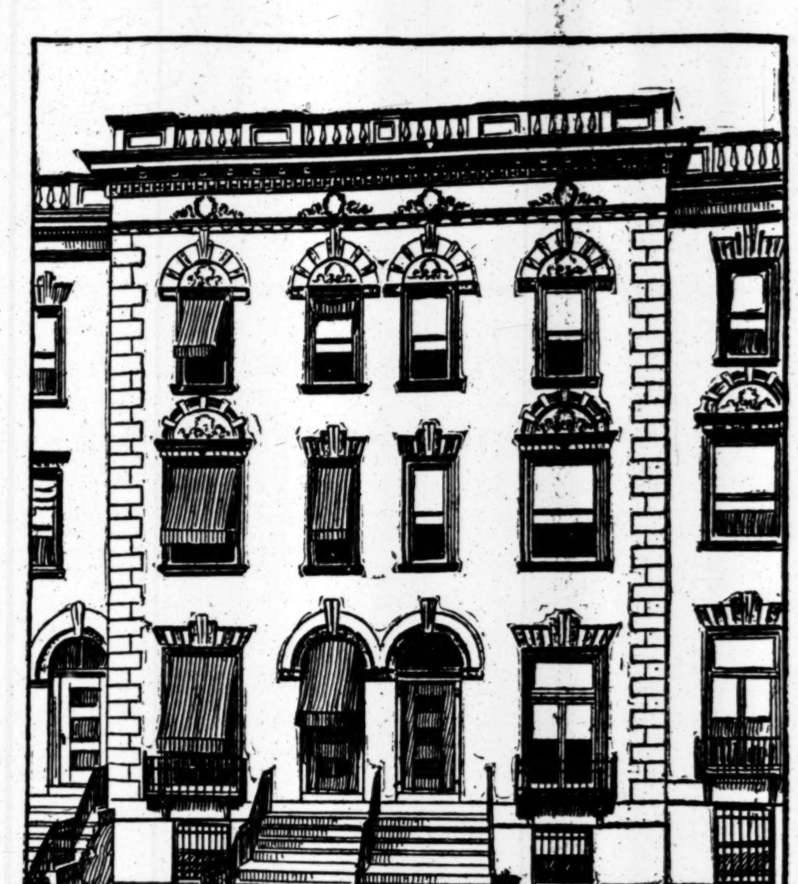
City Real Estate for Sale. City Real Estate for Sale.

EDGECOMB GARDENS,

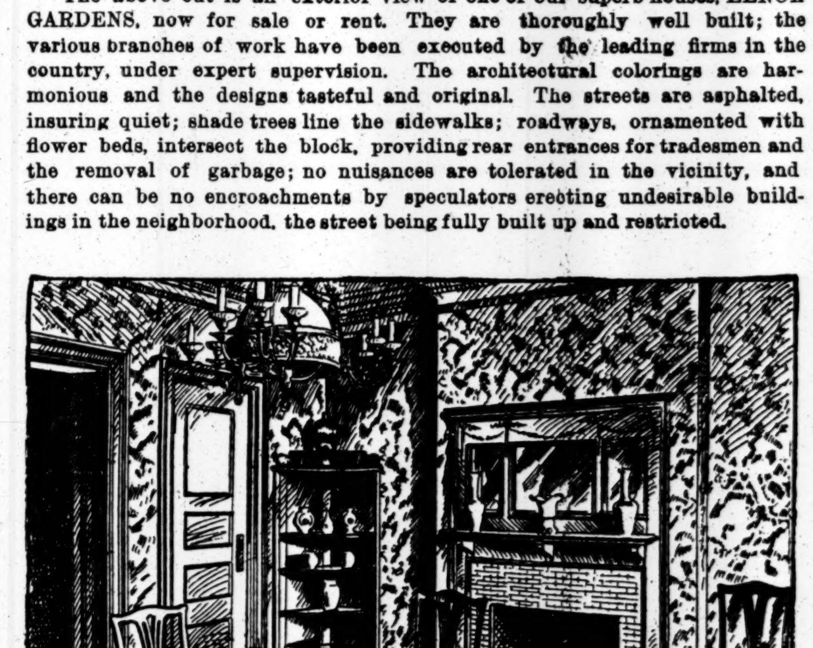
139TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE.

LENOX GARDENS,

138TH AND 139TH STREETS AND 7TH AVENUE.



The above cut is an exterior view of one of our superb houses, LENOX GARDENS, now for sale or rent. They are thoroughly well built; the various branches of work have been executed by the leading firms in the country, under expert supervision. The architectural colorings are harmonious and the designs tasteful and original. The streets are asphalted, insuring quiet; shade trees line the sidewalks; roadways, ornamented with flower beds, intersect the block, providing rear entrances for tradesmen and the removal of garbage; no nuisances are tolerated in the vicinity, and there can be no encroachments by speculators erecting undesirable buildings in the neighborhood, the street being fully built up and restricted.



One of the houses in EDGECOMB GARDENS is completely and handsomely decorated and furnished to show their capabilities in this line, and the above is an interior of one of the rooms. They are triumphs of skill in decorative art, and highly suggestive of comfort and refinement. No expense has been spared to render these homes models of elegance and at the same time to place them within the reach of those whose means are sufficient to enable them to aspire to something better than a flat. We are renting them at $1,000 up, prices vary according size of house and location.

The terms of purchase are 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage, 20 per cent. down, and 30 per cent. in five annual payments.

Full particulars can be obtained at office of

CHAS. H. LE VAIRE, Manager,

Northeast corner 138th St. and 8th Av. Telephone, 647 Harlem.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED.
56TH ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
A very attractive fully-furnished 4-story dwelling, 20x60, with b. p. extension, lot full depth. For rent for season or year at a reasonable figure, with immediate possession.
Apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine St.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED.
9TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.
An exceptionally desirable full-size dwelling with large extension, completely and handsomely furnished, never before rented.
For particulars apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine St.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 BROADWAY, Offer the following to rent, furnished: Washington Square and University Place, (extra wide;) 9th, 10th, 11th, and 19th Sts., (near 5th Av.;) 34th to 59th Sts.—very large selection; Lenox Hill and on West Side, from $200 a month.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED QUEEN ANNE house, Lenox Av., near 131st St.; 10 rooms and bath; January, February, and March, or immediately; convenient to 130th St. L Station; $200 per month to strictly private, responsible family; no agents.

5TH AV. (MURRAY HILL.)—To lease for a term of years, for business or dwelling, a full-size four-story high-stoop brownstone house; immediate possession. Apply to SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St. (3,155.)

WEST END AV., NEAR 75TH ST.—Desirable four-story box-stoop Tiffany brick-and-stone house to rent unfurnished; perfect order; possession Oct. 1. Apply to SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St. (3,154.)

TO RENT—Furnished, on 45th St., close to 5th Av., desirable four-story high-stoop brownstone house; dining-room extension. Apply to SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St. (3,156.)

A FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, with dining-room extension, to let furnished, season or year, on 36th St., near Park Av.; in good order.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FULL-SIZE 4-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, with butler's pantry extension, to let, furnished, on 19th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.; $3,000 for season.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A LARGE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE to let, furnished, for the season, on 5th Av., near Washington Square.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE TO let, furnished, season or year, on Madison Av., near 48th St.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—Very desirable house 42 West 47th St.; to first-class tenant only; half block from Windsor Hotel; possession Oct. 1. W. B. Atterbury, Cotton Exchange Building.

HANDSOME FOUR-STORY CORNER RESIdence to Lease, West End Av. and 86th St.—Partially furnished; perfect order; all modern improvements, including hot water heating. DANIEL T. M'GUIRE, 171 Broadway.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

A BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, four stories, 25 feet wide; always occupied by owner; 29th St., between Broadway and 5th Av.; rent for season reasonable. OGDEN & CLARK, 244 4th Av. and 11 Pine.

A REMARKABLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE on 57th St., near 6th Av.; fully and attractively furnished. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

A VERY COZY FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, 12th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.; rent very reasonable. OGDEN & CLARK, 244 4th Av. and 11 Pine.

TO RENT—Furnished, for the Winter; large house on 10th St., near 5th Av.
CHARLES A. SCHERMERHORN, 1,273 Broadway.

TO RENT—Furnished, for season or year, corner house on Madison Av., near 34th St.; most attractive house on Murray Hill.
CHARLES A. SCHERMERHORN, 1,273 Broadway.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335.—To let, unfurnished, near 3d Av., 88th St. station, a perfect little house, beautifully arranged, roomy, and decorated; rent, $1,200; open daily for inspection to any one without permit between 9 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.; immediate possession if required.
OWNER, Room 50, 79 Cedar St.

AN ELEGANT 23-FOOT FOUR-STORY-AND-basement dwelling, with butler's pantry extension; elegantly decorated; parquet floors; tiled bathrooms; gas logs; nickel-plated plumbing exposed; one block from Central Park and L station; rent, $2,200. 170 West 80th St., or GEO. E. SCHICK, 92 Liberty St.

34 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—An extra-wide four-story high-stoop house to let unfurnished; suitable for club or business purposes.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

TO LET—Unfurnished, a four-story high-stoop house, with butler's pantry extension, on 41st St., between 5th and Madison Avs.; $3,000 per year.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner of 5th Av.

47TH ST. NEAR 5TH AV.—A four-story, high-stoop house, with dining-room extension, to let unfurnished.
H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St., corner of 5th Av.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP DWELLING; size 19x50, lot 125; north side 68th St., near 2d Av.; faces tree open blocks, belonging to same owners and occupied by florist; rent $1,000; immediate possession.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

TO LET—The four-story brownstone dwellings, newly decorated, in perfect order, 1,072, 1,074 Madison Av. and 32 East 84th St.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., 5th Av. and 19th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 148TH ST., ONE BLOCK from Elevated Station.—Houses which down town would rent for $3,000, rent, $1,200; also, larger house on corner, $2,100; agent on premises all hours, including Sundays; corner house exceptionally fine; beautifully decorated.

MANHATTAN AV., 298, FRONTING MORNingside Park.—Elegant, commodious, 20x50; extension; window shades; immediate possession. PENFIELD, owner, corner 112th St., adjacent.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO RENT.
88th St., Nos. 60 and 62.
Three-story high-stoop brownstone, new dwellings, handsomely decorated; new gas fixtures, &c.
Madison Av., No. 1,138,
Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.
Manhattan Av., No. 354,
Three-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.
Apply on premises, or to GERALD R. BROWN, 120 Broadway, New-York.

FOUR-STORY HOUSES,
73D ST. AND 85TH ST.,
WEST SIDE.
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d.

FOR RENT, UNFURNISHED.
51ST ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.
An exceedingly attractive four-story medium-width dwelling in perfect order; for rent at a reasonable figure.
Permits and particulars of GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine St.

63 WEST 97TH ST., between Central Park West and Columbus Av., elegant four-story brick-and-stone house, DECORATED AND GAS FIXTURES, to lease; rent, $1,320, or for sale at a MODERATE PRICE. The finest house in the neighborhood for the price asked. Apply to JOHN N. FARQUHARSON, 335 Boulevard, near 76th St., or CHARLES BUEK, 264 Columbus Av.

154 EAST 89TH ST.—To let, unfurnished, near 3d Av. and 89th St. L station, a perfect little house; beautifully arranged, roomy, and decorated; rent $1,000; will be shown without permit. Apply at 1,335 Lexington Av., between 9 and 10 A. M., or 4 and 5 P. M.
OWNER, Room 50, 79 Cedar St.

BALMORAL,
LENOX AV., 113th and 114th Sts., entire block. SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.

1 AND 5 WEST 39TH ST., ADJOINING 5TH Av.—Handsome large four-story brownstone dwellings; excellent order; immediate possession; rents, $3,500. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,544 Broadway.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable Apartments To Let.

Peabody,
102 and 104 Waverley Place.
Steam heat and elevator, $75 per month.

Irvington and Rockland,
136 to 142 West 16th St.
Steam heated, &c., $45 to $65 per month.

St. Clement,
365 West 23d St.
4 to 9 rooms, $30 to $75 per month.

St. John, Wave Crest, Cedarhurst,
35 to 41 East 50th St.
Steam heat, &c., $40 to $100 per month.

Sutherland,
709 Madison Av., corner 63d St.
Steam heat and elevator, $70 to $120 per month.

St. Honore,
1,142 Madison Av., near 84th St.
Steam heat, &c., $60 to $75 per month.
Apply to janitors on premises or to GERALD R. BROWN, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB BUILDING.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS, 113 West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF. Suites of two rooms, with baths. Steam heat, electric and gas light, elevator service, &c., all included in rent. A few desirable suites remain unengaged. For particulars inquire at office of F. G. BOURNE, Agent, 25 West 23d St., or of Janitor.

BROADWAY, corner 52d St. 1,300 to 1,700. **STRATHMORE.** SUITES—10 ALL-LIGHT ROOMS. ARTISTICALLY DECORATED HALL ATTENDANCE, TELEPHONE, &c. NEW OTIS ELEVATORS RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT.
TIM & CO., 58 and 60 West 34th St.

ST. LORENZ,
72D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.
Family apartment house, with hotel service, recently built, with all modern improvements, electric light, steam heat, &c., high class in all its appointments. Dining room on top floor, with superior table d'hote. Desirable apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Also furnished rooms for gentlemen from $6 to $10 per week. Suites of four to seven rooms, with steam heat, bath, electric light, and service, $600 to $1,200 per annum.
RICHARD MEARES.

ST. GEORGE,
STUYVESANT SQUARE.
Fire-proof, elevator, steam heat, &c. Apartments to lease from Oct. 1, $1,200 to $1,500. For descriptive pamphlet and particulars apply to JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE. We have no branch office.

"WESTMORELAND,"
Southeast corner Union Square and 17th St. Handsome apartment of eight or ten large rooms overlooking the square; all well lighted and tastefully decorated.
ALSO, suites of three or four rooms and bath at moderate rates. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

HOTEL **San Remo**
Central Park West and 75th St.
A few very desirable apartments to rent from September and October; in the most desirable location in the city; no housekeeping; chamber service, heat, light, and all attendance free; meals served on the American plan at very reasonable prices.

BALMORAL,
Lenox Av., 113th and 114th Sts., (entire block.) SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.

A.—THE LORING. Rents, $40 to $70
Boulevard and West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Roomy, light, well-ventilated apartments, with steam heat, mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; reasonable rents; first-class service; immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. Apply on premises or to J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

PALACIO,
65TH ST. AND PARK AV.
Elegantly-decorated apartments of eight rooms and bath; electric light; steam heat; elevators; first-class in every respect. Apply to Superintendent.

NEW AMSTERDAM,
Corner of 75th Street and Amsterdam Av.
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS TO LET. Rents from $720 to $1,500, including elevators, steam heat, electric lights, &c. Apply on premises.

VERY DESIRABLE CORNER FLAT, DRAWing room, dining room, five bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, and servants' rooms; facing Stuyvesant Square; new plumbing throughout; rent, $1,600. Apply to Janitor at 330 East 17th St., or FULLER & FROTHINGHAM, 945 Broadway, corner 22d St.

THE WESTPORT, 48 WEST 73D ST. Very desirable apartments, 8 rooms and bath; passenger and service elevators; first-class attendance. Inquire on premises or JOHN N. FARQUHARSON, 335 Western Boulevard.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL FLAT, NINE ROOMS and bath, 34th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.—All modern conveniences, electric lights, liveried servants, &c.; rents low. OGDEN & CLARK, 244 4th Av. and 11 Pine.

THE WALTON, 164 EAST 89TH ST. Close to elevated; genteel unfurnished apartments, for genteel people only, at very moderate rentals; five to seven rooms and bath; rents, $23 to $34; call and examine the vacancies.

THE OAKLEY, 212 WEST 14TH ST. Apartment No. 3, third floor, will be let unfurnished; rent, $75; light and roomy; also small first-floor apartment can be had; house carefully managed. Call and examine.

LIGHT, SUNNY FLAT; EIGHT ROOMS; steam heated throughout; opposite a park; 100 feet from Madison Av.; $900 per annum. CHAS. A. DARDS, 47 East 44th St.

THE GREENFIELD, NO. 46 W. 73D ST. Large, commodious apartments; 12 rooms; something very superior. Apply janitor or JOHN N. FARQUHARSON, 335 Western Boulevard.

ADJOINING HOTEL NORMANDIE, 1,380 B'WAY, INTERLAKEN, seven rooms and bath, $50, $60; steam heat; modern improvements. TIM & CO., 58 and 60 West 34th St.

APARTMENTS TO RENT IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, 80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

120 EAST 34TH ST.—Nine rooms and bath; elevator; electric light; liveried servants. Apply on premises.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

"THE FLORENCE,"
18TH ST. AND 4TH AV.
TO LET FROM OCT. 1, ONE HOUSEKEEPING FLAT, CONSISTING OF SEVEN ROOMS; ALL LIGHT AND SUNNY; ALSO, SUIT OF FOUR LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; THE FLORENCE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF; ELEVATORS RUN ALL NIGHT.

THE WESTMINSTER,
East 16th St., adjoining Westminster Hotel. New-York's only apartment house connecting with a hotel. Meals served in apartments or in hotel dining room. The quiet and privacy of home conveniences and independence of a hotel.
Two Handsomely Furnished Suites,
Parlor, four bedrooms, and bath, absolutely fire-proof,
To Lease from October to June.

NO. 121 MADISON AVENUE.
AN ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
TWO-STORY APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED APARTMENTS WITH SOUTH AND EAST EXPOSURE TO SUBLET.
APPLY TO JOHN CLEARY, Manager.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

"THE KNICKERBOCKER,"
247 5TH AV.
To rent, a fully-furnished apartment; eighth and ninth stories; twelve rooms; all sunny. Apply to Superintendent.

TO RENT, FOR SIX MONTHS.
A handsomely-furnished triplex apartment in the Navarro Buildings; southern exposure; ready for immediate occupation.
Apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine St.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent on 5th and Madison Avs., below 34th St.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway.

69 MADISON AV.—Bachelor apartments for the Winter; breakfast; bath; male attendant; en suite or single.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

Central Park Apartment Buildings
59th St., 58th St., and 7th Av.
Madrid, Lisbon,
Cordova, Barcelona,
Granada, Salamanca,
Valencia, Tolosa.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE, Northeast corner 58th and 7th Av. and 55 Liberty St.
Also Agts. "Hawthorne," 59th St., bet. 6th & 7th Avs.

"SANTA MARGHERITA,"
MADISON AV., NORTHEAST COR. 34TH ST.
Desirable suites, eight rooms and bath; immediate possession; superior arrangement and appointments; elevator; steam heat, kitchen fuel, ice, &c., furnished; rentals, $1,400 upward. Inspection and comparison invited. Apply on premises.

THE OSBORNE,
57TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
Absolutely Fire-proof Building. Apartment to Rent.

THE BARRINGTON,
40 AND 42 EAST 25TH ST.
Elegant apartment, eight light rooms, newly decorated, inlaid floors, electric lights. All improvements. Apply on premises.

THE ADELAIDE,
PARK AV. AND 66TH ST.
Absolutely fire-proof. Elegant corner apartments, seven and eight light rooms and bath. Apply on premises.

BEECHWOOD, 125 and 127 EAST 24TH ST.—Eight rooms, newly decorated; steam heat, bath, elevator; three minutes from Madison Square; rent free to Oct. 1. Inquire janitor or LEWIS & HARRIS, 7 Warren St.

Westchester Property To Let.

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE COTTAGE AT PARKhill, Yonkers, to let, unfurnished, for two or three years; lease to refined family of four to six; in perfect order inside and outside, and worthy of inspection; healthy location and good neighborhood; caretaker will show without permit week days and Sundays; take Northern R. R. from 155th St. via 6th Av. elevated; half hourly trains to Parkhill, and only two minutes' walk from that station to house, known as 41 Highland Av.; rent $1,000 per year.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A desirable house, pleasantly situated on high ground, to let for the winter or year; eleven rooms and bath; fully furnished. For particulars apply to A. P. HINTON, Englewood, N. J., or 903 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

23D STREET.
Buildings on south side, between 5th and 6th Avs., to let for long term of years. Apply to
FRED'K SOUTHACK,
401 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO LET—Stores with independent cellars, offices, studios, rooms for milliners, dressmakers, shirt-makers, and light business purposes in the handsome building,
112 WEST 40TH ST.
All rooms large and light, with furnace heat and separate toilet rooms. Now open for inspection.

A VERY NICE STORE TO LET IN THE new handsome building 112 West 40th St.; suitable for a milliner or dressmaker; central locality; near theatres and "L" road.
Janitor will show at any time.

STUDIOS TO RENT IN THE HANDSOME new building, 112 West 40th St.
Very desirable. Plenty of light and ventilation. Inspection invited.
Janitor will show at any time.

112 WEST 40TH ST.—A very desirable store, fitted with necessary fixtures for a book or stationery business, will be rented to satisfactory tenant. Inspection invited. Janitor will show at any time.

Stores, &c., To Let.

13 AND 15 LISPENARD ST.—Store and basement, 25x100; four lofts, 50x100 each; elevator; cheap rent. PLASS, 234 Broadway.

26 PARK PLACE, FACING ELEVATED STAtion.—Elegant store, basement, and cellar; suitable any business. PLASS, 234 Broadway.

THREE ELEGANT OFFICES FOR RENT, en suite or separately; centrally located; fireproof building. Address T., Box 185, Times.

Stores &c., Wanted.

WANTED—An office for a firm of responsible real estate brokers; location, 23d to 42d St.; rent, $600. Address EASTON, 200 West 105th St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Entire contents of my private stable, including fine pair of horses, landau, victoria, brougham, &c., &c. Inquire of M. SAMPTER, owner, at stable, southwest corner of 131st St. and 5th Av.

FOR SALE—Cheap; a very fine heavy spider stanhope; suitable for a physician. SCHILDWACHTER, 128th St., Park Av.

FULL AND MEDIUM SIZED STABLES TO rent on Murray Hill and in the Fifties.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway.

Religious Notices.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71ST St., Dr. S. L. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST. —Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector; Rev. Richard Cobden, assistant. Morning prayer and sermon at 10 o'clock. Evening prayer and musical at 4:30 o'clock.

The Turf.

CLIFTON, N. J., RACES.
MONDAYS, WED'S, FRIDAYS AT 2:30 P. M.
Special excursion, 50 cents; with admission, $1.25. Special trains leave foot of Chambers St., New-York, at 12:30, 1:15, and 1:45 P. M., and foot West 23d St. at 12:25, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.
C. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

VERY LIGHT BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Trading Entirely Professional—Great Improvement Shown by the Statement of the Associated Banks—Increase of Over Seven and a Half Millions in the Reserve—Little Effect on the Stock Market—Not Much Activity Developed on the Commercial Exchanges.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

There was very little doing on the Stock Exchange to-day, and such trading as there was was entirely professional. The total transactions were only 68,800 shares, of which nearly one-quarter was in one stock—Sugar—in which the business reached 16,715 shares. Sugar was heavy all day, and lost a point. A little while before the publication of the bank statement the market developed some strength on the theory that the showing would be a particularly good one. When the statement appeared it met all expectations, but the market failed to gain any life from that fact. Prices, in fact, declined rather than advanced, and at the close was dull and weak.

The bank statement showed a decrease in loans of $4,088,400, an increase in specie of $4,196,000, an increase in legal tenders of $4,310,800, an increase in deposits of $3,485,900, and an increase in circulation of $1,514,200. The increase in reserve of $7,635,325 left it $10,601,700 above the legal requirements.

Few of the changes in stock prices resulting from the day's operations were important. Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred dropped 2½ points, New-Jersey Central 1, National Cordage, second assessment, preferred, ¾; Chicago Gas ⅞, and Manhattan ⅞. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg gained 2 points on sales of a small lot, and American Telegraph and Cable Company picked up 2⅜. In bonds there was not much doing and prices were generally lower.

To the money market the day brought very little novelty. Rates both for call and time loans were practically unchanged, while very little was doing in mercantile paper. Out-of-town reports showed that there was further improvement in the monetary conditions at most of the financial centres. No change in the issue of loan certificates was made by the New-York Clearing House.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	34⅜	34½	34⅛	34⅛	34	34½	300
American Cotton Oil pf	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	68½	70	125
*American Sugar Refining	87¾	88	86¾	86⅞	86¾	87	16,295
*American Sugar Refining pf	87	87	87	87	85½	87	325
American Telegraph & Cable Co	82	82⅜	82	82⅜	81	84	411
*American Tobacco	77½	78¼	77½	78¼	75	78	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	20⅜	20⅜	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	2,480
Baltimore & Ohio	71	71	71	71	70⅞	71	200
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	24	24	24	24	23½	24½	100
Canada Southern	48	48	48	48	48	48½	100
Central Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	21	21¼	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	16½	17	510
Chicago Gas	59½	59½	58½	58⅝	58⅝	58¾	7,356
Chicago & Northwestern	100	100	99¾	99⅞	99¾	100	930
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	83⅝	83¾	83⅛	83¾	83⅛	84	4,481
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37	37	37	37	36⅞	37⅛	250
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	60⅜	60⅝	60⅛	60⅜	60¼	60⅜	4,092
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	116	116	116	116	116	118	20
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	64¼	64⅞	64¼	64¾	64½	64¾	2,100
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	11	11	11	11	9	10	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	25½	25½	25½	25	26	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	10	10	10	10	9¾	10	100
Delaware, Lack. & Western	141½	141½	141½	141½	141	141½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	21¼	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	1,705
Edison Electric Illuminating	99	99	98	98	96	98	210
General Electric	47⅝	48¼	47	47	47	47⅛	3,620
Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	92½	94	200
Laclede Gas	14	14	14	14	14	14¼	100
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	16½	17½	30
Louisville & Nashville	54⅝	54¾	54⅝	54¾	54¾	54⅞	600
Manhattan Consolidated	129¾	130	129½	130	129½	130	510
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r.	11	11	11	11	10½	12	300
Missouri Pacific	26	26	25⅝	26	25½	26	775
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11¾	100
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	26	26	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25¾	510
*National Lead Company	29½	29½	28½	29	28⅞	29	2,580
*National Lead Company pf	71	71	71	71	70½	71½	163
New-Jersey Central	109	109	109	109	108	109	100
New-York Central	103	103	103	103	101½	103	5
New-York & New-England	24¼	24½	24	24⅜	24¼	24½	900
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	15½	16	15½	16	16	16⅛	300
New-York, Susq. & Western, new	14	14	14	14	14	14¼	170
North American	5⅝	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝	5⅞	560
Northern Pacific	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	150
Northern Pacific pf	24	24	24	24	24¾	25	300
Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	14¾	15	1,000
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	10	50
Pacific Mail	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½	16	110
Philadelphia & Reading	18¾	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	18½	18¾	1,050
P., C., C. & St. L.	15	15	15	15	15	16	400
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	49	49	49	49	48½	51	25
Pullman Palace Car Company	170	170	170	170	170	173	100
Rich. & West Point, 1st in. paid	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅞	1,100
Rich. & West Point, 2d in. paid	3½	3½	3⅜	3½	3¼	3½	675
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	107	107	107	107	105	..	200
St. Paul & Omaha	34⅝	34⅝	34	34	34	34½	300
Southern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	19½	200
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	61	61	61	61	60	..	10
Tol., Ann Arbor & North Michigan	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	10	100
Third Oregon pf	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142	147	100
Union Pacific	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21⅞	21⅞	22	4,500
U. P., Denver & Gulf	7	7	7	7	6½	7	50
United States Express	50	50	50	50	50	60	120
Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	125
Wabash pf	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	15⅞	16⅛	500
Western Union Telegraph	82⅝	82⅞	82⅜	82⅞	82⅝	82⅞	3,214
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13½	13½	13½	13½	13¼	14¼	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	43	46½	100
Total sales							68,802

*Unlisted.

Silver bullion certificates	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	75½	5,000

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. T. & S. Fé 4s	74	74	74	74	$1,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	110	110¼	110	110¼	4,000
Can. South. 2d	97	97	97	97	1,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	1,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 2-4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	3,000
Chi.&E.I.gen.5s	96	96	96	96	5,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	43	43	42½	42½	38,000
C.,B. & Q.deb. 5s	93	93	92¾	93	5,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	117½	117½	117½	117½	18,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	42	42	42	42	1,000
Det., M. & T. 1st	121½	121½	121½	121½	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	80	80	80	80	2,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st, Mex. & Pac.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	8,000
G. R. & I. gen. 5s	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	73½	73½	73½	73½	2,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	1,000
Laclede Gas 1st	79	79	79	79	10,000
L. & W. B. 5s	92	92	92	92	1,000
Mex. & Int. 1st 4s	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	10,000
M. & Ohio gen. 4s	51½	51½	51½	51½	10,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	25,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c	121½	121½	121½	121½	5,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1,000
N. Y., Ont. & W. rfdg. 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	3,000
*North. Pac. 3d, c.	70	70	70	70	2,000
*North. Pac. cn. 5s	34	34½	33¾	34⅜	30,000
Ohio. & M. 2d. 7s	110	110	110	110	10,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	34	34	34	34	1,000
Read. gen. 4s	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	1,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	90	90	90	90	8,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r.	23	23	23	23	2,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	94½	94½	94	94	16,000
St. L., K. & N. St. C. Bdg. 1st	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
St. Louis S. W. 2d	18	18	18	18	10,000
St. A. & A. P. 4s	54	54	54	54	6,000
Texas P. 1st 5s	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	3,000
Texas P. 2d inc	17½	17½	17	17⅛	10,000
Tol. P. & W. 1st	70	70	70	70	1,000
Union Elev. 1st	105¾	106	105¾	106	11,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	104	104	104	104	1,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	44	45	44	45	11,000
Wabash 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	11,000
Wabash 2d	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	7,000
West Shore 4s, c.	98¾	99	98¾	99	6,000
Total sales					$300,000

*Seller 30 flat.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	138	145	Mex. Cent	8	9
Alb. & Sus	155	..	Mich. Cent	90¼	92
Alt. & T. H.	15	30	M. & St. L. pf., t. r.	29	33
Am. Coal	72	90	Minn. Iron	..	60
Am. Dis. Tel	..	50	M., K. & T. pf	18¾	19¼
Am. Ex	108	112	Mobile & O	13½	14½
Am. Tob. pf	90	95	N., C. & St. L.	61	70
At. & Pac	2⅛	2¾	Nat. Cord. pf., as. pd	55	65
Bruns. Co	4½	7	Nat. Lin. Oil	18	18½
B., R. & P. pf	..	76	Nat. Starch	9	11
B., C. R. & N.	40	..	N. Starch 2d pf	..	30
Can. Pac	74¾	76	New Cent. C.	8	10
Chi. & Alton	130	140	N. Y. & N. H.	192	200
Chi. & E. Ill.	55	58	N. Y. & N. pf	8⅜	9
C. & E. Ill. pf	92½	93½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13¾
Clev. & Pitts	142	148	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	56	58
Col. F. & I. pf	75	80	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	24	25
C., H. V. & T.	19¼	20	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	33	35
C., H. V. & T. pf	..	69	N. Y., S. & W. pf., new	45	46½
Com. Cable	120	150	Nor. South	47	..
Con. Coal	22	30	Nor. & W. pf	23	24
Con. Gas Co	129	130	Ohio South	25	50
Del. & Hud	119	120½	Ont. Mining	7	9
Den. & R. G.	10¼	11¼	Oregon Imp.	10½	13
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	7	Ore. R. & N.	43	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	15	..	Penn. Coal	250	..
*D., S. S. & A.	7½	8	Peo. & East	4	8
*D., S. S. & A. pf	18½	..	Peo., D. & E.	8¼	8¾
E. T., V. & G.	¼	⅜	P., F. W. & C.	145	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	8	15	Quicksilver	1½	2½
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	1	..	Rens. & S.	160	..
Ev. & T. H.	83½	86	R. & W. P. pf., t. r.	15½	18
Gt. Nor. pf	112	115	St. L. South	95	..
G. B. & W., t. r.	7	8	St. L. S. W.	4½	5¼
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	15¼	16¼	St. L. S. W. pf	9	9¼
Homestake	10½	..	St. P. & Dul.	25	27
H. & Texas	2	3	St. P. & D. pf	95	100
Iowa Cent	7½	8¼	St. P. & O. pf	106	107
Iowa C. pf	20	22	St. P., M. & M.	103	107
Kan. & Mich.	10	11½	Tenn. C. & I.	15	15½
Laclede G. pf	58	65	Tol. & O. C.	22	30
L. E. & W. pf	69	70	Tol. & O. C. pf	65	70½
Lake Shore	121¼	122¼	U. S. Rubber	35	37
Long Island	93½	96	U. S. Rubber pf	..	72
L., N. A. & C.	14⅛	15	Wells-F. Ex	130	140
L., N. A. & C. t. r.	14¼	15	Wis. Cent	7	8
L. St. L. & T.	6⅛	8			
Man. Beach	4	7			
Md. Coal pf	50	60			

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref	88	88¼	86⅞	86⅞	6,490
At., T. & S. Fé	20½	20½	20	20	1,150
Chicago Gas	59⅝	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	1,870
Chi., R. I. & Pac	64½	64¾	64¼	64⅝	1,780
Chi., Bur. & Q	84	84	83¼	83½	3,760
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	60⅜	60⅞	60	60¼	7,800
C., St. P., M. & O.	34	34	34	34	100
Chi. & N. W.	99⅞	100	99⅞	99⅞	500
Dist. & C. F.	21⅛	21½	21⅛	21⅝	280
Gen. Electric	47⅝	48⅛	46⅞	47	790
Laclede Gas	14	14	14	14	100
Louis. & Nash	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	20
Manhattan	129¾	130	129½	130	170
M. & St. L., t. r.	11½	11½	11½	11½	200
Mo., K. & Tex	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	200
Mo. Pacific	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	10
Nat. Lead	29⅛	29⅛	29	29	50
Nat. Cordage	25	26¼	25	26¼	50
N. Y., L. E. & W.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	10
N. Y., & N. Eng.	24⅜	24¼	24⅛	24¼	200
N. Y., Ont. & W.	14⅞	15	14¾	14¾	410
Northern Pacific	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	30
Nor. Pacific pf	24	24	24	24	20
Phila. & Reading	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	140
Rome, W. & O	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	10
Rich. & West Pt.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3½	140
Union Pacific	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	140
Western Union	82⅝	82⅞	82⅜	82⅞	470
Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
Wabash pf	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	250
Total sales					26,830

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. Fé 4s	74	74	74	74	$5,000
Chi., B. & Q. cn	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	14,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 5s	96	96	96	96	3,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	42	42	42	42	3,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	80	80	80	80	3,000
Can. South. 2d	97	97	97	97	2,000
Laclede Gas 5s	79	79	79	79	2,000
Nor. Pac. 5s	34	34	34	34	18,000
Ont. & West. 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	6,000
Rock Isl. 5s, c	94¼	94¼	94	94	7,000
Texas Pacific 2d	17	17	17	17	5,000
U.P., D. & G. 1st	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	5,000
Wabash 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
Total sales					$77,000

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement, issued to-day, shows an increase in reserve of $7,635,325. The banks are now $10,601,700 above legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Differences.
Loans	$369,996,200	$365,907,800	Dec. $4,088,400
Specie	69,260,900	73,456,900	Inc. 4,196,000
Legal t'nd'rs	27,152,400	31,463,200	Inc. 4,310,800
Net deposits	373,787,700	377,273,600	Inc. 3,485,900
Circulation	11,209,400	12,723,600	Inc. 1,514,200

The following table shows the surplus reserve on the corresponding date for a series of years:

1892	$4,879,575	1889	$5,134,775
1891	7,756,750	1888	12,423,575
1890	1,905,200	1887	3,819,675

SILVER STATISTICS.

On the Stock Exchange silver bullion certificates for 5,000 ounces sold at 74⅞.

Bar silver sold at 34¼d ₱ ounce in London. The New-York price for bars was 74⅛c. Mexican dollars sold at 59c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports on hand 161,048 ounces of silver; certificates outstanding, 160.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 3 ₱ cent.

Time money continued in fair supply at unchanged rates. Mercantile paper was dull.

Call money in London was quoted at 1½ ₱ cent. short and three months' bills at 2½ ₱ cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day were $87,322,464; balances, $4,804,494. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $801,151.

The New-York Clearing House made no change in loan certificates to-day. The amount outstanding is $34,645,000.

Little was doing in foreign exchange. Rates were nominally unchanged.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $7,032,664, of which $2,089,564 was in dry goods and the rest in general merchandise. Imports of specie were $1,252,302. Exports of specie were $1,449,240.

The imports of general merchandise included the following: Animals, $25,555; argols, $41,539; bananas, $25,117; books, $48,950; cedar wood, $20,927; corkwood, $43,077; champagne, $23,734; cheese, $22,083; chinaware, $83,125; cocoa, $27,628; coffee, $630,548; cotton, $27,512; cutch, $53,925; earthenware, $33,018; furs, $60,888; glassware, $39,926; hemp, $39,087; hides, dressed, $39,339; hides, undressed, $316,097; india rubber, $148,276; jute, $76,518; lemons, $69,516; licorice root, $23,298; mahogany, $20,943; logwood, $30,692; metal goods, $55,502; oranges, $37,377; paper, $40,566; paper stock, $36,791; precious stones, $39,368; Portland cement, $21,880; sauces and preserves, $34,328; soda ash, $23,287; steel, $19,885; sugar, $768,469; tea, $276,455; tobacco, $143,118; toys, $42,761; tin slabs, $7,793; tin plates, $155,525; watches, $26,062; wines, $26,776; wool, $40,724.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Tel. & Cable	2⅜	Pacific Mail	1¼
Buff., Roch. & Pitts	1	Rome, W. & O	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼		

DECLINED.

Amer. Sugar Ref	1	Nat. Cord. 2d pd	⅞
Central Pacific	⅞	New-Jersey Central	1
Chicago Gas	⅞	Pullman Car	1
Manhattan	⅞	Wheel. & L. E. pf	2½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was very quiet. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chi., Bur. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Wabash 2d	1
Nash. & Chat. 1st	2½		

DECLINED.

Chi. & North. P. 1st	1	San A. & Ar. Pas. 4s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	2½
Lehigh & W. B. 5s	6	Union Elev. 1st	1¼
Rich. & W. Pt. 5s, t. r.	1		

There were no changes in Government bonds. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	98	....	Cur. 6s, 1896	104	....
4s, r	110	111	Cur. 6s, 1897	106	....
4s, c	111	112	Cur. 6s, 1898	109	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	102	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	111	....

In State bonds, $1,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s, new, sold at 92½, and $1,000 North Carolina consolidated 4s at 93.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brooklyn Elevated—1st week Sept	$28,929	......	$4,777
Canadian Pacific—1st week Sept	427,000	$2,000	......
C., C., C. & St. L.—1st week Sept	280,807	......	20,017
Evans. & Indianap.—1st week Sept	6,637	......	1,457
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf—1st week Sept	4,046	2,631	......
From July 1	48,537	36,709	......
Louis., Ev. & St. L.—1st week Sept	30,888	......	7,041
Peo., Dec. & Evans.—1st week Sept	45,015	......	2,866
St. L., Alton & T. H.—1st week Sept	27,730	......	2,920
Central Pacific, month July—Gross	1,249,578	......	120,481
Net	527,102	......	11,669
San An. & Ar. Pass, month July—Gross	119,601	10,179	......
Net	3,848	12,517	......
San Francisco & North Pacific month July—Gross	81,838	......	13,512
Net	30,988	......	11,220

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	191	Leather Manuf'rs'	220
American Exchange	142	Manhattan	180
Broadway	200	Market & Fulton	220
Butchers & Drovers'	180	Mechanics'	160
Central National	110	Merchants' Exchange	130
Chase National	450	Metropolitan	4
Chatham	340	Metropolis	450
Chemical	4000	Nassau	160
City	425	New-York	210
Commerce	160	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	110
Continental	130	Ninth National	110
Corn Exchange	240	Nineteenth Ward	140
East River	140	Nat. Bank of N. A.	150
Eleventh Ward	200	Oriental	220
Fifth Avenue	2000	Pacific	180
First National	2500	Park	265
First National of S. I.	112	Phenix	100
Fourth National	180	Republic	160
Gallatin National	285	Seaboard National	173
German-American	115	Second National	300
Germania	300	Seventh National	125
Greenwich	140	Shoe & Leather	100
Hanover	300	United States Nat	190
Hudson River	150	Western National	107
Importers & Traders'	550		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	46	50
American Surety	165	200
*American Type Founders' pf	..	80
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1893	100	104
†Atlantic Trust	230	250
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	..	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	160	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	98	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	90	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	98½	..
Broadway Surface 2d	85	96
Brooklyn City Railroad	..	163
Brooklyn Elevated	19	..
Brooklyn Traction	19½	22½
Brooklyn Traction pf	69	..
California Pacific stock	6½	9½
Central Cross-Town	142	..
Central Park, North & East River	..	146
Central R. R. & Banking of Ga. 1st 7s	100	104
Central Trust	900	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	..	75
Celluloid	85	90
Consolidated Electric Storage	..	3
Continental Trust	150	..
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	135	140
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ₱ cent. L. S.)	..	88
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	30	45
Equitable Gas, New-York	165	..
Equitable Gas 1st 6s of New-York	102½	..
†Eighth Avenue	240	265
Farmers' Loan and Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	..	70
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107	..
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	60
Gold & Stock Telegraph	97	102
†Georgia Pacific 1st	90	92
Georgia Pacific 2d	32	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	80	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	90
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
Iron Steamboat	..	12
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Journeay & Burnham	55	68
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	99
Kings County Elevated	..	12
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	39
Long Island Traction	26	26⅜
Mutual Gas, New-York	130	137
†Manhattan Elevated 4 ₱ cent. scrip	85	88
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60	72
Mexican National Construction pf	..	12
New-Jersey and New-York Railroad	1	..
National Union Bank	170	..
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	15	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	100	..
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	193	..
New-York, N. H. & H. cn. deb 4s, (25 ₱ cent. paid)	..	58
Natural Gas Trust	110	113
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	275	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	..	87
Northwestern Telegraph	100	..
†New-York Biscuit	25	..
New-York Loan & Improvement	45	53
New-York Security & Trust	200	230
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	..	8
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Pennsylvania Coal	260	280
Postal Telegraph & Cable	40	52
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	90
*Standard Oil Trust	147	150
Standard Gas	..	35
Standard Gas pf	..	75
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	110	120
State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	56	..
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	99
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	106	..
Third Avenue Railroad	140	..
Third National Bank, New-York	..	108
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M. 1st cn. 5s	28	48
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	14
Thurber-Whyland pf	25	..
Trenton Potteries pf	..	85
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	100	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	150	170
United States Mortgage	150	..
Union Ferry	50	60
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	90	..
Union Railway stock ("Huckleberry")	120	..
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	96	100
Union Elevated 2d	42	47
Union Trust	..	710
United States Trust	..	810
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	90	..
Wagner Palace Car	108	112
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	48
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat and Corn Higher but Dull—Cotton Moderately Active and Lower.

The Produce Exchange markets were very dull, but values were a little better, including wheat at ⅝@⅞c and corn at ¼@⅜c advance, as based on the improved bank statement, better cables, firmer Western markets, and the large exports for the week.

Cotton was moderately active and rather irregular, with September selling early at 32 points advance, while other months were only 5@12 points up. The close was barely steady at 1@6 points decline on a local trade.

Coffee was unsettled and moderately active at 10 points decline to 10 points advance.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Homestake Mining Company has declared monthly dividend No. 182 of 10 cents per share ($12,500,) making $5,043,750 declared in dividends to date. Payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building.

—The August dividend of 10 cents a share has been declared by the Homestake Mining Company, payable Sept. 25. Books close Sept. 20.

—The dividend of 2 ₱ cent. on the preferred stock of the P. Lorillard Company is payable on Oct. 2, net Oct. 20.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Real Significance of the Bank of England's Reduced Rate.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The lowering of the bank rate to 4 per cent., instead of indicating easier money in the near future, probably marks the lowest point of discounts for the remainder of the year. The present bank rate should be 2½ instead of 4, which is just as useless as 5. The usual foreign and international demands would cause a natural tightening of rates to 4 at the end of the year, and this will probably happen, irrespective of the bank rate. So out of touch with the market has this been, that The Statist says: "The current year's management has been characterized by a vacillation and want of self confidence which have certainly not raised the prestige of the bank."

Bullion is in demand at 77s. 9¼d. for Germany, where Austria, to avoid the failure of her resumption measures, is trying to negotiate a new loan. Italy is likewise trying to borrow. The Indian sterling loan to be issued may amount to 5,000,000, none of which will be exported, but would absorb the floating funds, and consols declined for this reason. Egypt will require this year about £2,000,000 to move the cotton crop, but large amounts are coming from Australia, and nearly all Egyptian needs will be supplied by stopping a portion of such shipments at Port Said. These facts, to say nothing of the probable American demand later, point to a rising money market, but the internal drain will be small, owing to poor trade and continued strikes.

The French conversion of £271,000,000 4½ per cent. rentes will tend to keep the London money market easy; first, because shifting such a large amount of investment should cause liberal purchases in London for French account, and, secondly, because the Bank of France would supply gold for American shipments rather than see the high rates in London interfere with the conversion.

Nothing is doing. Only fractional changes are noted in the stock market. It is feared the poor crop in St. Paul's territory will cause a cessation of dividends next year.

In connection with the possible denouncing of the Latin Union it is worthy of mention that the arrangement of the Bank of France with the Government, by which the former accepts foreign silver coin on account of the latter, expires Oct. 31.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: *Declined*—St. Paul, ¾, to 62¼; Lake Shore, ½, to 125½; Reading, ½, to 9¾; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 25¼; Wabash preferred, ½, to 16¾; Illinois Central, ½, to 96; Atchison, ¼, to 21⅛; Erie, ¼, to 16⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 56⅛; Union Pacific, ¼, to 22⅞; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 77¼; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 15½, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 12⅜. British consols were quoted at 97⅝ for money and 97¾ for account.

THE BOSTON MARKETS.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Market opened dull. The only gain made was in Calumet and Hecla, which advanced one point. The close was irregular.

At the Clearing House this morning money was in somewhat better demand for the reason that New-York funds were difficult to sell. The demand, however, was small by comparison with normal conditions, and the supply was plentiful at 8 ₱ cent. Opinion is general that the rates between the banks will break shortly because of the increased payment of balances in legals. Creditor banks will take home loan certificates, but they will not long take home actual money. New-York funds are very heavy. Sales were made at 75c and 80c discount for cash, and 50c and 60c discount for check. New-York is reported as willing to give gold for Boston balances. In fact, it is said that one bank received $100,000 in gold this morning, which it will dump into the Clearing House.

In the outside market, there is little change to note from yesterday, but every day adds to the accumulation of funds, which causes an increased desire to employ them. Rates are: Business paper, 7½@8 ₱ cent.; corporation loans, 7 ₱ cent.; collateral loans, 7@8 ₱ cent.; call loans, 6@8 ₱ cent.

Cleveland and Canton Equipment 5s sold at 20 this morning, as against 70 the middle of July. There has been no market for them recently. The preferred stock sold down to 2½.

Clearing House exchanges to-day were $12,824,731, as against $15,883,662 for the same day of last year; balances to-day were $1,529,550, against $1,719,571 for the corresponding day last year. Exchanges for the week were $69,903,964, against $92,163,467 last year; balances for the week, $7,329,745, against $9,954,936 last year.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	20	20⅛	N. Y. & N. E.	24⅜	24½
At. & Pac	2⅜	2½	N. Y. & N. E. pf	60	63
At. Mining	8½	9½	N. E. Tel	51½	..
Bay State G.	9½	..	Old Colony	174	..
Bost. & Alb	202	202½	Oregon S. L.	8	10
Bost. & Low	..	179	Osceola Min.	28	..
Bost. & Prov	249	..	Pull. P. Car	170	170½
B. & M. Min.	21¾	21⅞	Quincy Min	105	..
Boston Land.	3½	3⅞	Rut. pf	..	72
Bell Tel	189	190	Tamarack M.	142	148
B. & Bost. M.	8¼	8 7-16	Gen. Elec	46⅞	47¼
C., B. & Q.	83⅜	83⅝	Gen. Elec. pf.	70	80
Cal. & Hecla	275	280	West. Elec	22	23
Cent. Mass	14	15	West. El. pf.	41½	..
Cent. M. pf	2½	..	Wis. Cent	7	..
Cleve. & Can.	..	1	Water Power	1¼	..
Centen. Min.	3¼	..	W. E. Land	..	14
Domin. Coal	17¼	17½	W. E. St. Ry. pf	77	77½
Erie Tel	..	41¾	Wor. & Nash.	..	131
Frank. Min	11	12	C., B. & N. 5s	..	100
F. & P. M. pf.	45	55	Mex. Cent. 4s.	50¼	..
Fitchburg pf.	79	79½	M. C. 1st inc.	11	14
F'man's B. L.	2¼	3	M. C. 2d inc	7	8
F. W. El. Co.	4	4¾	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	..	106½
Kear. Copper	6½	7½	Wis. Cent. 5s.	71½	72¼
Lamson S. S.	18	..			
Maine Cent	..	115			
Mex. Cent	8	..			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The market improved to-day, with an advance of 1¼ ₱ cent. in Metropolitan Traction and 1 ₱ cent. in Philadelphia Traction. Baltimore Traction was steady and Electric rights made a further advance of half a point. There is some talk of a dividend on Metropolitan Traction this Fall. Reading securities were dull and neglected. The bank statement was received as very favorable, the large increase in deposits showing that confidence is being completely restored. For the first time local banks talk of retiring Clearing House certificates. One institution, which took out $200,000, is to retire the full amount on Monday. Lehigh Valley was unchanged in price. One of the morning papers stated that the coal company had agreed to continue its present arrangement with the individual operators. This lacks confirmation. New-York exchange continued in good demand, with sales at ¼ ₱ cent. Total sales were 5,394 shares, of which 2,475 were in Reading, 600 in St. Paul, 327 in Northern Pacific common, 240 in Metropolitan Traction, and 244 in Philadelphia Traction.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Traction	17⅝	18	North. Pac. pf	24¼	..
Hunt. & B. T.	35	35½	Pennsylvania	50⅛	50¼
Hunt. & B. T. pf	49	50	Penn. Steel	50	60
Ins. Co. of N. A.	18⅜	18⅝	People's Trac	13	14
Lehigh Nav	48½	51	Phil. Traction	82½	84
Lehigh Valley	31¼	31⅜	Phil. & Erie	25	26
Met. Traction	93½	..	Reading	9 5-16	9 7-16
Minehill	65	65½	Rochester	..	54
Newark P. 5s	80	81	U. Co's. of N. J.	220	..
Northern Cent	..	68	W. N. Y. & P.	4½	4¾
Northern Pac	7⅞	7¾			

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Classified Assets and Liabilities—National Bank Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$177,604,441.15
Silver dollars and bullion	331,997,435.80
Silver dollars and bullion act July 14, 1890	150,649,391.97
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,863,348.60
United States notes	15,451,991.81
United States Treasury notes	2,956,211.67
Gold certificates	86,910.00
Silver certificates	3,283,021.00
National bank notes	3,926,616.76
Deposits with national bank depositories: General account	12,535,388.85
Disbursing officers' balances	3,634,638.55
Total	$715,989,445.66

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$80,275,469.00
Silver certificates	329,149,504.00
United States Treasury notes	150,577,280.00
Currency certificates	6,165,000.00
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c.	43,032,804.87

The United States Treasurer now holds in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation $207,417,100, as follows: Currency 6s, $16,176,000; 4 per cents, $168,964,250; 2 per cents, $22,276,850.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer to secure public moneys in national bank depositories, $15,381,000, as follows: Currency 6s, $1,170,000; 2 per cents, $1,588,000; 4 per cents, $12,603,000.

United States bonds deposited to secure circulation during week ended Friday, Sept. 15, 1893, $1,904,500.

United States bonds to secure circulation withdrawn during week ended Friday, Sept. 15, 1893, $350,000.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $206,108,207; gold notes, $98,487.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $605,366; from customs, $505,316; miscellaneous, $6,513.

The transactions of the Treasury in the redemption of national bank notes during the week ending this day were as follows: Received for redemption, $1,452,255. Redeemed notes delivered: For return to banks of issue, $290,240; for destruction and reissue of new notes, $302,300; for destruction and retirement, $47,193.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $147,000.

Balance of such deposits remaining on the books of the Treasury, $20,345,997.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $249,364.

The receipts for month to date	$13,839,247
The receipts for fiscal year to date	68,635,908
The expenditures for month to date	14,020,000
The expenditures for fiscal year to date	87,001,117

WILL IMPROVE SEA GIRT CAMP.

New-Jersey National Guard Officers Discussing New Buildings.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—The success of the rifle practice of the National Guard during the Summer has inspired the Rifle Practice Department and the Quartermaster General's Department with enthusiasm. They are discussing improvements to be made on the Sea Girt camp ground before next Summer, when the Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. Sewell, will go into camp.

Gov. Werts, who took little interest in military matters before his election, has become an enthusiast on the National Guard, and will co-operate with the departments for the improvement of the camp ground.

It is suggested that the mess halls be made larger and that first-class kitchens be provided; that better stables be erected for the cavalry companies, and that such improvements made on the range as will be necessary after the adoption of the army method or qualification, when there will be more shooting on the long ranges.

It has not been determined whether a new building for the Governor and his staff will be erected. The little white house at the entrance of the camp used by the Governor during camp week is overtaxed for room. The offices of the camp are scattered about and the work made disagreeable because of inconveniences. It is thought it will be necessary to erect a building in which the offices can be established with a dining and reception room to entertain the visitors who generally go to the camp during the week.

A picked team of New-Jersey sharpshooters will go to Washington Oct. 13 for a match with the expert marksmen of the District of Columbia team. Gen. Spencer expects to take a distinguished party, including Gov. Werts.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.15	Hale & Norcross	.50
Best & Belcher	.60	Mexican	.65
Bodie Consolidated	.15	Ophir	.90
Bulwer	.15	Potosi	.40
Chollar	.25	Savage	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	Sierra Nevada	.50
Crown Point	.25	Union Consolidated	.35
Gould & Curry	.30	Yellow Jacket	.45

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(*Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.*)

Letters to foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 23 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office as follows:

SUNDAY.—At *3 P. M. for COSTA RICA, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans.

MONDAY.—At *3 P. M. for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and GUATEMALA, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen; at 12 M. for GRENADA, TRINIDAD, TOBAGO, and DEMERARA, per steamship Carib Prince; at 8:30 P. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamer from Halifax.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5 A. M. for CAPE COLONY and NATAL, per steamship Atlantic, via Capetown; at 8:30 A. M. for BRAZIL, per steamship Handel, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for Para, Ceara, and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Handel";) at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for CENTRAL AMERICA (except Costa Rica) and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 11 A. M. for PROGRESO, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 11 A. M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland";) at 1 P. M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Manitoba; at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at *3 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for BOCAS DEL TORO, per steamship Tordenskjold, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 11 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 11:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12 M. for DEMERARA direct, per steamship Tjomo; at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship S. Oteri, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Etruria";) at 4 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 A. M., (supplementary 10:30 A. M.,) for WINDWARD ISLANDS, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Muriel";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPECHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship City of Alexandria, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Alexandria";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND and JAMAICA, also JACMEL and AUX-CAYES HAITI, per steamship Adirondack; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 12 M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge";) at 1 P. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 1 P. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam.")

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *16 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia via Vancouver (specially addressed only) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra supplementary transatlantic mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers at the hour of closing of supplementary mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1893.

Financial.

W. B. SANCTON,
STOCK BROKER,
52 BROADWAY.
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
Orders in stocks and bonds executed for cash or on margin.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

CHARDON & CO

Bankers and Brokers

52 BROADWAY AND 2 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW-YORK.

In our last advertisement in The Times of Sept. 3d we said:

"Stocks look like going higher—we repeated our advice to investors to sell their holdings on the advance, while we told 'SPECULATORS' to follow up their profits until the market began to show decided signs of weakness."

All stocks, the purchase of which we advised in circular to our customers of Aug. 25th, as published in The Herald, have shown fair profits. We advised the purchase of:

	Price on Aug. 25th	
SUGAR	74¼	advanced to 91 ex-div.
ST. PAUL	52¾	advanced to 63
LOUISVILLE	52	advanced to 58
WHISKY	20	advanced to 23

Readers of our advertisements and circulars are well aware that we have been against the purchase of stocks for nearly a year—we have been right—but we are by no means pessimists or chronic bears. When an upturn is due we turn very easily on the long side for our customers. We believe in trading on both sides of the market. We advise never to take a long loss, and on no account operate beyond your means. Stock Exchange speculation should be conducted on business principles and on the most conservative basis possible.

PRESENT POSITION OF MARKETS.

Most stocks look to us as if they had reached top during the recent upturn. We have no reasons to change our views expressed in The Herald some time ago, that insiders are short of their stocks, and that is the best of reasons for them to go down. There is no question in our minds at all that "INVESTORS" should sell out their WESTERN UNION, C., B. & Q., ROCK ISLAND, ST. PAUL, LOUISVILLE, and especially SUGAR. We do not advise "SPECULATORS" to sell these stocks heavily short, because the market is too narrow. There will be all kinds of reactions, but investors who realize will, we think, be able to replace their stocks 15 to 20 points lower down. We do not want for our customers any stocks paying 4 to 5 per cent. dividends, with probabilities of losing 20 to 30 per cent. from capital. None of our customers were caught in CORDAGE, WHISKY, N. P. P. R., CHICAGO GAS, and similar gambling stocks. Our conservative way of operating renders such losses impossible.

WE MAKE IT A FEATURE OF OUR BUSINESS TO ADVISE CUSTOMERS AND TO DIRECT THEIR OPERATIONS ENTIRELY.

All orders executed on New-York Stock Exchange only. For further particulars write or call at our office.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
Branch Office, 18 Wall St. and 3 Nassau St.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS........$1,000,000.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph S. Auerbach, Harry B. Hollins, Jacob Hays, Charles T. Barney, A. Foster Higgins, Robert G. Remsen, Henry W. T. Mali, Andrew H. Sands, James H. Breslin, Gen. George J. Magee, I. Townsend Burden, John S. Tilney, E. V. Loew, Henry F. Dimock, John P. Townsend, Charles F. Watson, David H. King, Jr., Frederick G. Bourne, Robert Maclay, C. Lawrence Perkins, Edward Wood, Wm. H. Beadleston, Alfred L. White, Charles R. Flint.

Interest allowed on deposits. Checks pass through Clearing House same as those on City Banks.

Acts as Executor or Administrator of Estates and as Guardian, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, railroads, and corporations.

FIVE FINANCIAL FACTS.

The favorable conditions are:
The cancellation of Clearing House certificates.
Prompt declaration of railroad dividends.
Best bank statement since May.
Exports largely in excess of imports, which means more gold shipments to this country.
The resumption of business, which is a proof of restored confidence.
MANY STOCKS ARE A PURCHASE FOR LARGE PROFITS.

For a careful selection of STOCKS AND BONDS write or call for our Stock and Bond circulars, also our 100-PAGE "MANUAL," giving highest and lowest prices for ten years. ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE. Benefit of twenty years' experience in Stock Exchange transactions given when advice is requested. Margins 3 to 5 per cent. commission 1-16. BANK REFERENCE FURNISHED.

HAIGHT & FREESE,
Bankers and Brokers, 53 Broadway, New-York.

HAVEN & STOUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York,
Allow Interest at the rate of four per cent per annum on deposits subject to check.
Buy and Sell Railroad Stocks and Bonds on Margin or for Cash at 1-16th per cent Commission.
Members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange.

JAMES BOYS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
50 and 52 Exchange Place,
Rooms 18, 19, 20, and 21,
buy and sell stocks and bonds, grain and provisions, cotton and coffee, for cash or on margin. Private wires. Market letter free on application.
Unlisted securities and trust company stocks a specialty.
Commercial paper, city and country notes dealt in.

A. R. Chisolm & Co
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
State, County, City, and Town Bonds.
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
Cotton, Petroleum, Mining Shares, and all securities that are dealt in on New-York, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, or Boston Exchanges bought and sold for cash or carried on margin. (Established 1876.) Market letter on application.

INVESTMENTS.
HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
UNION TRUST CO. BLDG., 80 BROADWAY.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
For travelers in all parts of the
UNITED STATES,
WEST INDIES, &c.
KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
120 Broadway, New-York.

FRED H. SMITH,
Stock and Bond Broker,
No. 8 Broad St.
MARGIN ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY.
1-16 COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on balances. Market letter on application. Correspondence invited.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members of the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
35 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 Wall Street, New York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world. Also Traveling Credits for use in this country, Mexico, and the West Indies.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street
Chemical National — 270 Broadway
GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street
National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,864,000. 29 NASSAU ST.
MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway
National Bank of the Republic — Wall Street and Broadway
Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET
The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets
National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway
Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street
Central National — 322 Broadway
Chase National — 15 Nassau Street
Fifth Avenue — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street
Lincoln National — 34 East 42d Street
Seaboard National — 18 Broadway
Eleventh Ward Bank — 147 Avenue D
Fourteenth Street Bank — 3 East Fourteenth Street
Hide and Leather National — 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street
Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street
NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway
New-York Security & Trust Co. — 46 Wall Street
THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
First Mortgage Carondelet Branch Bonds

The above bonds, amounting to $245,000, mature Oct. 1, 1893. The Missouri Pacific Railway Company has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum until Oct. 1, 1938, the present security and lien to remain in force, principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in United States gold coin. The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Vermilye & Co. of New-York to purchase the bonds at maturity at par and extend the same on their account. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extension may notify Messrs. Vermilye & Co. at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, on and after Sept. 15, 1893, to have the contract of extension and the new coupon sheets attached. Messrs. Vermilye & Co. reserve the right without notice to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to purchase the above bonds at par, and accrued interest to delivery. Holders desiring to sell their bonds, will please not indorse them in any way.

VERMILYE & CO.,
16 and 18 Nassau St.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1893.

TRADERS.

There are over 3,000 members of the two New-York Stock Exchanges. Most of them are "TRADERS." You read about them daily in every newspaper. They live at the rate of $5,000 to $10,000 a year, and a failure among them is very rare. In Monday's letter we will give you an idea of the way they do it.

You should also send (if interested) for our last Thursday's market letter giving our views on RICHMOND TERMINAL.
Also for our "special" letters on SUGAR, N. E. & W. U.
Our Boston office is at 15 State St.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
31 and 33 Broadway, New-York City.

Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railway.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY DESIRING TO CO-OPERATE AND HAVE US REPRESENT THEIR INTERESTS ARE INVITED TO SEND THEIR NAMES AND AMOUNT OF HOLDINGS.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.,
BANKERS,
80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

JOHN ZORN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
58, 60, 62 Broadway,
21, 23, 25 New St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on margin or investment.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

All N. Y. City Street R. R. Securities
And other investment securities dealt in by
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange. Orders in Stocks and Bonds executed on commission.

Dividends.

THE STANDARD GASLIGHT COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1893.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Standard Gaslight Company, held this day, a dividend of One (1) Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, payable Oct. 2, 1893.
Transfer books will close Monday, Sept. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Oct. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FERDINAND McKEIGE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
SEPT. 5, 1893.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 2, 1893, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1893, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M., Sept. 16, 1893, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 3, 1893.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Elections.

OFFICE OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1893.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company in Denver, Col., on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the seventeenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Oct. 2, 1893, until the morning of Oct. 23, 1893.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

Meetings.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday Oct. 25, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close Oct. 5, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 26, 1893.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 1893.

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

MR. CARLETON'S EARLY VERSE SPOUTED AT THE STAR.

Another Glance at "The Lion's Mouth" and the Actors Employed in Its Representation—Mr. Hoyt's Comic Play Called "A Temperance Town"—News of the Stage in New-York and Other Cities—The New Order of Things at the Union Square Theatre.

The writing of verse is excellent practice for a young person who proposes to earn a living, and incidentally to gain undying fame, with his pen. It increases his facility and enlarges his vocabulary. As a general thing, the better the verse the better the prose of a writer. But it does not follow that the verse ought to be published, or spoken, in public.

Mr. Carleton's verse in "The Lion's Mouth" shows what a good training he has had for literary work. He writes pentameters as fluently as a lot of the old fellows who used to produce a new tragedy every month, in the days when tragedy was in order, and a run of ten nights was unexampled prosperity for a new play—the days of the shirt and the shape, the truncheon and the dagger and the false pink calves.

But the verse of "The Lion's Mouth" conveys no message pertaining to these times. It is pretty, but really as arid as its form is antique; and there is little hope that this romantic drama in verse, which has its share of stirring scenes and one highly effective climax, will avail much in stemming the tide of theatrical frivolity. If we are to have successful serious plays, they must be modern in subject and manner, treating of the life we are living. The rack and the assassin's stiletto, the power of the Doge of Venice, and the terror of the medieval inquisition are not potent nowadays.

In Mr. Carleton's play at the Star Theatre the principal personage—the youthful Venetian gallant—is a heavily-built man of mature years with a broad, unmistakably English face, with a sea-sawing but monotonous style of elocution, and a habit, by way of illustrative action, of bringing his gloved hands together after the manner of a baseball player when stopping a hot ball. Mr. Frederick Warde is doubtless an estimable man, but the best piece of acting he ever did in New-York was in the character of the honest soldier, Williams, in "Henry V." He is said to be a very successful star "on the road," but Broadway will never receive an illusion from his acting.

The wicked pseudo-monk of Mr. Louis James is a much better piece of acting than Mr. Warde's Rinaldo. It has much more variety, and much more real force; but even Mr. James is not likely to be the "successor of Edwin Booth," though he promised years ago, when he played Yorick so well, to take a much higher place than he has yet reached.

But nobody who views our stage seriously is looking just now for a succesor to Mr. Booth. It is well, now that he is gone, to have the atmosphere cleared and the standards readjusted. It is not the principal province of the drama to be "reviving" all the time—to be forever harking back to the classics. There are certain problems connected with the stage of to-day, a stage with a larger and more varied audience than the revered stage of antiquity had, which are not to be solved by trying to restore old conditions. We want new plays, and here in America we need American plays of to-day, in which such expressions as "Meseems" and "Methinks" and "By'r ladykin" are not used.

* * *

By the way, Mr. Carleton has not divulged, during the week, the source of his information that there was a sagittary in the Venice of the Middle Ages.

But, then, Mr. Augustus Thomas has not taken the trouble to inform us what Dave means in "In Mizzoura," when he says "seminary."

* * *

This week there will be a single new play, as there was last week, but what a difference!

"A Temperance Town," by Charles H. Hoyt, is well known out of New-York. It would have been here long ago if "A Trip to Chinatown" had not been so absurdly successful at the Madison Square Theatre. To-morrow night it will be produced there, at last, and a long run is expected for it.

"A Temperance Town" is not acrobatic farce. It is farce, probably—or most of it—but it belongs to the order of the same author's "Midnight Bell" and "Texas Steer." Its scene is laid in a Vermont village, and the time is "somewhere about Thanksgiving Day." It views the prohibition law satirically, humorously, and, it is said, with a touch of pathos. It involves a simple domestic story and lots of caricature. The contest of the "rum crowd" and the "temperance crowd" is exhibited. The principal personage is the village drunkard, played by George Richards.

A new piece by Mr. Hoyt is sure to be good fun, and this may be something more.

E. A. D.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

A New House, Practically, to be Opened with a Novel Kind of Entertainment.

B. F. Keith's Union Square Theatre will be opened to-morrow at noon as a "continuous-performance" house. Mr. Keith and Manager Albee, who has supervised the elaborate reconstruction of the theatre during the past three months, promise an agreeable surprise for those who visit the theatre. The renovation has been complete and costly. The old front of the house has disappeared. In its place is now a handsome front of iron and stained glass, decorated in white, cream, and gold. This front extends to the top of the second story, and is 100 feet wide. At night many hidden electric lights will illuminate the vari-colored glass.

The old lobby has been torn out, and a division of the space now gives both a foyer and a lobby. The decorations are cream and gold. The ceilings are painted in delicate colors. The inner foyer has a series of six graceful arches supported by marble columns, through which the visitor gets a view of the auditorium. The ceiling is a combination of soft colors, framed in by relief work and gilded scrolls. At the right is a new cloakroom, and further on is a ladies' reception room. The auditorium has a new floor, to give a better pitch, and the seating arrangements have been improved. Not a trace of the old Union Square remains. The proscenium arch and frame are finished in cream and gold. The balcony and gallery fronts are in the same colors. All the side walls, dados, baseboards, &c., are in pale-blue and corresponding tints. The dome is frescoed anew, and the dome lights are also new. There are fresh draperies, new nickel rails, and box furnishings.

New footlights throw their reflection on a new drop curtain, representing an Italian subject in which are allegorical figures. Light colors predominate, and the whole is set in artistically-contrived hanging draperies. The stage machinery has been reconstructed, new rigging, ropes, paint frame, &c., being among the improvements. Forty new sets of drop scenes have been painted by Chase & Johnson, who have provided the scenery for all the Keith theatres. These drops are mostly gay interiors, palace arches, wood and water scenes, and have new borders and wings to correspond.

The expense of altering the Union Square has been nearly $60,000. Mr. Keith's lease from the Cortlandt Palmer estate is for a term of years, and the "continuous-performance" idea—of which he was in 1885 the originator—will now have its first New-York test in its proper shape.

The show starts at noon, with Grattan Donnelly's operetta, "Ship Ahoy!" Milton Aborn is comedian, Clara Thropp soubrette, Hattie Arnold and Sadie Cushman the sopranos. After the operetta, which will run about ninety minutes, there will be a long vaudeville show, some of the performers being Bryant and Richmond, in a new burned-cork sketch; William Jerome, the song parodist; Daly and Devere, Leonard and Moran, "grotesque knockabouts"; Hines and Remington, Bennetto and Cannon, the national trio, and a dozen others.

The variety show will last nearly three hours; the operetta will then be repeated, and then the variety, there being no pause during the day or evening.

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"THE RAINMAKER OF SYRIA."

Story of the New Comic Opera by Sydney Rosenfeld—Music by Rudolph Aronson.

"The Rainmaker of Syria," comic opera by Sydney Rosenfeld and Rudolph Aronson, will be produced in Buffalo to-morrow night. It will be brought to the Casino, in this city, Sept. 25.

Thesaurus I., King of the Ruten, has offered a reward to any one who will produce rain. The country over which he rules has long suffered from a terrible drought. Saklip, his calendar maker, discovers a young and handsome rainmaker in the person of Amosis, who, with his assistant, Salatis, is willing to bring on a heavy fall of rain for what he believes to be a handsome reward.

At the time the rainmaking operations are about to begin, King Thesaurus is visited by Hatshepu, King of Egypt, who is the mighty monarch of the entire kingdom. By reason of an old law which sets forth that a King can only be succeeded by one of the male sex, the former King of Egypt has seen fit to bring up his daughter in male attire and thus deceive his people into the belief that a son has become their ruler. Hatshepu conceives an instant liking for Amosis, but manages to conceal her real identity. At the conclusion of a terrific rainfall, which is supposed to have been brought on by the rainmaker, Thesaurus decides to reward Amosis by giving him his daughter, Nitocris, a maiden of uncertain age and far from prepossessing. This generous act of the King produces a sensation, and its acceptance is declined by Amosis, who swears that he did not produce the shower and therefore is not entitled to any recompense.

This insubordination so enrages Thesaurus that he is about to send the entire band of rainmakers to prison, when an accident happens which reveals the sex of Hatshepu, who proclaims her love for Amosis, which is responded to. The King's daughter is finally reconciled by being married to Saklip.

Katherine Germaine will sing the role of Hatshepu, Mark Smith that of Amosis, Harry Davenport is the Thesaurus, Kate Davis is Nitocris, the King's vestal daughter; Charles Hopper is his calendar maker, Saklip; Fanny Ward is one of the assistant rainmakers, and Sophia Holt will appear as a Syrian maiden.

BOSTON THEATRES.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—It has seemed this week as though Boston was going to the theatre as it never did before. Business has simply been great at half the houses and poor at none. But the week has been more than ordinarily prolific with novelties. Of these was the first production anywhere of Rice's "Venus," at the Park on Monday night. It has caught on strongly and there seems to be no reason why it should not have the long run that is intended.

"Prince Pro Tem.," Barnet's new musical farce, also started in at the Boston Museum on Monday night for a long run, and met with immediate, and so far continuous, favor. It is not exactly the sort of thing that Boston Museum patrons are used to, but they seem to like it exceedingly well.

At the Globe Theatre Louis Aldrich was seen in "The Senator" on Monday night for the first time in Boston. His engagement closed to-night, and the next fortnight this house will be filled by Richard Mansfield. On his first week he will appear in "Beau Brummel" on Monday and Friday evenings, in "A Parisian Romance" on Tuesday, in "The Scarlet Letter" on Wednesday, in "Prince Karl" on Thursday, in parts of "Beau Brummell" and "Prince Karl" on Saturday afternoon, and in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" on Saturday night.

The Mapleson-Whitney Opera Comique Company has the Hollis Street Theatre, playing "The Fencing Master," with Laura Schirmer-Mapleson as star. After another week Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre company will be there.

This week's attraction at the Bowdoin Square Theatre has been "The Lost Paradise." Next week James O'Neil will be there in "Monte Cristo," and "The Land of the Midnight Sun" will follow.

"The Power of the Press" has been played at the Grand Opera House this week, and on Monday Chauncey Olcott will appear there in "Mavourneen." After that Miss Florence Bindley brings "The Pay Train."

"The Black Crook" at the Boston Theatre is packing the house at every presentation.

McNally's "A Country Sport" will on Monday enter upon its third and last week at the Columbia. "Glen-da-Lough" will succeed it.

At the Tremont Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" is still running and will run for another week. Then E. S. Willard comes, but not opening in "Hamlet," as has been stated. His first week will be devoted to "Wealth," except that on Wednesday afternoon and Saturday night he will appear in "A Professor's Love Story." Minnie Maddern Fiske will appear at the Tremont Nov. 6 in "Hester Crewe."

A. M. Palmer's stock company will begin a two weeks' engagement at the Globe Theatre on Oct. 2, playing the first week "Lady Windemere's Fan," and the second, by arrangement with Mr. Stetson, "The Profligate." This will be the first production of this play in America.

CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Another down-town theatre, the Schiller, ended an all-Summer's engagement with to-night's performance Belasco and Fyles's military drama, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," completed a sixteen weeks' run, the last ten weeks of which have been played to packed houses.

Following them Monday evening Charles and Rose Coghlan will open a short engagement in "Diplomacy."

Hooley's Theatre will offer the only novelty of the coming week. Mr. E. S. Willard begins his last seven performances there Monday evening, and Friday evening will present for the first time in Chicago Sidney Grundy's drama, "A Fool's Paradise."

The other down-town attractions will not be changed. Sol Smith Russell, who, at the Grand Opera House, is meeting with great success in his revised version of "Peaceful Valley," will continue in the same bill. Denman Thompson will begin his final week at McVicker's in "The Old Homestead," which has been the only attraction at that Theatre for many weeks. Daniel Frohman's New-York Lyceum Company, at the Columbia, will postpone the revival of "The Wife," and will continue to present Belasco and De Mille's comedy-drama, "The Charity Ball."

The two spectacles—"America," at the Auditorium, and "Ali Baba," at the Chicago Opera House, will go on as usual. The Haymarket will present "The Dazzler." The Empire will offer a novelty in "A Kentucky Girl," in which Miss Sadie Hasson will appear in the leading role.

The Alhambra will present for the first time in Chicago a new sensational melodrama called "The Diamond Breaker." Havlin's will get through the week with the perennial "McCarthy's Mishaps." The Clark Street Theatre will present "The Operator."

It is now definitely known that there will be no change whatever in the affairs of Hooley's Theatre consequent upon the death of Mr. R. M. Hooley. Harry J. Powers, who for the last six years has had an interest in the house, will continue as business manager. The present lease has five years to run, with a renewal option for five years more. The bookings are made, with the exception of a few weeks, two years in advance. The most important of these is the engagement of Coquelin and Jane Hading, the celebrated French actors, whose presence in Chicago will be contemporaneous with that of Henry Irving and Ellen Terry.

Reports were in circulation this week that arrangements had been made by which a well-known Chicago theatrical man, whose name has been identified with extravaganza and comic opera, would be the next manager of the Schiller. Mr. H. A. Strait, who was Mr. Temple's guarantor, denies that any disposition whatever has been made of the lease. He says he will entertain no propositions until Mr. Max Goldenrath, the assistant manager, recovers from his injuries and Mrs. Anson S. Temple defines her position toward any proposed change in the holding of the lease.

Mr. Dazey's Soubrette.

Mr. Charles T. Dazey is the author of a new play and the discoverer of a new type of soubrette. His play is called "In Old Kentucky." Mr. Dazey is a Kentuckian and a Harvard graduate, and has dabbled in play writing before with some success. In the dim past he furnished Maggie Mitchell and the ever-youthful Katie Putnam with vehicles in which they could disport themselves. Mr. Dazey has views of his own about the much-abused soubrette and he talks entertainingly about her.

"The conventional stage soubrette is a bit of a fraud," said he. "Innumerable yet monotonous are her stage devices. She affects shyness, yet you feel that she is overbold. She appeals to you one moment by her weakness, and yet I have known her to wrestle with the bold, bad man of the play and come off victorious. She never moves or talks like a rational human being. Generally she affects a tone infantile in the extreme, yet she has an understanding of worldly affairs—especially of legal matters—that would do honor to a Philadelphia lawyer. How quickly she seizes the salient point of the controversy which forms the knot of the play! With unerring accuracy she detects the true hero and attaches herself to his fortunes. She guesses by intuition the contents and hiding place of the missing will, and you feel certain that before such superhuman prowess villainy is helpless, and, like Col. Crockett's coon, might as well come down at once. As a rule she is densely ignorant until the last act, when, after a series of most surprising achievements, mental and physical, she is transformed in a breath from the rough, uncultured hoyden into a refined and elegant young lady, who with perfect ease takes her rightful place as one of the leaders of society. Such is the conventional soubrette, with her tricks, her winks, her songs, her shock of flaxen hair, and her baby voice. As such she has long flourished, but there are signs and tokens that her potency is growing less. The theatrical public is growing more refined and discriminating. A taste for the natural is rapidly developing. Horse play and burlesque may be accepted in farce-comedy, but plays purporting to picture real life must give an authentic impression of reality.

"I have tried to conform to this tendency in this new play of mine. My heroine is ignorant, it is true, but it is the natural ignorance of the girl who has known no other world than the hills and the forests. Having had no schooling, she naturally falls into the patois of her neighborhood, but there is no offensive use of slang for slang's sake to tickle the ears of the groundlings and elicit a laugh from the unthinking.

"She is not a puppet, pushed here and there to provoke merrriment, but a real human being. The amusement that arises from her first introduction into fashionable society comes not from an attempt to assume the airs and graces of fashionable life, but from the fearless assertion of her vigorous and unconventional individuality. There is no miraculous transformation in an instant from the uncultured hoyden to the finished woman of the world. At the end of the play she is what she was at the beginning, except as naturally modified by her quick and acute observation of the customs of civilized life. Possibly I may be in error in some of my views, but they are the result of years of close observation."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—A new feature of the vaudeville programme at Koster & Bial's this week will be the first appearance in America of Miss Harriett Vernon, who enjoys the distinction of being "the handsomest woman on the London vaudeville stage," and who is said to occupy the same position there that Lillian Russell does in comic opera in this country. The characters she represents are Sappho, Joan of Arc, Romeo, Young Neptune, and Cleopatra, and she has an appropriate song for each character in which she appears. Mlle. Edmee Lescot, "chanteuse cosmopolite," from L'Horloge, Paris, will also make her American debut. The rest of the programme will include the presentation of the grand ballet "Versailles," the troupe Tortajada in new features, the three Judges, acrobats; the Delina Sisters trio, Prof. Hamilton and his dog and cat circus, M. Guibal, legerdemain, and Maude St. John, an English "serio-comic."

—At the Eden Musee this week a new and startling illusion will be introduced called the "Lovely Meteor," by Chevalier Mystere Delprade, in which Marietta, a pretty woman, will walk, dance, revolve, and do almost anything in the air without any visible support whatever. Mme. Kamoche, the lady magician from Crystal Palace, London, will continue in the bill for another week. She performs nothing but original tricks, and many of them are beyond the power of optical detection. Adele Purvis Onri will remain in the bill in her specialties, and so will Mme. Zaida in French songs and dances and the Girards in their grotesque specialty.

—"Lady Windermere's Fan" will be played at the Harlem Opera House during the week of Oct. 2. This will be the first appearance in the cast of the company specially selected by Manager Charles Frohman to present Oscar Wilde's play this season. After its preliminary week here the company will go to Chicago to play a long engagement at the Schiller Theatre there. The company which has just been completed includes, besides Virginia Harned, Mrs. E. J. Phillips, Frank Gillmore, Howell Hansel, J. C. Saville, Edward Abeles, G. Marburg, J. Watson, Evelyn Campbell, and Fanny Jackson.

—The beautiful orchestral accompaniment to the performance of "L'Enfant Prodigue" fairly divides honors with the people on the stage at Daly's Theatre. The composer has certainly fitted his score to the action of the piece in masterful fashion. Although the music runs through the entire play, it is always characteristic, always in keeping with the incident and the scene, always melodious, and never repetitive. The company will enter upon the fifth week of its engagement to-morrow. Nowhere else in town can better acting be seen or more exquisite music be heard than at Daly's Theatre.

—"The Prodigal Daughter" will have a changed cast at the American Theatre to-morrow night. Leonard Boyne, Jefferson De Angelis, Russell Bassett, Helen Dauvray, Charles Dalton, and Sidney Howard remain in the steeplechase play, but Julia Arthur, Charlotte Tittell, and Walden Ramsey depart. Adelaide Prince and Maxime Elliott will be the new daughters of Sir John Woodmere, and W. Brown Smith will take the part which Mr. Ramsey has been playing.

—Mr. A. M. Palmer's company, including J. H. Stoddart, Wilton Lackaye, Frederic Robinson, E. J. Henley, E. M. Holland, Walden Ramsey, Edward Bell, R. Fax, C. W. Butler, H. Millward, Julia Arthur, May Brookyn, and Mrs. Bowers, will appear at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, this week, in "Saints and Sinners," "A Pair of Spectacles," "Mercedes," and "Alabama."

—Daniel Frohman says that "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," the play by Pinero, will be presented by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal at the Star Theatre on Monday, Oct. 9, exactly as it is given in London. Statements to the contrary have appeared, without foundation. The company is to be thoroughly adequate, and special scenery has been prepared. The Kendals will sail from Liverpool in the Majestic next week.

—The English Military Tournament, which drew great crowds to Madison Square Garden last week, will be continued through this week, with several new features added to the programme. The band of fifty musicians connected with the tournament will give this evening a promenade concert of popular music, assisted by a number of vocalists.

—The New-York Philharmonic Club, assisted by Miss Marion S. Weed, soprano, will make its annual tour, beginning in October, in the New-England States. The club will afterward appear in cities on the Atlantic coast and Middle States, and in the Spring will visit the West.

—Les Figaros, "character duetists," from Vienna; Debolien brothers and Gillette, three acrobats from Paris, and Henri Hanney, a mimic from Copenhagen, (all of whom were passengers on the New-York yesterday,) will make their first appearance at the Imperial Music Hall to-morrow night.

—Marie Wainwright will appear at the Harlem Opera House this week in "Frou-Frou," "Camille," and "The Social Swim."

—"A Trip to Mars" at Niblo's is a fine spectacle, and the German Lilliputians are diverting performers.

—The first two weeks of Mr. Richard Mansfield's October engagement at Herrmann's Theatre will be devoted to his repertory, and the third week to "Gentleman Waife," the new play by Henry A. Adams.

—"1492," at Palmer's, is turning away money at every performance. John Peachey, who replaces Mark Smith as Columbus to-morrow night, has a London reputation and a high baritone voice.

—"Liberty Hall" will hold the stage at the Empire until the appearance of the permanent stock company of that house in Mr. Belasco's new play, "The Younger Son."

—This is the last week of J. K. Murray and "Glen-da-Lough" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Next week Hallen and Hart will appear there in their farce, "The Idea."'

—The first appearance of Mardo, the Austrian juggler, will be the feature of to-morrow evening's performance of "The Black Crook" at the Academy of Music.

—"Dan's Tribulations" continues on its even and prosperous way at Harrigan's Theatre, and Mr. Hanley says no early change of bill is likely.

—Augustus Thomas's charming domestic play, "In Mizzoura," with Nat C. Goodwin as the Sheriff, continues at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

—"Sheridan" is drawing crowds at the Lyceum, where the system of midweek matinees was begun successfully last Thursday.

—"Spider and Fly," a spectacular play, which includes an elaborate ballet, will be given at the Grand Opera House this week.

—A week from to-morrow night Mrs. Tom Thumb and her queer little troupe will appear at Herrmann's.

—"Jane" lingers at the Standard, where she will soon give place to "Charley's Aunt."

—"The Other Man," at the Garden Theatre, is the funniest play of the new season.

—"Panjandrum" will remain at the Broadway Theatre a fortnight longer.

—Loie Fuller will dance this week at the Standard and Broadway Theatres.

—"The City Directory" is as prosperous as ever at the Bijou.

ART NOTES.

—An offset to the Imperial Institute of London, with its attendant boom of colonial products, has been devised in Paris as a means to encourage the colonies of France. The idea has taken a more artistic, less practical, turn than the English movement. At the Palais de l'Industrie, where the old Salon reigns in Summer, galleries have been prepared to show the fine art of the Moslems. A formidable committee of architects, artists, and connoisseurs of art are in command—Vicomte Melchior de Vogue, Louis Gonze, Eugene Muntz, the art expert Mannheim, Baron Rothschild, Garnier of the Sevres Museum, and the Architects Baudry, Saladin, Bourgoin, and Ballu. There is good reason for choosing Moslem art just now, because the attention of amateurs is turning more and more that way. In the City of Algiers a collection is in process of forming, and in Paris a beginning has been made at the Louvre. The committee's purpose is to offer a historical survey of Moslem art and at the same time show Orientals under French rule or French protectorates that the interests of their industries are being cared for. As the Japanese are trying to bring their artist and artist-artisans back to the old standards, so the French hope to bring workmen in Mohammedan countries to a realization of the superiority of old work over modern, and furnish them with an intelligent buying public. The task is immense, but there is gallantry in the attempt. At the same time, there is worldly wisdom in the movement. For, while a market may be provided for modern Oriental work among Parisians, the clever artificers of Paris will not fail to perceive what the Oriental markets offer to Orientals, and will make the usual effort to supply that demand. In doing this they will not be contending with Orientals so much as with Englishmen, Germans, and Hollanders, who furnish a vast number of articles to the Orient, some of the articles being made in Manchester and Birmingham, others in India. But in all probability the Exposition d'Art Mussulman will interest cosmopolitan lovers of art far more than the artisans of France.

—Mr. James E. Kelly is at work on the clay model for the statue of Gen. Zebulon N. Pike, the pioneer, and has it so far advanced that one may judge of the way in which the subject will be handled. He has chosen as the epoch the moment in Pike's history when he first sights the mountain since called Pike's Peak. Pike, then a young Lieutenant, was in command of the expedition sent out to take formal possession of California after its purchase from Spain, in 1806. It was a long and weary journey, and the men's uniforms and shoes wore out before it was accomplished. Mr. Kelly shows Pike wearing an overcoat made out of an army blanket, moccasins, and a scarlet cloth cap, lined with fox skin. His long-barreled rifle is slung at his back, and the sword of command is on his hip. He is on a rugged rock, his left foot advanced and on a slightly higher level, and he holds in his hands an old-fashioned field telescope. He says, in his diary: "I first saw something like a little blue cloud in the distance. I climbed up the rock, and through my spyglass saw that it was a mountain covered with snow. I told the men and they gave three cheers for the Mexican Mountains." The commission for the statue, which is to be about 9 feet high, was given by Col. Jerome P. Wheeler of Manitou, who will present it to that prosperous town and see it erected in one of the public squares so that it will look directly toward Pike's Peak.

—The sculptor George W. Brewster is in difficulties with the bronze founders and contractors over his symbolical figure of Indiana on the soldiers' monument at Indianapolis. The cost of casting and hoisting the figure to its dizzy height appears to more than offset the sum apportioned to the sculptor, who is liable for the amount, however, because it was he and not the Commissioners that made the contracts. If it were known how often sculptors lose from failing to calculate the unexpected beforehand it would surprise many people who only regard the large lump sums paid for monuments. Even in small monuments this trouble cannot be averted. Mr. Olin L. Warner, for instance, lost money with the charming little Shepard fountain on Union Square, partly by reason of the discovery that to obtain water it would be necessary to blast through rock under Fourth Avenue. The fountain is now boarded up, although at the sculptor's expense water was led to it. This fountain was discontinued as a watering place for man, dog, and horse all Summer, because it was found that the big poles of wagons were reducing it to a shapeless mass. Money is needed to raise it and supply a broad lower tank, from which teams can be watered without injury to the work of art; but the sculptor is in no position to bear the expense. As the fountain, comparing it with others directly on the street and for practical use, is quite alone in its beauty, there is a distinct loss to the community in having it disused and covered with unsightly boards.

—The exhibition at Minneapolis has a gallery devoted to the fine arts, in which artists of that flourishing city are represented. Alexander Fournier sends a number, including "Along the Mississippi" and "Among the Lagoons of Jackson Park." Alexander Ginager shows "The Violin Player," a young girl standing, and "The Cabbage Field," landscape with female figure. Burt Harwood has idealized portraits of young women in black and in scarlet, a scullery boy asleep among pots and pans, and other pictures of the sort. There is a large marine, with fisher lads and maids in a boat, the work of Hans Dahl, and a collection of views taken in France by Gilbert Munger, an American who was for many years resident in London. French, German, and Scandinavian pictures, as well as works by natives, are to be seen.

—They have been indulging in a fair at Hornellsville, a spot identified by most travelers as a dreary waste of locomotives and water tanks, where food is wrestled for in a yet drearier restaurant by hordes of bad-tempered passengers. To this fair the enterprising artists of Buffalo sent thirty pictures, under the guard of a professor of painting not unknown to local fame. These pictures were a great success. Hundreds of Hornellvilleans came to see and admire them. They accepted with delight the catalogues full of artistic information, which were given them without price—but they made no bids for the paintings.

—The current number of The American Architect, published in Boston, has a colored plate of Mr. R. W. Gibson's church-chapel-school, at the corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, built for the Collegiate Church Corporation. The last number of Architecture and Building, published in New-York, has a photographic print of the Catholic Club, on West Fifty-ninth Street, overlooking Central Park, designed by Messrs. William Schickel & Co. Both buildings are ornaments to the city.

—The Royal Bavarian Art Institute of Munich has turned out five memorial windows in stained glass for St. Michael's Church in Baltimore. These windows are 22 feet high and 6 feet wide. The subjects are the Mater Dolorosa, the Holy Family, St. Peter receiving the keys, St. Alphonsus and side figures, and, in honor of the special church, St. Michael driving down the falling angels. The windows are now on their way to America.

—Decorative artists of this city are in a fever of excitement just now as to who will gain the contracts for the elaborate interiors of the three new palaces being constructed on Fifth Avenue—the Yerkes, the Sterne, and the Astor. The decorative work on the Huntington mansion has been suspended, and it is rumored that the uncompleted building is for sale.

A WEEK'S MUSICAL TOPICS

GOSSIP OF CONCERT HALL AND OPERA HOUSE.

Story of Camerana's New Comic Opera "Peterkin"—Opening of Fall Work at the Music Schools—Wagner Music Drama in Philadelphia—Victor Herbert's Comic Opera—Frederick Dawson, the English Pianist—Music for Beerbohm Tree's New Play.

The plot of the new comic opera "Peterkin," which has just been brought out at the Royalty Theatre in London, is laid in a Kentish village near the coast early in the present century, during the expected invasion of Napoleon, and centres around the ludicrous personage who bears the title role. He is in love with a charming girl, who, in turn, loves a soldier; Peterkin is the son of an old miser, and the attraction of gold sovereigns influences the prospective mother-in-law in his behalf, but Lucy plans with Percy Lovel, her soldier boy, to elope from a masquerade and get married. At the bal masque Peterkin drinks too freely, and his father promptly disinherits him, thus losing his charm for Lucy's mother, and the girl is wedded to her military ideal.

The title role was created by Mr. Jerrold Mandeville, an Englishman, who played the part of Lurcher in "Dorothy."

Mr. Camerana, who wrote the music, is an Italian, and was born in Vercelli, Piedmont, in 1851. He has produced seven operas in Italy, all enjoying fair success, one being played at thirty-five theatres, and he will conduct the opera here.

Mr. Will Ladislaw, the librettist, was born in Nova Scotia, in 1863, of Irish and Welsh parents. He studied under Mr. Camerana in Italy and possesses a fine tenor voice besides his literary talents.

"Little Christopher Columbus," the new burlesque opera, by Ivan Caryll, will have its first night on the 28th inst. The two important roles will be taken by Miss May Yohe and Mr. E. J. Lonnen. Other members of the cast are Mr. Furneaux Cook, Mr. Henry Wright, Mr. George Tate, Miss Effie Clements, Miss Adelaide Newton, Miss St. Cyr, and Miss Eva Moore.

The Fall term of the New-York College of Music has opened. The number of pupils is larger than ever before at this season of the year, and Director Lambert reports an encouraging increase in the number of good voices in the operatic department.

Entrance examinations at the National Conservatory of Music will be held as follows:

Singing—Sept. 21, 22, 23, from 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and on the evening of the 23d. Chorus, 8 to 10 P. M.

Piano—Sept. 26 and 27, from 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M.

Violin, Viola, Contrabass, 'Cello, Harp—Sept. 28, from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M.

Orchestra and All Wind Instruments—Sept. 29, from 2 to 5 P. M.

Composition (Dr. Dvorak's Class)—Oct. 2, from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

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W. E. Heimendahl, the well-known conductor, has returned from Europe and resumed his work in Baltimore.

Materna and Emil Fischer have been specially engaged by Mr. Gustav Hinrichs to appear in "Lohengrin," "Fidelio," and "Walkure" next week, beginning to-morrow, the 18th, assisted by Selma Koert-Kronold, soprano; Karl Riese, baritone, and Baron Barthald, tenor. Materna sings Ortrud, Fidelio, and Brunhilde; Emil Fischer the King in "Lohengrin," Rocco, and Wotan.

Victor Herbert, the popular 'cellist, composer, and conductor, has just completed a comic opera. It has, of course, been submitted to Lillian Russell. In the meantime Mr. Herbert is endeavoring to allay his anxiety about the verdict of this distinguished authority by writing his second concerto for 'cello and orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Lavin have gone to Milan. It is said that they are going to sing in opera there—probably in some professor's advanced class.

Hans Jung, a baritone from Berlin, has come to New-York to live. His friends ought to have told him that German opera was suspended.

Signor Emilio Belari, the well-known vocal teacher, has been decorated by the President of Venezuela.

Mallie Beck, a contralto, recently rescued Emil Levy, a piano salesman, from drowning at Rye Beach.

Franz Wilczek, the clever young violinist, is going to marry, on Oct. 3, a Pittsburg lady.

Remenyi, the violinist, is about to depart from these shores for those of Europe.

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La Mara's edition and collection of 650 letters written by Liszt to well-known people is in process of translation into English, and this translation will soon be published. The letters are said to reveal in their unvarnished variety the real character of the musician.

The Baireuth Festival performances in 1894 will take place from July 19 to Aug. 19, and embrace thirty representations, including "Parsifal," "Lohengrin," and "Tannhaeuser."

It is asserted that there are now in England 500,000 persons who have learned to sing by the tonic sol fa method. A concert was recently given at the Crystal Palace at which 5,000 juveniles and 3,000 adults took part. As a test of skill, copies of a specially-composed anthem were placed in the hands of the chorus after they had taken their seats, and this sight-singing test was successful.

Referring to a pianist of whom mention was made in this column a short time ago, the London correspondent of The Musical Courier says: "Mr. Frederick Dawson, the English pianist who played Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor at the Promenade Wednesday evening, was born in Leeds in 1868. His father, also a pianist, gave him lessons until he was ten, when he appeared before Sir Charles Halle, who was so pleased that he arranged a tour for the boy through the north. At this time he could play Bach's forty-eight preludes and fugues from memory. Four years later, having learned the whole of Beethoven's sonatas by heart, he had the pleasure of playing before Rubenstein, who gave him great encouragement. Soon after this he met de Pachmann, who also assisted him, and at the age of seventeen he made his formal debut as a pianist in his native city. Mr. Dawson has composed some very good piano music under the nom de plume of Szarvady."

Mr. Sims Reeves, the veteran English tenor, made his first appearance this season on Aug. 8. He sang "The Bay of Biscay" and "Come Into the Garden, Maud."

Saint-Saens's "Samson and Delilah" is announced for to-morrow and Wednesday at Farley Sinkins's popular concerts in London. Saint-Saens has been conducting the rehearsals, but Mr. Scandinavian Symphony Cowen is to conduct the performances.

Dr. A. C. Mackenzie's new ortario, "Bethlehem," which was to have been given at the World's Fair, will be brought out at the Albert Hall, London, by the Royal Choral Society in November under the composer's direction. Among other works which will be performed by the society under the direction of Sir Joseph Barnby are: "The Golden Legend," "St. Paul," "Israel," "Elijah," Gounod's "Redemption," Berlioz's "Faust," and possibly Rubenstein's "Paradise Lost."

Mr. Sonzogno has definitely settled on Nov. 20 as the date when he will produce Mr. F. H. Cowen's opera "Signa."

Mr. Beerbohm Tree will make music play a considerable part of his new play, "The Tempter," by Mr. H. A. Jones, with which he opens the Haymarket Theatre next month. Mr. Edward German will write the incidental music, which is to be quite elaborate, requiring an addition to the already excellent orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Armbruster.

Mr. Hayden Parry is just completing an opera to a libretto founded on the once popular Adelphi melodrama, "Green Bushes," which will probably be produced at the Princess's Theatre early in October.

Judging from the number of concerts and entertainments so far booked for Music Hall, the coming musical season will be a very active one. The large auditorium has already been engaged by the following organizations: The Philharmonic Society, for six afternoon and six evening concerts; the Symphony Society, for six afternoon and six evening concerts; the Oratorio Society, for four afternoon and four evening concerts; the Boston Symphony Orchestra, for five evening concerts; the Patti Company, for three concerts; the Musurgia Society, for three concerts; the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, for six entertainments; the Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch, will give during the season twenty-four Sunday evening popular concerts, and a number of dates have been secured for miscellaneous lectures, concerts, entertainments, and benefits. Recital Hall and Chamber Music Hall have also been engaged for a number of chamber music concerts, recitals, lectures, and entertainments. Altogether, the season promises to be the most active in the history of Music Hall, and it will take higher rank than ever as one of the greatest musical centres in the world.

NOTES OF THE SOCIAL WORLD.

THE COMING SEASON.—The coming season of New-York society promises to open earlier than the Fall season of 1892. Less money has been spent on the art of killing time this year than for years past for obvious reasons. A year ago private steam yachts plied about through European waters and the New-York millionaires aboard stopped at every fashionable settlement and dispensed their generosity. This year comparatively little money has been spent by people socially inclined. Seldom have so many yachts been steaming in domestic waters. Except during the Springtime, private cars have been sidetracked. Newport shopkeepers report an unusually slow trade. There have been no large private dances and few private banquets. Most of the Summer functions have been of a subscription nature.

Fashionable people are rapidly drifting toward town. Within a week the florists and caterers at Newport will come to town in anticipation of an early and good trade. The races between the Vigilant, Colonia, Jubilee, and Pilgrim attracted the society people now in town, and if the English yacht reaches these shores in a condition to compete for the America's Cup all the fashionable in town will go outside Sandy Hook to see the contest between the white-winged yachts. Tuxedo has awakened from its Summer quiet, and invitations for some house parties have been sent out. Aside from house parties of various sorts there is very little to anticipate until the opening of the opera season. The marriage of Miss Ada Smith, an heir to the Colgate millions, to Alfred Kessler, and the marriage of Miss Flora Davis, daughter of John H. Davis, to Lord Terence Blackwood will be notably fashionable affairs; but one will be at Saratoga Springs and the other in Paris. The dates for the marriages of the Misses Sands, daughters of the late Samuel S. Sands, to Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., and Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., have not been fixed. Some persons have gone so far as to anticipate a double wedding. Mrs. Hall's dancing class can claim the distinction of accelerating these two matches. Mrs. Hall's, Mrs. Braem's, Mrs. Sands's, Mrs. Wood's, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan's, Mrs. Alfred Edwards's, and Mrs. Richard Brown's dancing classes will be continued this year.

In December there will be a succession of débuts, among which will be those of Miss Isabel Brown, Miss Vanderbilt, Miss Ethel Davies, and Miss Knowlton of Brooklyn, cousin of the Countess von Gierstorpff.

Some attractive affairs are promised in the marriages of Miss Ella Louise Faye, daughter of Thomas Faye, to Louis J. Sands; of Miss Baerts of Morristown, N. J., to A. Clinton Wilmerding, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Wilmerding; of Miss Vandeventer to Augustus F. Miller; of Miss Bertha Finch Parsons to Henry Knight Bird; of Miss Eleanor Duer to Joseph Larocque, Jr.; of Miss Emma Beadleston to Thomas Pearsall Field; of Miss Aline Hoyt to Edward Jewitt, and of Miss Hearn to Frederick W. Janssen.

The gay season will be seventy-six days long, from the first night of the horse show to Ash Wednesday, which this season will fall on Feb. 7.

* * *

THE PAST WEEK.—On Monday night the last waltz of the season at Newport was danced. The musicians then packed up their instruments and the ballroom in the Casino was closed up. The Casino dancing season was a success socially, but financially it was a failure. Tennis was the leading attraction at Newport last week chiefly because Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Fannie Tailer, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, the Hon. Alan Johnstone, the Hon. Michael Herbert, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, and Baron Fallon were the players. Mrs. Astor proved too much for Miss Tailer, but Miss Tailer won a set from Mr. Herbert. There was also good tennis and bowling at Lenox, little else but driving and house parties proving the rule at the Berkshire resort.

An odd rumor was circulated from Bar Harbor to Jacksonville on Monday to the effect that Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry had suddenly expired. Any one who could have seen the popular ex-Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club picking his way through litter and dust in his new Fifth Avenue house on that day would be thoroughly convinced to the contrary. It took Mr. Gerry several hours to get ready for the newspapers statements and telegrams announcing the fact that he was very much alive. The rumor was started by the death of a cousin of Mr. Gerry.

On Monday several New-York members of fashionable society, including Sir Roderick Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Duncan Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Reginald Francklyn, Miss Kittie Cameron, Paul G. Thebaud, Mrs. William E. Strong, Stanford White, Julien Potter, and R. W. G. Welling tested their seagoing abilities by going out on the Taurus to watch the yacht race. All had a jolly time going out, but the rising, falling, and swaying of the Taurus after the ocean was reached rather calmed their enthusiasm. They did not say much, but their actions spoke louder than their words. Nevertheless Julien Potter, Mr. Welling, and Duncan Cameron say they would not have missed the yacht race for $100 apiece.

Other incidents of the week were the marriage of Miss Jean Dwight, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Dwight of Boston, to Dr. Franklin Dexter, also of Boston, attended by many New-Yorkers; Joseph Hall's luncheon at the American Yacht Clubhouse at Rye; the marriage of Miss Anna De Lancey Neill, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Neill, to Walter Norman Eldridge of this city at Newport; the marriage of Miss Charlotte E. Hoagland to Marston Taylor Bogert at the Hoagland home in Flushing on Tuesday; the dance at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Clubhouse at Oyster Bay in honor of the visiting fleet of the Eastern Yacht Club, and the marriage of Miss Susan Birdsall Otis, ex-Senator Otis's youngest daughter, to Frederick Edey at the Otis home, Near the Bay, at Bellport, L. I.

Col. and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger have received many congratulations on their narrow escape on their yacht Allegra on Wednesday. The blowing out of the boilerhead killed two men aboard the boat, the engineer and fireman. The Allegra is a steam yacht, schooner-rigged, 74 feet over all, and of 22 tons register. The Helvetia, C. Oliver Iselin's steam yacht, which came to the rescue of the Allegra when the explosion took place, is also schooner-rigged, is 92 feet over all, and of 37 tons register. The accident took place off Belden Point.

* * *

PERSONALS.—Much disappointment has been expressed over the transfer of Michael Henry Herbert, Second Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, to The Hague. He not only won the respect of society, but he won one of its brightest daughters, Miss Lelia Belle Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert will sail for The Hague early in October. Mr. Herbert may some day be Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

Miss Cameron will soon sail for Paris to act as a bridesmaid at the marriage of Miss Flora Davis to Lord Terence Blackwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Romaine F. Lawrence are on their way to California. Mrs. Arthur F. Hunt and family returned to town last week, and will soon leave for the West.

John Baptiste Joseph, twelfth Baron of Dormer, is in town. Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Townsend expect to leave soon for Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price are at Chicago. Mrs. Edward M. Post, who was Miss Bruce Price, and Mr. Post are at present at Babylon, L. I. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas expect to remain at their Dobbs Ferry place until late in the season. Their city home is at 17 West Fifty-first Street. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Hunt and family are now in the Berkshire Hills.

Herbert Carus Wilson of England is at Stockbridge, Mass. Mrs. Paran Stevens, Heber R. Bishop, Miss Bishop, Mrs. William Post, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will soon leave Newport for Chicago. Miss Manheimer of 26 West Fifty-eighth Street will be married on Oct. 10.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. McCullough and family have spent the Summer at North Bennington, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder and their son, Rodman De Kay Gilder, have resided during the Summer at Marion, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft C. Davis are still at Weston, Mass. Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck is still abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Réné L. La Montague have been among the Far Rockaway set all Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Humphrys are at Southampton. Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman have been at Tower Top, their Newport home, all Summer. Mrs. D. Ogden Wotherspoon, the Misses Wotherspoon, and Mr. and Mrs. George Wotherspoon joined the Plainfield (N. J.) colony this Summer.

PRINCE PONIATOWSKI.—The name of Prince Poniatowski has so frequently appeared in print during the past year and his face has so frequently been seen at the best social affairs that the question has often been asked: "Who is Prince Poniatowski?"

The Poniatowski family was comparatively unknown until Prince Charles Joseph Stanislas Marie Poniatowski married Miss Maud Catherine Staples Ely Goddard, daughter of Ely Goddard, in 1884. The Poniatowskis are Catholics, and have a house at 6 Avenue MacMahon, Paris. The family originated in Italy with Consul Torello of Bologna in 1142. By the marriage of Giuseppe Torelli di Montechiaragolo to Sophie, daughter of Adalbert de Poniatow-Poniatowski des Sreniawa, in 1650, the heritage and name of the house of Poniatowski came into the family. That heritage was once large and valuable, but it has unfortunately now dwindled down nearly to the name only. Count Stanislas Poniatowski was King of Poland in the seventeenth century, but the family won the indignation of Austria and lost the crown. By an act of the magistrate of Florence in 1847 the title of Prince of Monte Rotondo was conferred on the family.

The present head of the family is Stanislas Auguste Frédéric Joseph Télémaque, Prince Poniatowski and Prince of Monte Rotondo. He was born at Florence on Nov. 9, 1835. In 1856 he married Louise Leopoldine Amelie Fanny Charlotte, daughter of Charles Aimé Joseph, Count of Hon. Their daughter, Princess Catharine Mathilde-Françoise Josephe, was born in 1859. Prince Charles, who married Miss Maud Goddard, was born in 1862, and Prince Louis Leopold Charles Marie André, who is now at Newport, was born at Paris on Jan. 24, 1864. The family has not a large connection. Prince Charles Poniatowski occupies a diplomatic position in Mexico.

* * *

GUESTS OF JOHN A. PINARD.—The Marquise Alella, a wealthy resident of Barcelona, Spain; her son, Roman Fabra, and Benjamin Gibere, a Cuban merchant, have been the guests of John A. Pinard at Newport. The Marquise and party are on their way around the world. A long stop will be made at the World's Fair. Narcissus Pinard has just returned from his Summer place near Rochester.

* * *

A COTTAGE RENTED.—Mrs. William Iselin has rented her Bay View cottage and grounds, on Fillmore Avenue, Newport, to Lewis Quentin Jones of this city for the season of 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Jones live at 40 West Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. Jones belongs to the Calumet, New-York, Manhattan, and Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Clubs. Mrs. Jones was a Miss Anthon.

* * *

BACK FROM THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Swinbourne, Mrs. C. F. D. Fayerweather, J. E. Nicholai, James W. Langley, and Miss Mylie Young have returned from Chicago, after a long visit to the World's Fair.

* * *

A NEWPORT PURCHASE.—Charles J. Whittaker has bought 10,000 feet of land on Rhode Island Avenue, Newport, of Mrs. Mary B. Thurston.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.,

Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 20 and 21.

OPENING

OF

FALL IMPORTATIONS

IN

Trimmed and Untrimmed

MILLINERY,

Gowns, Robes,

WRAPS,

etc., etc.

ALSO,

NOVELTIES

IN

ALL THEIR 42 DEPARTMENTS

of their now completed magnificent fire-proof building, covering 3 1-2 acres of floor space.

125th St. West,

Between Lenox and 7th Avs.

NEWS OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

It is learned that the three British battleships now under construction have been modified as regards armor, in view of the information gained by the loss of the Victoria, the general effect of the change being to strengthen the ends. At the water line there will be a belt of steel 18 inches thick and supported by wood and iron plates of some 1½ inches. Above this will be a 5½-inch casement of armor, and at each end a diagonal bulkhead. This last will also afford additional protection to the machinery of the heavy guns.

* * *

The engines of the British war ship Resolution recently developed under natural draft trial 9,237 horse power, or 237 horse power in excess of the contract. The mean air pressure in the stokeholds was .2 inches. The coal consumption amounted to two pounds an indicated horse power an hour, and the speed realized was 16.7 knots, or nearly 1 knot above the estimate. Under forced draught the contract requirement of 13,000 horse power was exceeded without difficulty.

* * *

A credit of 40,000,000 marks, about $10,000,000, is to be asked for by the Finance Minister for the purpose of strengthening the German Navy.

* * *

It is reported from Ferrol, Spain, that the amount due from the British Government for the repairs effected in the Spanish dockyard there on the British battle ship Howe is officially certified as being 197,480 pesetas.

* * *

The second-class British cruiser Hermione, building at Devonport, is to be launched, it is announced, on Nov. 9.

Wouldn't Discuss Mr. Andrews's Report.

Mayor Gilroy declined yesterday to discuss Commissioner Andrews's statement about the Street Cleaning Department, upon the ground that as Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment he would be called upon later to pass an official opinion upon the matters referred to.

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MILWAUKEE'S BURDEN OF WOE

MAGNITUDE OF THE CALAMITY WHICH BEFELL THE CITY.

GREAT PROSPERITY PROVED A SNARE.

Caught by the Wiles of Men of Unbounded Ambitions.

DEEDS OF RECKLESS PLUNGERS.

The Changes Which Have Come in Less Than a Year—The City's Progress First Checked by the Big Fire of October, 1892—Fears Caused by the Acts of Organized Incendiaries—Then Came Mutterings of a Financial Storm—Plunger Yates's Raid on the Banks—Lappen Took the Savings of the Wage Earners—Then, Greatest of All Plungers, Ferdinand Schlesinger Appeared—The Remarkable Achievements of This Man—Banking Institutions Dragged Down in His Final Collapse—A Staggering Blow in the Failure of Mitchell's Bank—Present Condition of the City.

(Copyrighted by The New-York Times, 1893.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16.—Almost helpless, but by no means hopeless, this beautiful city of the West is to-day trying to rise above a calamity which has made it unique among cities. A year ago Milwaukee was in the full tide of prosperity. Its bank vaults were overflowing and every kind of business was returning many fold the investments made. To-day its citizens

Ferdinand Schlesinger.
(The man who wished to be the Napoleon of the iron world. Sketched from life expressly for The New-York Times.)

are looking upon the ruins of their fortunes and hurling anathemas at the men whose carelessness or credulity—some say dishonesty—allowed them to be made the dupes of sharpers, who, in crushing them, brought down the life of the city also.

The story reads like a romance. Its chapters are of thrilling interest, with conscienceless men, guided by unbounded ambitions for control and wealth, as the leading characters, with weak or worse financial managers as their tools, and with the victims ranging from servants with meagre savings to rich estates and institutions. The heroes, if they can be called such, are men who have made themselves famous, if not notorious. The villains appear and some of them have disappeared, and the tragic situations are not wanting.

The city's great misfortunes are due—not to the business depression which has been agitating the country generally—but to the willing ear which its trusted financial leaders turned to the beguiling talk of several "plungers," who, in spread-eagle enterprises, have wasted the money which Milwaukee did not know what to do with. In order to understand how this could come about, it will be necessary to look back twelve months.

"The Cream City" is in the overhead trolley decade—ten years this side of the cable age and twenty years this side of the elevated or underground road period. It is still a city of shade trees, high-stooped houses, and "yards," in which there are flower beds. It has only a few "sky scrapers," and these are mostly possessed of some architectural merit. All that is built in Milwaukee has been paid for by its own citizens. It is not indebted to any great extent to foreign capital for its development or its improvements.

German sturdiness and conservatism

Frank A. Lappen,
The plunger who took money from poor people. Supposed to be in Mexico.)

are stamped upon it, and the proportion of German to citizens of other nationalities is steadily increasing. The "department store" has not yet succeeded in killing off the little shops which support innumerable large families, which live over them or in the rear, and there is an air of comfort and contentment about the whole city in ordinary times which impresses itself deeply at once upon the chance visitor.

But in less than a year this has all been changed. The first calamity which came upon the city was the fire which occurred on the night of Oct. 28, 1892, which destroyed $3,000,000 of property and rendered hundreds of people homeless. This fire was followed in quick succession by several other disastrous ones, all evidently the work of a band of incendiaries. The effect of this series of fires was to make the people extremely apprehensive. Women and children trembled and men grew pale when talking about the work of the "firebugs." This in itself would not be worth mentioning, perhaps, except that in the minds of the people a great fear was instilled. They dreaded something which the future was to bring.

Fires had destroyed about $5,000,000 worth of property, besides doing other irreparable injury, before the first of the great financial disasters which affected the city occurred. The attachment of the property of the Lehigh and Franklin Coal Company, which did business in Milwaukee and Chicago, took place April 14, 1893. Milwaukee banks had discounted $98,000 worth of the paper. The Plankinton Bank held $32,000, and the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, better known as the Mitchell Bank, held $66,000.

The Lehigh and Franklin Coal Company was the creature of A. G. Yates of Rochester, N. Y., who was one of the three partners or stockholders in the firm of Bell, Lewis & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y. This firm was wealthy, and, with the exception of Yates, its members were upright and honest men. It conducted a large coal-mining business.

Yates's Stupendous Operations.

Yates had nothing to do with the financial department of Bell, Lewis & Co. His part of the business was the headwork and the superintendence of the firm's large business. His duties did not keep him from entering upon an extensive career as an operator in his own interests and for his own benefit. He established numerous companies, in which he held the controlling interest, in various cities throughout the country, and his financial deals were made by means of the paper which he floated under their names.

The Lehigh and Franklin Coal Company had a nominal capital of $100,000 and an actual paid-up capital of $60,000. Yates was the principal stockholder. He was owner of one-third of the Ohio Coal Exchange, with its principal offices at Cleveland. He was interested in the Crescent Coal Company of Columbus and Cleveland, and he had a large interest in the Lehigh Coal and Iron Company, organized under the laws of Minnesota, and doing business at St. Paul, Duluth, and West Superior. He was one of the principal stockholders in the Dominion Coal, Coke and Transportation Company, with headquarters at Winnipeg, which operated coal mines and manufactured coke and which controlled a short railroad for the shipment of its product. Another company in which he was the largest stockholder was the Ontario Coal Company of Toronto, and he was interested in some coal yards at Rochester.

These companies furnished him with almost unlimited means of securing various kinds of financial accommodation. The Lehigh and Franklin Coal Company, whose net assets were less than $50,000, issued $540,000 of accommodation notes and acceptances. The other coal companies, at Yates's instigation, did the same thing. He exchanged hundreds of thousands of dollars of this paper with H. H. Warner of Rochester. Without going into further details of Yates's financiering, the value of the paper held by the Plankinton and Mitchell banks here may be seen at a glance when the statement is made that the total issues of paper by Yates and the companies in which he was interested aggregated $3,500,000, while the total combined assets of the makers and indorsers of the paper were less than $2,000,000. To have floated such an amount of paper the makers and indorsers should have been worth at least $10,000,000, and it is doubtful if they would have been justified in such stupendous financiering even then.

Plunger Lappen Gave the Next Blow.

This first blow which was struck at Milwaukee's financial institutions was the lightest of those which were rained upon them within a few short months.

Plunger Yates was succeeded by Plunger Lappen. Of the two, Yates was certainly the better man, although his operations were more extensive than Lappen's. Bank and financiers were Yates's prey, but, while Lappen did not scorn to subsist on the substance of moneyed men and institutions, he stooped to steal the petty savings of wageworkers and did it in such a bold, heartless way as to make him deserve the opprobrium which is heaped upon him.

Frank Lappen came to Milwaukee in 1888. He claimed that he had $75,000, but there is not a man, woman, or child in this town who believes he had a dollar when he got off the train which brought him from the East. He said he had been with the firm of Atkinson & Co. of Boston, but what he said is less interesting than what he did. The Plankinton estate owned some fine stores on Grand Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets. Lappen went to John Plankinton, the big pork packer, and rented these stores, and, in addition, negotiated a loan from the Plankinton Bank of $75,000. With this money and what he had when he came here, if he had any, he opened a general furnishing goods store, to which he afterward added a full line of dry goods. The business was undoubtedly very profitable. It was conducted on the installment plan and Lappen made money hand over fist.

Notwithstanding this, Lappen never had any ready cash. He spent his money as fast as he made it, or before, so that when in January, 1893, he wanted to buy out Mathews Brothers, furniture dealers, he had to get assistance. He borrowed $44,000 from Robert Hill, Vice President of the newly-organized Wisconsin National Bank, and formed a stock company, in which half a dozen of the leading capitalists here each invested $10,000 to $50,000. This store, as well as the Grand Avenue one, proved to be a gold mine.

But the bank balances were never very large. Lappen had too many uses for the money which streamed in over the counter. He bought for himself a palace on Grand Avenue. Milwaukee citizens never tire of describing the glories of this mansion. Its portieres, called here, because of the inbred hatred for everything French, by the good old-fashioned name of curtains, excited especial awe and admiration because they cost $1,200 for each doorway. Lappen lived like a Prince in this regal dwelling. He had many princely ways—that of never paying his debts being one of the chief. He negotiated for a pair of horses with a man who had four, all of which were sent to Lappen for trial and all of which were kept. The man still keeps Lappen's note given to him in payment as a souvenir of the horses he once owned and the man who owes him for them.

Lappen's expensive habits brought about the inevitable result. Robert Hill wearied of waiting for the payment of the $44,000 loaned to Lappen and levied on the Grand Avenue store for $24,000 and on the other place owned by Lappen for $20,000. Lappen had been negotiating with the Plankinton Bank for the money to pay the Hill notes, and had almost succeeded in securing the additional loan when the attachments were levied. His scheme fell through, because the Directors finally stepped in and prevented the making of any more loans to him. The bank had up to that time advanced him $290,000, and the Directors thought they were in deep enough. Following Hill's example, they levied on Lappen's property for the amount of their unsecured claim—$219,000—and other creditors filed similar claims, until the amount aggregated $444,000.

As the result of an investigation into Lappen's accounts, it was found that he had borrowed money from everybody he came into contact with. His plausible way was a very fetching one. Stories of his exploits in getting money from all classes of people are in the mouths of everybody in Milwaukee. Andrew Hildebrand sold a farm near the city for $30,000. Lappen heard of it and made Hildebrand Superintendent of his own farm at Oconomowoc at a salary of $5,000 a year and then borrowed $20,000 from the beguiled rustic.

When Lappen got his fangs fastened on one member of a family he never let go until he had obtained all the money all the members of the family had. Nellie Alcott, a clerk in one of his stores, let him have $400. Her stepmother, Mrs. Teighe, loaned Lappen $10,000, left to her by Nellie's father, and a son contributed $5,000 to swell Lappen's list of unsecured creditors. The night watchman loaned him $2,100, and B. M. Weil, a real estate dealer; John Coleman, a note broker; John Black, a capitalist; Benjamin Kipp of the B. A. Kipp Furniture Company, and Gage Tarbell, an insurance man, were induced by the wiles of the plausible Lappen to let him have sums ranging from $15,000 to $50,000. In the list of those who were duped by him are nine women, who loaned him between $200 and $2,500 each.

The Money All Disappeared.

What Lappen did with all the money he borrowed and all he received from the two stores, which were doing an immense business, nobody but the astute and reckless plunger himself knows. Some of it can be accounted for by his gambling habits. He was a constant loser, and one of the big gamblers here now holds his note for $1,000, given at the close of a night's play. He also ran after women and squandered his money, or other people's money, right and left.

In much of his dissipation Frederick T. Day, President of the Plankinton Bank, through whom he had negotiated his loans, was his boon companion. His influence over Day seems to have been supreme. His indebtedness to the bank was altogether $290,000. Part of this was secured by ample collateral. But the $219,000 for which the bank levied on his property was secured

G. C. Trumpff,
(President of the South Side Savings Bank. Supposed to be in Germany.)

only by judgment notes. His first loan was made in 1889 and consisted of $75,000. After that he borrowed, in smaller sums, usually $10,000, at dates scattered all along between the time of the first loan and the failure. Lappen made use of every means known to men of his stamp to keep his head above water as long as he could. Kiting checks was one of his chief methods of securing financial longevity. He frequently telegraphed money to New-York to meet obligations coming due there which had been made here two days before.

He dressed well and made a fine appearance, and of all the men who have figured in the history of the financial cataclysm he seemed to warrant having the most trust reposed in him, judging him on personal grounds alone. His farm at Oconomowoc was an expensive one, and there he indulged in the expensive luxury of breeding horses. His Grand Avenue home was only partly paid for, and most of his other property was either not fully paid for or deeply mortgaged.

Lappen was apparently not much concerned when the attachments were levied on the stores. He said everything would be arranged in time, and he appeared in public with the same sang froid which always characterized his bearing. His reputation as a thorough good fellow helped him out in putting a bold front on before the extent of his liabilities was known. He had made a host of friends during his palmy days, who refused to believe that he was anything but unfortunate when his troublous times came. Their belief that he meant well was probably correct.

The Lappen failure precipitated runs on several of the banks. Old rumors, which had been current since the Winter, were revived, and people began to think that the institutions which had been the pride of Milwaukee for years might not be as solid as they had always been considered. The financial stringency in other cities, which had pushed many apparently strong institutions to the wall, helped to strengthen this feeling. But the restlessness of the people gradually wore away, and the runs diminished in vigor, although not altogether ended, when a bombshell was thrown into the city in the shape of the almost unexpected failure of the Plankinton Bank, which closed its doors June 1.

This failure was due to the unprecedented impairment of its funds by loans made to three men, one of whom was the President of the institution. When the Directors put a stop to the issuance of any more loans to Lappen, the discovery was made that Mr. Day had also drawn on the bank's funds for his own purposes, and that the bank held a large amount of the paper of Ferdinand Schlesinger. A large part of Lappen's paper was secured only by judgment

John B. Koetting,
(Cashier of the South Side Savings Bank. Now under indictment.)

notes, which his failure made entirely useless for realizing on at once for banking purposes, and Mr. Day's paper was secured by real estate mortgages, principally on acre property near Milwaukee and on farms in Minnesota and other Western States. The value of Schlesinger's paper was later made problematical by the failure of Corrigan, Ives & Co., an ore brokerage firm of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Day Helped the Crash Along.

The Plankinton Bank was organized during the lifetime of John Plankinton, principally through the efforts of Frederick T. Day, who was made its President. Mr. Day interested Mr. Plankinton in the project, and secured his financial assistance in the capitalization of the institution. Day was, however, the principal stockholder. It was the influence of the great capitalist's name, rather than his money, which Mr. Day sought when he drew Mr. Plankinton into the project. Nobody stood higher in the community than the man who had been for years a partner of P. D. Armour of Chicago, who had given the Cudahy boys their start in life, and who was the owner of much valuable real estate in Milwaukee, including its leading hotel.

When Mr. Day first became known to Milwaukeeans, he was agent of the Etna Life Insurance Company. Later he branched out as a loan broker, and it was while engaged in this work that he became largely interested in Western farm lands. He made a great deal of money, estimated as high as $40,000 yearly by those who are in a position to know, and this money was conservatively invested. When the partnership between John Plankinton and Frederick T. Day was formed, and the Plankinton Bank started, it was considered by everybody who gave the subject any thought, and everybody in Milwaukee was interested in the enterprise, that a very happy future was in store for the new institution.

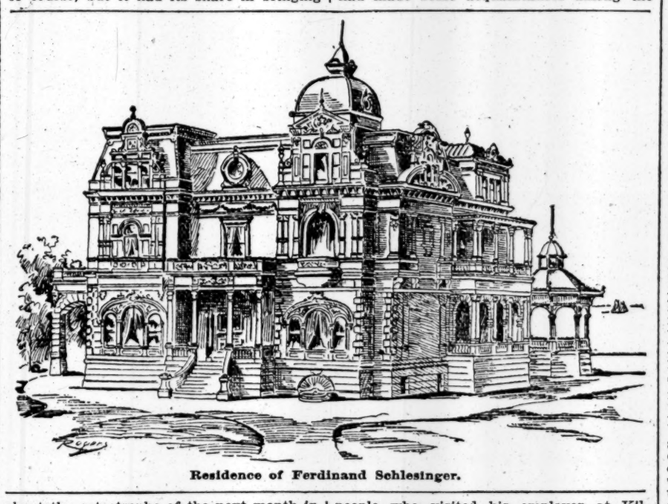
Mr. Day, however, while loaning money for other people on farm mortgages and in other ways, had often personally guaranteed the loans, so that if any of them turned out disastrously he was called on for satisfaction. It was probably in this way that he got into deep water, for he found it necessary to secure money from the bank at various times until, when it failed, he owed the institution of which he was the head $300,000. These loans, which were not all made at one time, were secured by mortgages on all of Mr. Day's property. At the time of the failure, however, this did not appear, because some of the mortgages, which were executed Nov. 1, 1893, were not recorded until June 1, 1893, the day the bank failed. The land on which the mortgages rest consists of what is called the Highland Boulevard property in Milwaukee, worth in good times about $150,000, and about 9,000 acres of farming lands in Minnesota and the Dakotas. In the state of the money market which existed none of this property could be realized on.

The Directors also found that their orders, issued in January to Mr. Day, to reduce the amount of Lappen's indebtedness, had not been carried out. Instead of that, Lappen had been allowed to increase his obligations to the bank. Mr. Day's own indebtedness, as well as the general unfavorable condition of the bank's affairs, evidently weighed heavily on him. His habits of conviviality became more marked, although up to six months ago he had always been known as a man of exemplary character. His association with Lappen, or the influence which Lappen exerted over him, probably had much to do with this. It is a curious fact, however, that although Lappen gambled he seldom indulged in drink, and that while Mr. Day was often unfit for business, he was never known to gamble. The closing of the bank's doors was followed three days later by an assignment made by Mr. Day.

Things came to a head from an investigation which was immediately begun into the bank's affairs by the Grand Jury, which was then in session for the purpose of looking into the causes of the great number of fires which had occurred since the big fire of Oct. 28, 1892. Indictments were found against all the bank officials, including President Day and Directors William Plankinton, the representative of the estate of John Plankinton, deceased, and Judge James G. Jenkins, who was appointed to succeed Judge Gresham by President Cleveland when Judge Gresham was made Secretary of State. Of these men Mr. Day seems to have been the one most to blame for getting the bank into its unenviable position. His loans to himself, while secured, were ill advised at least, and he had allowed Lappen's indebtedness to increase from $150,000, at which figure it was limited by the Directors, to $290,000.

The indictments are based on the allegation that deposits were received after the officials knew that the bank was insolvent. It is doubtful if they will hold, because the Directors took immediate steps to shut the doors as soon as the true condition of its affairs was known to them. William Plankinton and Judge Jenkins have been severely criticised, but those who know them best say their actions have always reflected credit on themselves and that in the bank business no exception can be taken to their position.

The failure of the Plankinton Bank, of course, renewed, with redoubled energy, the runs on the other banks. The stringency of the money market was also effective in the reduction of the amount of money in the bank vaults. People who usually carried a large deposit were forced to draw on their reserves to meet current obligations, which could not be taken care of by their incomes, which fell off as collections became poor. This was the experience common to business men all over the country, of course, but it had its share in bringing



Residence of Ferdinand Schlesinger.

about the catastrophe of the next month in Milwaukee.

The condition of Lappen's affairs, too, had assumed alarming proportions. Although he was indebted only to the Plankinton Bank of all those in the city, he owed money to many other people, who felt the effect of his failure. His presence in Milwaukee became distasteful to himself, and June 7 he left town, presumably for Boston. The police were asked to keep an eye on him, and they found that he went to Chicago, where he secured lodgings in a quiet neighborhood on the north side. Here he staid for a week, and then made a hurried and secret trip to Mexico, where he is at present. The police say they can lay hands on him at any moment to bring him back to answer to the fifteen indictments which have been brought in against him, but no move has yet been made to secure his return.

Funds on Which the Sharpers Preyed.

What has been written so far has been for the purpose of showing some of the causes which led to the downfall of one of Milwaukee's most cherished institutions leading up to the story of how that came about and the history of those who were chiefly responsible for its collapse. Had a man a year ago predicted the failure of the Mitchell Bank at any time in the future, he would have been looked upon as mad and laughed or hooted out of town. It has been said that the worst never happens. But in the opinion of most Milwaukeeans a year ago, the worst thing that could happen to the city and to the Northwest would be the failure of the institution founded over half a century ago by George Smith and made famous not only here, but throughout the entire country, for its reliability by the sterling ability of the late Alexander Mitchell.

George Smith long ago accumulated a fortune of $30,000,000 or $40,000,000, and left Milwaukee to live in London, where, at the age of ninety years, he is free from any concern which he would otherwise have felt at the failure of the bank which he founded. Smith had less to do with the leading position which this great financial institution took than did the young partner whom he took in, whose integrity was so marked that it finally gave his name to the bank, in common parlance, instead of its proper long-winded title of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank.

Mitchell was one of Milwaukee's five greatest financiers, all of whom have died within five or six years. His property was left in good shape, as might have been expected of such an able man. The other men, for they are worth noticing briefly, were John Plankinton, Guido Pfister, J. B. Martin, and C. T. Bradley.

Of these, Plankinton was a pork packer, in which business he was for a long time a partner of P. D. Armour. He is remembered for two events in his life. In the lard corner engineered by McGeoch he lost $150,000. When the railroad riots occurred he proved a tower of strength in this city, and when other men were in financial straits and using every means to tide them over their difficulties John Plankinton paid dollar for dollar when his obligations became due.

J. B. Martin is chiefly remarkable for the manner in which he tied up his immense estate when he died, so that it could not be dissipated.

Guido Pfister built the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad and was one of the principal stockholders in the Merchants' Exchange Bank, which is now doing business, when what were apparently stronger rival institutions have gone under.

C. T. Bradley, who was worth millions of money, was the only one of the quintet to lose his fortune. He went into mining and put more into the holes in the ground than he took out. Bradley alone left no children.

The fortunes which these men accumulated, with the exception of Bradley's, were invested in Milwaukee or in ventures which brought wealth here. It was the same with other smaller estates. Money which was made here was reinvested, so that Milwaukee became rich in its own right. As has previously been stated, its progress and improvement has been dependent on outside capital to a much smaller degree than in most Western cities. So true to this principle of home investment were its people that a year ago there was an immense amount of money lying idle in the banks here for which there was no call by the business men of the city.

This condition of affairs existed, notwithstanding the fact that for five or six years money had been so plenty that men with only $3,000 or $5,000 had secured enough additional capital to enable them to go into manufacturing ventures on a large scale. Usually these enterprises proved so remunerative that the interest on the borrowed money was only a small part of the income from the business, so that within a short time a large number of wealthy men grew up. It has been stated that there are 1,000 men in Milwaukee worth over $100,000. This is a large proportion for such a comparatively small city.

As a consequence, the banks were money poor. They had more cash in their vaults than was necessary for the transaction of business, and on large sums of this they were paying interest. The City of Milwaukee had on deposit in the Mitchell Bank nearly $2,000,000, on which it was drawing 2 per cent. interest. The State also kept a large deposit in the same bank, and the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, which has assets of between $60,000,000 and $75,000,000, had $4,000,000 on deposit in three banks, with an agreement that when the money was withdrawn from time to time it should be in equal amounts from each bank. This money was divided between the Mitchell, the First National, and the National Exchange Banks.

Schlesinger Appears on the Scene.

It was at this time, when every condition favored his plans, that the greatest plunger Milwaukee has ever known, and a man whose career compares in its picturesqueness with that of Ferdinand Ward and other Napoleons of finance better known than he in New-York, came to the front with an enormous capacity for the absorption of bank funds and advancing very plausible methods for their investment.

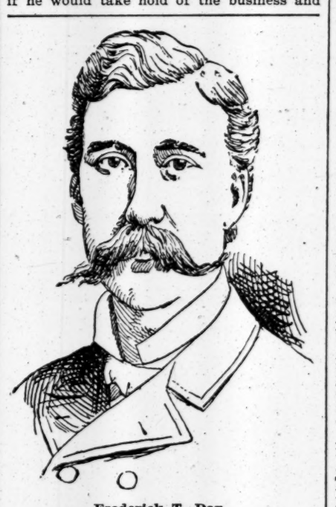
Ferdinand Schlesinger had been known to Milwaukeeans for a number of years. He had engaged in a great many enterprises, some of which were on an extensive scale, and most of which were unlucky. But bad luck had never conquered the indomitable spirit of the man who, in his heart, wished to put himself on an equality with the millionaires with whom he came in daily contact. Their way of getting money was not his way. They had accumulated fortunes by hard, painstaking, and, as it seemed to him, plodding work. He felt that he was their equal in mental equipment, perhaps their superior. He felt within himself the ability to make others accept his ideas as those likely to succeed. His power over other men was considerable. But his whole training had unfitted him for that kind of application which makes wealth by the barter and sale of small commodities. His talents sought larger fields. He was a born speculator, and from small beginnings he had developed into a plunger of no small measure.

Born in Silesia in 1851, he was educated at a gymnasium at Thorn, Prussia. Twenty years later, after the close of the Franco-Prussian war, Schlesinger embarked for this country, and landed in New-York City June 1, 1871. He could not speak the English language, but he knew its grammar, and he could read and write it with some degree of fluency. He had been a hard student and was competent to teach the German, French, and Latin languages, and, soon after his arrival in this country, he secured a position as tutor in the family of a storekeeper at Kilbourn City, Wis. Schlesinger's employer also made him sweep out the store, and put him at other distasteful menial duties, so that at the end of one year he resolved to go to Milwaukee.

He had learned to speak English, and he had made some acquaintances among the people who visited his employer at Kilbourn City, so that, when he arrived in the Cream City, he was neither helpless nor friendless. He applied to John Hansen, now the leading furrier of Milwaukee, for work, but Hansen had nothing for him to do. A place was found for him through Hansen's influence in Linfield's dry goods store, where he remained three weeks. He was to have received $5 a week, but Linfield discharged the young man, and even refused to pay the $15 due him, on the ground that Schlesinger was of no earthly account. Schlesinger reported the facts to Hansen, but the latter's influence was ineffectual. Linfield said he would not retain the young man at any price, and neither would he pay him the stipulated wages, because he had not earned a cent.

Not discouraged by his first failure, Schlesinger secured and held for a time a position in a small tobacco broker's office. Later he became bookkeeper for Mashsuer & Frankforth, hardware dealers. The senior partner of the firm died, and Frankforth sold out the business to Gross & Seefeld. Gross sold out to his partner, and Seefeld then gave Schlesinger an interest in the business. It is generally supposed that this was where the speculator got his start. But Schlesinger himself is authority for the statement that he lost money in the hardware business, and that at the end of a year he was $1,500 poorer than at the beginning. He had borrowed money to get the interest in the hardware store, and, in addition to this indebtedness, he had his share of the losses of the firm to shoulder. The cause of the failure of this business was the drop in the value of iron from 4 to 1 3-4 cents a pound.

Schlesinger had shown such ability as to give those who had watched him confidence in him. One of these men, who had sunk $25,000 in a cockle separating machine manufactory, offered him a salary of $5,000 a year if he would take hold of the business and



Frederick T. Day,
(President of the Plankinton Bank. Now under indictment.)

manage it. Schlesinger investigated the affairs of the company and agreed to accept the position if $5,000 more was put into the concern. The capitalist, instead of agreeing to this, made another proposition to Schlesinger, which was accepted. Schlesinger was to manage the company and to have a fair salary for so doing. All the profits were to be put into a sinking fund, with which to repay the capitalist the original amount of his investment, amounting to $25,000. If Schlesinger succeeded in paying this off he was to be the sole owner of the manufactory.

Within a year and a half the money was paid, and Schlesinger came into sole possession of the plant. He felt that he needed more money to enlarge the business, and he induced John Hansen and James H. Tweedy to put up $5,000 each for a half interest in the business. With this money he went to work, increasing his facilities and advertising. Hansen and Tweedy felt, after a time, that he was spending too much money in advertising, and he induced a nephew of old Guido Pfister, named Lansier, to buy them out.

Schlesinger's career, from this time on, seems to have been marked out for him by a fate on which he had only a shadowy hold. He was drawn from one thing into another by the force of circumstances, until he became the chief cause of the overthrow of Milwaukee's strongest financial institution.

While engaged in the manufacturing of cockle machinery, he was forced to take, in payment of a debt incurred in the purchase of his machinery, the mill in which it was put up. He thus became a miller, and so became, of course, interested in grain and grain markets. From purchasing grain outright for milling purposes he got to dealing in futures in a small way.

It was in 1879 that he began operating on the Milwaukee Board of Trade. His principles, Schlesinger himself says, forbade speculation in any form. But some power greater than his principles got the better of him. He dealt through a broker. His instructions to him were never to buy or sell more than 1,000 bushels at a time. Schlesinger says these instructions were carried out for a long while.

It was not until the Keane corner that he became much of a plunger. But the game had fascinated him by that time and, as he was naturally a bull, people who professed to know what Keane was about had little trouble in getting him to take on quite a line of wheat. His purchases began somewhere around 80 cents. He says that he

Senator John L. Mitchell,
(President of Mitchell's Bank.)

never bought more than 1,000 bushels at once, but that he bought continuously until he was under between 300,000 and 400,000 bushels. He sold out at the top notch, $1.31 7-8. There is always a twinkle in Mr. Schlesinger's blue eyes when he thinks or speaks of that figure. He was then over $100,000 winner, and if his own plan of campaign had been carried out he would have increased his fortune many fold within the next few weeks.

But the fates were against him. He gave orders to sell 200,000 bushels and his orders were carried out. But before he had made much of a profit on the bear side, some of his friends from Chicago came here and told him that the Keane corner, instead of being unsuccessful, as it was at that time supposed to be, would surely be carried through, and that wheat would go up to $2 or $3 a bushel. The importunities of his fool friends made Schlesinger close out his short line and buy in again the 300,000 or 400,000 bushels which he had carried up to $1.31 7-8. This vacillating policy proved his ruin. Wheat steadily declined, and it was not long before all of Schlesinger's profits were swept away, and before his wheat could be closed out he found himself heavily in debt.

This ended Schlesinger's career as a Board of Trade operator, and he says he has never speculated in any other way since. He does not consider his deals in mining property speculations. They appear to him as investments in that which would surely repay him many fold. Schlesinger's ideas on this subject of speculation are curious from the psychological standpoint. Men who have suffered by reason of his operations take a very different view of his dealings. They cannot see why the future of a mine is not as uncertain as wheat futures. But this is not the place for the discussion of psychological questions.

Schlesinger not only got into debt by his speculations in wheat, but he lost every dollar that he had put into the mill. His creditors were partially satisfied by what they could get out of that property. All of the property in which he retained an interest was the Cockle Machine Manufacturing Company, in which he still owns stock.

Tried to Control the Ore Trade.

He had become interested in mining, and he finally got hold of the Dunn mine, which was owned by the York Iron Company, at Crystal Falls, Mich. He developed the property until it produced about 150,000 tons of ore a year, worth, on the dump at the mine, about $1 per ton. The money by which he made this mine successful was probably borrowed from ex-Mayor J. M. Stowell, who at various times in Schlesinger's career loaned him money, and sometimes went into partnership with him in mining deals. Stowell is a small capitalist, who has always been friendly to Schlesinger. Some of the deals in which they were jointly interested proved disastrous, and Stowell has not engaged in any operations lately, although he still has a friendly interest in his former partner. Schlesinger could probably borrow money from him to-day, if the amount of money which Stowell could let him have would do the great plunger any good.

The purchase and development of the Dunn Mine was followed by other mining ventures with varying fortune. It was not until 1889 that Schlesinger conceived the idea of buying the Chapin Mine, in the operation and financiering of which he has become famous. The mine was owned by John H. Van Dyke, J. J. Hagerman, now of Colorado Springs, Col., and the owner of the famous Mollie Gibson Mine of Aspen, Col., and Albert Conro. The first mentioned was the largest stockholder. These men did not hold the fee to the land in which the mine was situated. They paid royalties to the Chapin brothers, owners of the land, after whom the mine was named. When Schlesinger decided to buy the property he was about as poor as the proverbial church mouse. But he had none of the other characteristics of the mouse, chief of which is timidity. He went to Van Dyke and asked him if he would sell the mine. Van Dyke said he would. Schlesinger asked the price. "Two million dollars," replied Van Dyke. Schlesinger asked for and got an option on the property at that figure.

It was a good sum of money for a moneyless man to raise. But Schlesinger was not dismayed. He had become known to ore brokers through his operations in the Dunn Mine, and it was to them that he applied for help. It is customary for brokers doing a large business in ore to advance money to mine owners on ore which is shipped to them for sale. About 70 per cent. of its market value is the amount usually advanced. When the ore is sold they deduct the amount of the loan and 10 per cent. commission for making the sale and for the accommodation, and credit the difference to the mine owner.

Ore brokers knew the value of the Chapin property. They also believed Schlesinger when he assured them that with improved machinery and methods of transportation the ore could be mined at a much greater profit than under its old management. Schlesinger's management of the Dunn Mine was an assurance that he understood the mining industry. But his glib tongue and persuasive manner had as much to do with his success in securing the necessary capital as anything else.

The result of his visit East, which he made immediately upon securing the option, was that he got from Mark Hanna & Co., ore brokers, of Cleveland, and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. of New-York $1,500,000. The loan from Hanna & Co. was made on the condition that they were to handle the ore from the mine. Just what condition Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. imposed is uncertain. It is generally understood that in this deal Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. represented Bleichroder of Berlin, and that the money obtained through the New-York brokers came from the German house. It is certain that Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. sent out here to represent them Leopold Kreielsheimer, who had formerly been with Bleichroder. Kreielsheimer has remained with Schlesinger ever since, although all business relations with Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and Bleichroder have been discontinued owing to later financial deals. But Kreielsheimer proved to be just the kind of a man needed by Schlesinger, and nearly all his financial operations have been conducted through this young commissioner.

The Chapin Mine in His Hands.

With the $1,500,000 which he obtained from these sources, Schlesinger returned to Milwaukee and called upon Mr. Van Dyke. To say that Van Dyke was astonished at the success achieved by a penniless man in getting hold of $1,500,000 only inadequately expresses his feelings. He cannot be blamed if he admired him. Anybody that could do what Schlesinger had done might do anything. That seems to have been the way Van Dyke looked at it, for he agreed to receive the $1,500,000 in part payment of the mine and take Schlesinger's paper for the remaining $500,000.

As soon as the negotiations were concluded, and Schlesinger came into possession of the property, he began putting it into the best possible shape for its cheap and rapid development. His activity was such and his methods so praiseworthy that he succeeded in making the mine net him over $500,000 a year. It seems as if this might have satisfied the ambition of any man who, twenty years ago, was an alien, and who came to this country with nothing but a smattering of two or three languages, among which was not to be included that spoken in the country of his adoption. But it did not.

Schlesinger wanted to be known as the iron mining king of the country. He embarked in numerous mining ventures, some of which turned out well and some proved unproductive. At the time of the financial collapse in Milwaukee, in July, he was interested in the following mining properties, in addition to the Chapin Mine: The Florence River Iron Company, the Claire Mining Company, the Queen Mining Company, the York Iron Mining Company, the Armenia Mining Company, the Prince of Wales Mining Company, the Buffalo Mining Company, and the South Buffalo Mining Company. The Hydraulic Power Company and the Inter-State Transit Company were a part of the Chapin Mining Company's plant. He had also an interest in the Ashtabula Dock Company. The two Buffalo mines were good paying investments. He had also reached out to secure the control of many furnaces and foundries. Several plants in the Shenango Valley were either leased by him or about to be leased when the crash came. A foundry in Chicago was already in his possession. Schlesinger's management of these properties was so successful that last year their entire product aggregated one-quarter of the production of the Lake Superior district.

This was not, however, until Schlesinger had met with some reverses which deprived him of the control of the Chapin Mine for nearly a year. His schemes were so large that they got him into financial straits. The product of his mines was so immense that he conceived the idea of building a railroad from the mines to Escanaba, a distance of about ninety miles. He then proposed to build docks there and a line of steamers to run to Cleveland. In this way he proposed to reduce the cost of the shipment of ore from the mines to the mills to such an extent that the profits would be materially increased. He was able to build only fifty-seven miles of the railroad. A man named McIntosh was the contractor. There were some differences, and Schlesinger found it necessary to release him and take the building of the road into his own hands.

He had made so much money out of the Chapin Mine that he had about cleared up his obligations to Hanna & Co. and to Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. But he was now forced to enter into new ones with other capitalists in order to carry out his plans.

Checked by the Vanderbilts.

Again he went to New-York and interested the Vanderbilts. He got from them $650,000, as security for which he gave them an option on the uncompleted railroad and on a controlling interest in the Chapin Mine. The railroad had cost him $1,500,000, and would have cost him another $1,000,000 to complete it.

When it became necessary to make a settlement with the Vanderbilts, Schlesinger was not in a position to repay the loan, and in 1891 they took the railroad and a controlling interest in the Chapin Mine at the option price. Under the Vanderbilt management, Schlesinger says, the Chapin Mine was run at a loss. This statement may have been actuated by an exaggerated idea of his own importance, but it is one reason, and a very good one, why the Vanderbilts were willing to sell the property back to him.

It was when he was negotiating for the money to buy back the Chapin Mine that he got his first loan from the Milwaukee banks. In this second deal he had the assistance of Corrigan, Ives & Co., ore brokers, of Cleveland. He borrowed $550,000 or $600,000 from the Mitchell Bank at this time,

David Ferguson,
(Vice President of Mitchell's Bank.)

and with the money which he also got from Corrigan, Ives & Co., he bought out the stock which the Vanderbilts had and again came into sole possession of the mine, although he was indebted for all of it. A majority of the capital stock of $2,000,000 was put up with the Mitchell Bank to secure his loan. Corrigan, Ives & Co were probably secured by stock and ore warrants. It is probable, also, that Schlesinger's original indebtedness of $500,000 to Van Dyke, Hagerman, and Conro was unpaid. Some of it may have been. The Van Dykes are still enough interested in the mine to have a relative appointed as receiver for it, although they claim to have only a very small share of the stock and one which it is hardly worth trying to save from the wreck. The original $1,500,000 which they received from Schlesinger may have had something to do in causing this feeling.

With the Chapin Mine again in his possession and put back on a basis which made it net him a half a million every year, and with money so abundant in Milwaukee that the bankers were actually running around trying to place it out at low rates of interest, Schlesinger felt sure of himself. His active brain took up the schemes which he had been forced to abandon when the Vanderbilts obtained control of the mine, and new ways appeared to him by which he could accomplish his purpose of making himself dictator of the iron ranges and the iron market. He branched out in every direction, and, with the assurance of a man already successful, he lived like a prince.

He built himself a mansion on Prospect Avenue, the beautiful boulevard running along the edge of the bluff overlooking Milwaukee Bay, which is second only to the famous Bay of Naples. This palace cost him $150,000. It was lavishly and beautifully furnished. Many servants and fine horses made life pleasant for the iron Napoleon.

John Johnston,
(Late Cashier of Mitchell's Bank.)

His wife and three children had every wish gratified. Schlesinger himself thoroughly enjoyed his power, and the adulation which came to him because every man in Milwaukee had fallen under his spell and looked up to him as one who had accomplished much more than the average man is capable of.

While everybody in Milwaukee was praising Schlesinger, this astute man was working out the schemes with which his mind was teeming. He was always in need of more money. But he never had any difficulty in getting it. His method of raising the wind was this: When he made a shipment of ore to Corrigan, Ives & Co., or to some

were sent to the ore brokers, who wrote across the face of them the word, "Accepted," and affixed their signatures. This act made the ore brokers practically Schlesinger's indorsers on the notes, which were then returned to him. Schlesinger then took the drafts to the banks and borrowed money on them.

He also got money on paper secured by bonds issued by the two Buffalo mining companies. His brothers also united with him in getting accommodations from the banks. Schlesinger also took what are called ore warrants—that is, storehouse receipts—and put them up as collateral. It is also claimed that when he could not get money from the banks on his own paper or on paper "accepted" by ore brokers, he would take an accepted draft to a bank and get a certificate of deposit for the face value of the draft. It is claimed that the reason he gave the bank for this was that he did not need the money at the time, but that he wanted to put the draft in a safe place. When the certificate of deposit had been issued to him, it is claimed that he took it to some other bank or to a capitalist, and put it up as collateral for a loan.

Schlesinger himself denies ever having obtained money in this way. But a note of his for $10,000, secured by a certificate of deposit in the South Side Savings Bank for $9,750, bearing 8 per cent. interest, was sold at public sale on the Court House steps Aug. 21, 1893, for $500. This certificate of deposit may have been issued for money actually deposited with the bank. But if it was, what was Schlesinger's motive in paying 8 per cent. interest on a note when he had the actual cash with which to secure the note? The drafts made at four to seven months' time usually bore interest at the rate of 5 per cent. This meant an actual loss of 3 per cent. in interest, and only the fact that Schlesinger was pushed for funds, in which case he would not be depositing money in the bank, can excuse such a procedure.

The Summer of 1892 was spent by Schlesinger in putting an immense amount of paper on the market. There was a good demand for it and he had very little difficulty in floating as much of it as he could make. The bankers, as has been stated, had more money than they knew what to do with, and they were glad to loan money on securities which seemed to be so good as those offered by Schlesinger. All of them did not take his word for the value of his collateral. So much of his paper was indorsed by Corrigan, Ives & Co. that the bankers sent Charles Ray, President of the National Exchange Bank, to inquire into their financial standing. He came back and reported that the firm was good for $6,000,000. That made Corrigan, Ives & Co.'s "acceptances" eagerly sought after by men with money to invest, and there was a time last Summer when there were a dozen takers for every piece of paper offered.

Schlesinger's own paper, secured by the stock of the Chapin Mine and by the bonds of the Buffalo properties and by the indorsement of his brothers and other men interested with him in his mining schemes, was also considered prime commercial paper.

Magnitude of Schlesinger's Borrowings.

The result was that within a comparatively short time he had floated an amount of paper which is estimated by those who are in the best position to know as aggregating from $3,500,000 to $3,750,000.

Schlesinger claims that nothing like this amount of paper of his is in circulation. But Mr. Schlesinger sometimes makes a distinction between his own paper, secured by the bonds of the Buffalo Mines, and that indorsed by Corrigan, Ives & Co. and other ore brokers. Mr. Schlesinger says his individual paper is less than $1,000,000, and that the other paper floated by him will bring the amount up to about $2,000,000 at the outside. He thinks $2,000,000 is an exaggerated estimate.

From various reliable sources the correspondent of The New-York Times has gathered information which puts the figures at about $3,405,000. The four banks that failed held about the following amounts: Plankinton, $250,000; Commercial, $375,000; South Side Savings, $500,000; Mitchell, $1,680,000. In addition to the amount held by these four broken banks, about $300,000 is held in a single block, and $300,000 more is scattered among smaller holders, nearly all in Milwaukee. The estimate placed on the paper held by the South Side Savings Bank is from $100,000 to $150,000 higher than that usually accepted as the true one in Milwaukee. But it is believed that when the very much muddled affairs of that institution are straightened out so that it is possible for the receiver to make his report, it will be found that the bank holds a much larger amount of this paper than has generally been supposed.

It will be seen from the foregoing estimate that Schlesinger dealt more largely with the Mitchell Bank than with anybody else. The officials of that institution have been more severely criticised than those of any other bank that failed, with the exception of the South Side Savings Bank, because it is generally believed that if the Mitchell Bank had weathered the storm most of the other banks would have pulled through, there would not have been so many failures following the closing of the banks, and there would not be at the present time that stagnation in the entire business community which makes Milwaukee look like an overgrown country village, with only the absence of the electric cars and the presence of cows on the streets needed to make the resemblance complete.

But with all the adverse criticism, not only the officials of the Mitchell Bank, but also of the others that failed, it is worthy of notice that no fraud has been discovered in the conduct of the affairs of any of the banks except of the South Side Savings Bank. It is true that the officers of the Plankinton Bank have been indicted, but it is easier to indict than convict, and, as has been before remarked in this article, the Plankinton officials will probably be declared guiltless.

There has undoubtedly been a great deal of very loose banking done in Milwaukee within two or three years. This met with its punishment when Corrigan, Ives & Co. failed, July 7. The failure made a large amount of Schlesinger's paper at once apparently valueless, and, by indirection, affected the value of all the paper of whatever kind floated by him. Corrigan, Ives & Co.'s failure was the direct result of the drop in the market value of iron ore from about $5.25 per ton to $3.50 per ton and $4 to $2.75, according to the grade of the ore, and the falling off in demand, which had brought about this reduction in the price.

A large amount of their paper had been issued when ore was high. When it fell the ore was not of sufficient value to cover the amount of the paper. For instance, if they had borrowed money on ore worth $4 a ton to the amount of 75 per cent. of its value and given the ore as security, and the market declined to $3, then the ore could not be sold for enough to take up the paper. This was one way they got into difficulties. Judge Burke, who is the silent partner in the firm, holding about $300,000 of stock in it, is worth several million dollars outside of his interest in the company. But he is now engaged in building a railroad, which makes necessary the use of his ready money, so that when the financial stringency came he was not able to help the firm out of its difficulties, although he had personally guaranteed much of its paper.

Blow from an Unexpected Quarter.

Owing to the depressed state of finances all over the country, there was no sale for ore, and Corrigan, Ives & Co. found themselves without funds, but with a great quantity of ore on hand. Their failure revived rumors which had been prevalent since early Spring that the Mitchell Bank held a large amount of Schlesinger's paper. As this paper was of doubtful value for the time being, the runs on the banks supposed to have the largest amount of it were again instituted.

It was the large depositors who were the first to draw out their money. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company had drawn out $3,000,000 of the $4,000,000 which it had in three banks, as opportunities presented, to loan the money on good security at interest. There was, during the Spring and early Summer, as money tightened, an urgent demand for accommodations, and men who had been keeping large balances at the banks drew the money out to use in business or to loan. The condition of the banks became known first to men who dealt in money and securities because they were competitors of the banks in bidding for Schlesinger paper last Summer, and they knew how much of it the banks held. When the paper depreciated in value, they withdrew their deposits, because they feared that, with times so hard, the banks would not be able to withstand the pressure. Afterward the small depositors became panic-stricken and the consequence was that an enormous amount of money was checked out.

The Mitchell Bank may be taken as an example of how the financial institutions suffered within a few months. The last statement made by the bank before the hard times showed that it held deposits of $8,000,000, in round figures. The statement of the receiver, Washington Becker, shows that the bank now owes depositors $3,963,900. The other banks suffered proportionately.

There are a number of reasons advanced why the affairs of the Mitchell Bank were allowed to get into such bad shape. Most of them are variations of the history of the bank since the death of Alexander Mitchell, five or six years ago. There are many interesting events connected with it. Alexander Mitchell was a great financier, but some of the things he did in connection with the bank's affairs have worked for the overthrow of what was called his "monument."

He kept the capital of the bank at the nominal figure of $100,000, the same as when it was organized, although it was doing a business of many millions each year. He realized, however, that this was not enough capital for so great an institution. But if the capital was enlarged he saw that he would have to pay taxes on the increased amount. This he did not want to do. To obviate the difficulty he went to Madison and had a special law passed, in the days before such legislation was illegal, making the stockholders of the bank individually responsible for the deposits. If any stockholder sold out he was held responsible for all obligations of the bank made during the six months next following his declaration to the Secretary of State of the sale of his stock.

This law during the life of Alexander Mitchell answered every purpose of increased capitalization, because the bank had a large surplus and because everybody had supreme confidence in Mr. Mitchell's ability and willingness to pay every dollar the bank owed out of his own pocket. As he owned all the stock in the bank, this feeling of security by all the depositors was accentuated.

When Mr. Mitchell died he divided the stock of the bank equally, in his will, among three men—his son, John L. Mitchell; the cashier, David Ferguson, and the assistant cashier, John Johnston. These men reorganized the bank by increasing its capital to $500,000 out of the surplus, and John L. Mitchell was elected President, to succeed his father. David Ferguson was made Vice President and John Johnston promoted to the position of cashier. Mr. Mitchell had not business training sufficient to make him competent to take more than a small part in the management of the bank, and the business was carried on chiefly by Messrs. Ferguson and Johnston. Mr. Ferguson is seventy-five years old. Mr. Johnston is about fifty years old. Naturally the hardest work fell on the younger man.

Mitchell Bank Officers at Odds.

But in the making of large loans Mr. Ferguson had the most to do. There was friction between the bank officials, which induced Mr. Johnston to decide to withdraw, and in January, 1893, he sold his third interest to John L. Mitchell for $427,000. He made his declaration of sale to the Secretary of State Jan. 13, 1893, so that he was individually responsible for all obligations made by the bank prior to June 13, 1893, under the special law enacted at the request of Alexander Mitchell. As the loans to Schlesinger were made before that time he is considered responsible for them by the receiver.

Whether it was over the question of loans to Schlesinger and others that there was friction between Johnston and Ferguson, or whether it was for political reasons that Johnston and Mitchell did not get along well together, cannot be learned. Johnston's friends say that he opposed loaning the funds of the bank to operators like Schlesinger on collateral so fluctuating in value as iron ore, but that his conservatism was overridden by Mr. Ferguson, who deemed Schlesinger's securities ample.

Politics may have had something to do with his retirement. John L. Mitchell's election to Congress may have fired his ambition for political honors. At any rate, Johnston became a candidate for United States Senator, but he was sidetracked to make way for Mr. Mitchell, who was elected. Of all the stories, the one about the objections raised by Mr. Johnston to the magnitude of loans made to Schlesinger and to other men of his proclivities is the most reasonable.

There were several things in the conduct of the bank which weakened it. The chief one perhaps, next to the large loans which proved of doubtful value, was the practice of declaring such large dividends to the stockholders that the surplus was kept at a minimum. In the receiver's statement, the surplus is declared to be $46,000, which was a very small sum for a bank doing such an extensive business. A dividend was declared in June preceding the failure. If these dividends had been devoted to increasing the surplus, depositors would now feel a little more kindly.

The Mitchell Bank loaned money on other securities which seem to be of doubtful value. Some of the stock of the gas company is put up as collateral for loans, but some of the best posted men in Milwaukee cannot figure out that it is very good security. John L. Mitchell was formerly the largest single stockholder in the gas company, which was capitalized for $1,250,000. A. E. Smith, F. W. Montgomery, and Benjamin M. Weil decided that they wanted to buy the gas company. Smith is an Alderman, who, when the deal began, had no money. Montgomery had been in the grain insurance business, but did not cover himself with glory in that line of work. Weil represented wealthy people who were interested in real estate and mining.

Funds Easily Parted With.

Montgomery is connected by marriage with the Norris family of Boston. He had negotiated for them and other Boston people some investments in Milwaukee properties. With the understanding that he was backed by a Boston syndicate, Montgomery borrowed $35,000 from the Mitchell Bank on his personal note. He then went to John L. Mitchell and secured an option on his stock in the gas company, amounting to about one-tenth of the whole capital stock, for $240,000. He then borrowed enough more money from the Mitchell Bank to buy Mr. Mitchell's stock and put the stock up as security. With this stock in his control, he went to Boston and secured backing from his friends there which enabled him to buy other blocks of stock.

Smith and Weil heard of the deal which was being made and had a talk with Montgomery, and it was found that the three men could control the company by combining. This they did. While Montgomery was in Boston he drew on the Mitchell Bank for $35,000 on his personal note, making $70,000 which he secured in this way. Weil also borrowed $83,000 from the Mitchell Bank on his personal notes, with which he bought gas stock. Later he put up collateral covering this loan. Smith was not less active than his partners. He organized the Eastern Transportation Company to run steamboats out of Milwaukee across the lakes. He bought two boats, one fifty years old and one forty-three years old. As President of the company he got $45,000 from the Mitchell Bank on the notes of the company, and the bank now holds a bill of sale of the two boats as security. The boats are estimated to be worth about $20,000.

The three men got hold of all the stock in the gas company for about $4,000,000. They had organized a new company and issued $4,000,000 in 5 per cent. forty-year bonds and $6,000,000 in stock. A part of the old stockholders were given two and a half times the amount of their holdings in the old company in bonds of the new one and, in addition, 10 per cent. of their holdings in stock in the new company. Others were bought out with cash, $600,000 having been borrowed by the syndicate from the Mitchell Bank in what was left of the bonds and stock put up as collateral for the loan.

Before the company changed hands it was making about $200,000 a year. Of this, $125,000 was paid out in dividends, and $75,000 went into extensions of the system and other expenses. At 5 per cent., the $4,000,000 bonds will eat up the entire revenue of the company unless it is increased, leaving nothing for improvements nor for dividends on the stock. But the promoters of the new company claim that they will earn $300,000 a year, of which $200,000 will go to pay the dividends on the bonds, $50,000 for improvements, and $50,000 as interest on the stock. This would make the $6,000,000 stock pay 1 per cent. dividend. The $6,000,000 stock less the 10 per cent. given to old stockholders in exchange for their stock is the principal part of security by the Mitchell Bank for $600,000.

Some of the obligations to the bank which Smith, Weil and Montgomery incurred while this deal was being carried on, have been canceled. Only lately one of the men reduced his indebtedness by $25,000, and at no time have they failed to meet any of their obligations. The story is only given to show how easy it was to get money from the Mitchell Bank since the death of Alexander Mitchell.

Then Came the Crash.

The property of the Buffalo Mine was attached by creditors July 14. Schlesinger had allowed wages to go unpaid, and the royalties were not kept up. The creditors of the Chapin Mine took hold of that property. Then followed the failure of four banks within a few days. The Commercial closed its doors July 21; the South Side Savings Bank July 22; the Milwaukee National July 22, and the Mitchell Bank, or, to give it its full title, the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, July 25.

No fraud has been detected in the affairs of any of these banks except in that of the South Side Savings Bank. The cashier of that bank, John B. Koetting, speculated with the bank's money, and when the bank closed he fled. He was caught in Denver, and came back to Milwaukee, after the officers failed to secure his extradition through technicalities, and gave himself up. President G. C. Trumpff is probably in Germany. He staid in the city for a week after the failure and denounced Koetting roundly for his rascality. Then he, too, fled by night, and his family profess not to know where he is. Between Koetting and Trumpff the bank's ledger disappeared. Trumpff probably knows where it is. He also probably speculated. At any rate, it is safe to assert that he knew how rotten the affairs of the bank were, although, before his flight, he laid all the blame on Koetting and said that the cashier was the sole cause of the failure.

President Day of the Plankinton Bank went to Michigan, where, in a retreat, he recuperated his nervous energies. He was not present when the other officers of the bank gave bonds after their indictment by the Grand Jury, but he has bondsmen ready when he is sufficiently recovered to return to Milwaukee.

David Ferguson fainted when the doors of the Mitchell Bank were closed, and had to be carried home. The strain was too much for a man seventy-five years old. Mitchell, Johnston, and Ferguson have turned over all of their property to the bank to pay its indebtedness.

Mrs. Mitchell, widow of Alexander Mitchell, has, however, begun proceedings to make her a preferred creditor of the bank, on the ground that her share in the estate cannot be impaired by obligations made by her son. Alexander Mitchell left her $200,000 absolutely. This she deposited in the bank and drew 5 per cent. interest on it. John L. Mitchell guaranteed her $20,000 a year for the release to him of her rights in the homestead, a magnificent place on Grand Boulevard. She was also given by her husband's will an annuity of $50,000. Her total income was thus $80,000 a year, and she lived up to it, giving most of it away in charity. It is claimed by John L. Mitchell's enemies that Mrs. Mitchell is doing this to save her son, but she is probably doing it for no other reason than to secure her own property, irrespective of anybody else.

The Author of All Still Undaunted.

Of all the people who figure in this story Ferdinand Schlesinger is to-day the most unperturbed and apparently contented. He says he has done nothing wrong and there is not an iota of proof to show that he has. He claims that if the bank officers examined his securities and were willing to loan him money on them he was not to blame if the outcome was not all that could be wished. His paper was good when he floated it, and he says that if times had not been so hard he would have met every obligation he made at the time it became due.

Schlesinger's downfall was not wholly the result of the present crisis. His so-called syndicate really had a limited capital when stated in terms that were tangible and capable of use as collateral. Enterprise and unlimited confidence in his plans and himself were the rest of the outfit. His production and the large scale on which he operated compelled him to borrow heavily on ore and to find a ready market for his product. Upon his theory that heavy production made possible notable savings, he began to shade prices, and it soon became a well-known fact among ore men that for cash or paper that could be easily realized upon Schlesinger would give specially advantageous figures.

In this way his influence became a demoralizing factor in the ore trade and many a mining company had good cause to wish him out of the business. Much of the fall in price in the last five years has been due to the unrestricted production of the Schlesinger mines and the manner in which he cut rates in order to move his products quickly. For three reasons his influence has been marked, and in the end it cut the margin out of his own business and brought him to a point where collapse was inevitable as soon as the money market became cramped.

Mr. Schlesinger's apparent prosperity and the large scale in which he operated drew many of the largest lake-ore brokers into connections with him. The fate of one firm—Corrigan, Ives & Co.—has been told. Another Cleveland firm—M. A. Hanna & Co.—was more fortunate, but they nevertheless have good cause to wish they had never seen this Napoleon of iron-ore finance. All in all, it is the greatest collapse in the history of American iron mining. Ferdinand Schlesinger has won distinction, if not fame. No other man ever controlled so large an iron-ore output as Schlesinger a year ago, and no other iron-ore operator ever succeded in accumulating as heavy a load of debt on as slender assets.

He says that he will recover possession of the Chapin Mine and his other mining properties. The Chapin Mine has been reorganized by the creditors, and, while another man has been chosen President in Schlesinger's place, he still remains on the Board of Directors. Bonds have been issued to pay its indebtedness to the miners and others who have first liens on the ore and other assets of the company. It was necessary for the receiver of the Mitchell Bank to pay $50,000 out of the broken bank's funds to the Chapin brothers as royalties which Schlesinger had allowed to accumulate in order to protect the bank's holdings of stock in the mine.

As Different People See Him.

The way different people look at Schlesinger is curious. An old employe of his whom he had not seen for ten years met him on a street car last week. He told Schlesinger that he had $5,000 in the safety-deposit vaults and asked him if he could use the money. Schlesinger replied that he could not. The man insisted on Schlesinger's accepting the loan of the money and offered to go with him to the vaults and give him the money or to carry it to Schlesinger's office. Schlesinger refused to take the money and advised the man to put it in a bank.

The Saturday before the Mitchell Bank failed, Schlesinger sent his bookkeeper over to the bank to borrow $150 with which to pay the clerks in his office. John Murphy, the cashier, who succeeded John Johnston when he retired last January, told the bookkeeper to inform Schlesinger that he had done the bank injury enough already without getting into its coffers any deeper.

The next Tuesday, the day the Mitchell Bank failed, Schlesinger went to the Merchants' Exchange Bank to borrow $200 with which to go to New-York to negotiate some fresh loans to tide him over his difficulties. President Nunnemacher told him in strong terms to keep away from the bank.

But Schlesinger is not daunted by his bad luck. He says he will pull through, and he probably will, although he may lose most of that which he has had. At the mines it is different. The miners have had a hard time getting their wages and they would handle Schlesinger roughly if he ventured among them.

The nerve of the man is remarkable. He is the only one who is not broken down by the terrible ordeal of the last few months. Physically he does not seem to be especially strong, but he has a healthy look. He is a little round-shouldered. His head is bald on the top, but the hair is brushed from the side over the baldness so as partially to conceal it. His blue eyes are soft when he is engaged in ordinary conversation, but glow with energy when he talks business. His mouth is firm, and he has a peculiar way of drawing in his lips, which shows the determined character of the man. He is of medium stature, always dresses well, but not flashily, and he speaks with a decidedly foreign accent.

Milwaukee Stupefied by Her Ruin.

Although Corrigan, Ives & Co. have made a settlement with their creditors which will result in the payment in full of all claims against them, and although other paper which Schlesinger floated will probably be taken care of at maturity, the failure of his gigantic schemes here worked so much ruin in Milwaukee that he will always be remembered for it.

Failure follows failure as a result of the closing of so many banks with a regularity which would be startling if the people of Milwaukee were not already stupefied by the misfortunes which have come upon them during the past year. When the end will come nobody ventures to predict. No business is being transacted, and the manufactories have most all closed down. Thousands and thousands of men are idle.

To show how dead the town is, one little fact is worth a great deal. Street car traffic has fallen off about 50 per cent. on some lines. The officers of the company admit that it has fallen off 25 per cent., and they have talked of reducing the number of cars and laying off a large number of men until business picks up. It is the same way with all lines of business.

The improvement which has been noted in other cities has not come here. Everybody feels as blue as the waters of Lake Michigan, but in the blue eyes of Ferdinand Schlesinger there is only seen a determination to conquer the bad luck which clings to him so persistently, and eventually to sign himself "The Iron King. Meantime, he rides in his carriage and lives in his palatial home on the lake front, while David Ferguson, the man who was the trusted servant of Alexander Mitchell for half a century, is penniless at the age of seventy-five; John Johnston's entire fortune is gone, and John L. Mitchell is perhaps seriously crippled.

BIG SHIPMENT OF PEACHES.

Nine Cities Will Consume About 2,238,800 Baskets from Delaware.

The shipment of peaches will probably cease entirely within the next ten days, says the Wilmington (Del.) News. The shipment over the Delaware Railroad for Saturday was eighty-nine carloads. The greatest number reported as shipped in one day was 321 cars, on Aug. 30. The total number of cars to date is 6,150. Averaging 600 baskets to the car, this would be 3,810,000 baskets.

The distribution of peaches this year has covered nearly the whole territory lying between Toronto, Canada, on the north, to Richmond, Va., on the south, and Chicago on the west. The greatest number of points covered by the shipments was fifty, on Aug. 30.

In the territory named nine cities have taken about 2,000,000 baskets. Of these cities New-York leads with 676,200, Philadelphia took about 587,400, Boston 244,800, Wilmington 151,800, Pittsburg 67,800, Cleveland 49,200, Chester, Penn., 40,600; Buffalo 47,400, Providence, R. I., 34,200 baskets, making a total of 1,908,400 baskets.

The shipment to these cities during the past week included 560 carloads, or 335,400 baskets. A like shipment during the remainder of the season will make a total to these principal points of 2,238,800.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STEVENSON'S "DAVID BALFOUR."

DAVID BALFOUR. Being Memoirs of His Adventures at Home and Abroad. Written by Himself and Now Set Forth by Robert Louis Stevenson. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893.

From London comes the tale that "David Balfour," there published under the name of "Catriona," for which we confess a fondness, is "the book of the year." That is well, but not enough, for the book or the picture "of the year" is not necessarily the best book or picture produced in the year. It is merely the one most talked about. The book of the year is necessarily prose fiction; works of poetry and philosophy command no such large share of admiration, and "David Balfour" is surely the rarest and noblest work of fiction in the English language produced in the year 1893.

It is a sequel, but it has higher claims to esteem than its predecessor, for its interest is two-fold. Like "Kidnapped," it is a "novel of incident," but it is also a splendid example of what the "novel of character" should be and rarely is. It is never dull or dry, it is never "analytical" merely for the sake of analysis, as a large volume of current criticism is merely "critical" for its own sake, and not for the betterment of literature or the true and honest guidance of readers of books.

Yet what finer, keener, subtler studies of human nature could be found between the covers of a book than David himself, and gray-eyed Catriona, Barbara Grant, the piquant, purposeful city maid, and James More Macgregor, the degenerate son of that hero of our grandfathers, Rob Roy?

Mr. Stevenson deliberately treads on this dangerous ground. His heroine is granddaughter of Helen Macgregor, and her father's "Hieland" follower, Neil, strongly reminds us of the Dougall Creature. But such a book as "David Balfour" can stand any test of comparison, and such a writer as Stevenson, when he is in this vein, may safely cross his lance with the best of them. Indeed, it is only the occasional appearance of a romance so rich in graphic incident, so strong in character, so original in style as this that enables us of these degenerate days to appreciate the enjoyment of the generation of readers to whom "Ivanhoe" and "Rob Roy" and "The Fortunes of Nigel" went freshly from the press.

The story is simple enough, and David is left at the end of it a moral hero, sure enough, but has distinguished himself by no great physical prowess. He has tried his best to give his evidence to clear James Stewart from the charge of murder, but he is thwarted by the tools of Argyll, and Stewart is duly hanged. He is imprisoned, but treated kindly and well fed, on grim Bass Rock, where he is a part of the excuse for some exquisite pictures in words; he lies in the woods and walks and runs, crossing the Figgate Whins, a "linky, boggy muirland," to Gillane Sands with fugitive Alan Breck.

He gets into the very finest society in the Edinburgh of 1751, but thinks less of fair, witty Miss Grant, in spite of her goodness to him, than of missing Catriona, whom he met first on the day he set out from the offices of the British Linen Company (the day that "Kidnapped" ends) to get him new clothes and fulfill his mission.

One day, out of the window of Miss Tibbie Ramsay, "a certain frail old gentlewoman, very blind and very witty, who dwelt in the top of a tall land on a strait close," and not three feet away, "such is the straitness of that close, it was possible to look into a barred loophole lighting the stairway of the opposite house," he saw the face of Catriona smiling on him. That was due to the kindness of Miss Grant. But he did not see his sweetheart again until they had embarked on the same ship, strangely, for Holland, when David was going to complete his learning at Leyden, and Catriona was going to meet her father at Helvoetsluys.

Then it came to pass that they left the ship together in an open boat for Helvoetsluys, and thence proceeded by the rattel wagon to Rotterdam, and thence walked night and day till Catriona was weary and footsore—for foolish David's pocket had been picked—thirty miles to Leyden. There David, silly fellow, who never dreamed of the girl's love for him, called her his sister, and they dwelt together in lodgings, and when one day he was impelled against his conscience to tell her of his love and heard her thereafter sobbing in the night, he felt he had done a great wrong to her and all womankind, and suffered much remorse.

But it all fell out right, after other adventures in Holland, in which stout Alan Breck and wretched James More were concerned, and at last, on the moors near Dunkirk, he dared to tell his love again like a man.

Mr. Stevenson's style is quite at its best on every page of this story. There is none of the morbidity of "Ballantrae" in it. It is all uplifting, wholesome, and refreshing, and such a delightful change after the depressing influence of more examples than one cares to remember of the novel in which the interest for half a dozen pages or a chapter or two depends upon the exact shade of meaning a lady intended to express when she said, "Indeed ?"

MR. HUDSON'S BOOK ON BIRDS.

BIRDS IN A VILLAGE. By W. H. Hudson. Small quarto. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Mr. Hudson here has ceased for the time being to make records of South American travel. While on the River Plate or journeying over the Patagonian plains we have found him a most interesting and original guide and philosopher as well as friend. That Patagonian book of his contained more things worth reading than any book of travel we had for a long time read. This was not due to any special adventures which it recorded, or to any new light that was shed on a remote land. Mr. Hudson wrote of topics wholly uncommon. He never concerned himself with the things he was expected to take up, and in this fact lay the source of the pervading charm of his writings. He has shown the great faculty of giving pleasurable surprises, and giving them in abundance. One feels that he could never tire of reading anything he wrote.

The present book about birds relates to English birds as observed by him in a small village. It is really necessary that a man who studies birds in a village shall not be a citizen of the place. Constant nearness to objects studied deprives them of their interest. Mr. Hudson long ago learned that the countryman "only knows the most common and the most conspicuous species." Moreover, the inhabitant of a village, as a rule, is not a good observer, for the simple reason that he has no special interest in the birds.

We can understand the enthusiasm with which Mr. Hudson made his studies. His zeal and perseverance in Patagonia in the cause of scientific observation showed amply what severe trials he was prepared to undergo. We are therefore not surprised here to learn how he succeeded during a single sojourn in identifying no fewer than fifty-nine species of birds. But besides these he heard the cries of others in woods and elsewhere. He has withheld them from his list because he did not actually see them.

No ingenuity was too great for Mr. Hudson to employ in his studies. Finding it was the jay's custom to be up early and visit the village before men and women commonly are awake, Mr. Hudson became an early riser. In order to observe the bird most advantageously he resorted to the plan of lying motionless "for an hour or so in the dry moss in the wood." In this way the jay could be induced to become bold enough to permit himself to be seen high up among the topmost branches of a tree. From his reclining place Mr. Hudson then would observe him with a powerful glass. "I had the wild thing on my thumb, so to speak," he says, "exhibiting himself to me, inquisitive, perplexed, suspicious, enraged by turns, as he flirted wings and tail, lifted and lowered his crest, glancing down with bright, wild eyes." On reflecting over this feat of his, Mr. Hudson is moved to remark: "What a beautiful hypocrisy and delightful power this is which enables us, sitting or lying motionless, feigning sleep, perhaps, thus to fool this wild, elusive creature and bring all its cunning to naught."

The jay interested him as did few other birds. While the jay may not possess greater cunning than the crow or the magpie, he is endowed with a perpetual alertness and a restless energy, an intensity of life for which he is without an equal. The quaint and beautiful wryneck, the mate or messenger of the cuckoo, is extremely interesting to watch, and has an extraordinary cry, like a laugh—"a long, far-reaching, ringing laugh; not the laugh I should like to hear from any person I take an interest in, but a laugh with all the gladness, unction and humanity gone out of it; a dry, mechanical sound, as if a soulless, lifeless wind instrument had laughed."

Many of the finer kinds of English birds, Mr. Hudson regrets to recall, have been too much sought after. At first they were persecuted for their beauty and then for their rarity, until now their total destruction is threatened. In London are warehouses where it is possible for a person to walk ankle-deep—literally to wade—in bright-plumaged bird skins and see them piled shoulder high on either side of him," and this is "a sight to make angels weep," but not the angel called woman. Why it is that women have been able to remain the prime cause of this destruction of birds he endeavors to explain as follows:

"It is not that she is naturally more cruel than man; bleeding wounds and suffering in all its forms, even the sigh of a burdened heart, appeal to her quick sympathies and draw the ready tears; but her imagination helps her less. The appeal must, in most cases, be direct and through the medium of her senses, else it is not seen and not heard. If she loves the ornament of a gay-winged bird and is able to wear it with a bright heart, it is because it calls up no mournful image to her mind, no little tragedy enacted in some far-off wilderness, of the swift child of air fallen and bleeding out its bright life and its callow nestlings, orphaned of the breast that warmed them, dying of hunger in the tree. We know, at all events, that out of a female population of many millions in this country, so far only ten women, possibly fifteen, have been found to raise their voices—raised so often and so loudly on other questions—to protest against the barbarous and abhorrent fashion of wearing slain birds as ornaments."

In a prefatory note Mr. Hudson remarks with pleasure that the fashion of wearing birds has expired for the present, and he hopes this is not for a season merely, but forever. When he wrote the chapter from which the above passage is taken, the fashion was in full blast.

Mr. Hudson has admiration for Thoreau and he would include "Walden" as "one golden book in any century of best books." He describes Thoreau as "the skyey-minded New-England prophet and solitary." John Burroughs he also admires and would include his books in a list of the best, while another book that he would set down is Mrs. Martin's "Home Life on an Ostrich Farm," a book not more than two years old, but one to remember for a lifetime.

Having read Mr. Hudson's book, one marvels over his appendix, in which he undertakes to answer the question why he ever wrote it, since his knowledge of birds is not intimate. Only those who actually are learned in bird lore would have suspected any such deficiency. But Mr. Hudson has written of birds as a man of wider and deeper knowledge could not have done. His book is delightful all the way through.

TWO BOOKS OF VERSE.

One by Charles G. D. Roberts.

SONGS OF THE COMMON DAY, AND AVE, AN ODE FOR THE SHELLEY CENTENARY. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A very worthy gathering of songs is this little volume of Charles G. D. Roberts. The first half of the book is made up of sonnets, which celebrate the humbler features of every-day life in the country. The author's success in seizing upon the picturesque aspects of familiar and even commonplace scenes and touching them with the high light of a loving and gentle fancy demonstrates his fitness to hold a poet's pen. His employment of the sonnet form is judicious, for no other form lends itself so readily to the terse embodiment in words of a picture. Indeed, the sonnet seems better suited to this office than to any other, and many of the best sonnets in the English language owe their wide popularity among readers to their strong picturesqueness.

Mr. Roberts has chosen for treatment in this form such topics as "The Furrow," "The Sower," "The Cow Pasture," "Burnt Lands," "The Oat Thrashing," and "In an Old Barn." He has shown in treating these and kindred subjects a rare discrimination in the presentation of the striking and essential details and a fine felicity in the selection of phrases. Better still, these poems are warm with the breath of sincerity, which inspires them with a very influential vitality. They are not mere word paintings, but vocal pictures, blending, in poetry's own marvelous way, the gifts of representation and music. No doubt Mr. Roberts will be classed among the minor poets, but in these days, when the epic is out of fashion and the drama seems to have got a divorce from blank verse in order to marry the song and dance, who is not a minor poet ? We must protest that such beautiful sonnets as "The Sower" and "The Furrow," rich in imagination and noble in their repose, deserve a place among the best poetry of our time.

The lyrics which follow the sonnets are commendable, but have not the same strength. The "Ave," an ode for the Shelley centenary, is better. It is the heartfelt tribute of a lifelong lover of Shelley's verse, and it is written in a deep and strong tone. Its faults are similar to those which are found in the other poems of the book, even in the admirable sonnets. Mr. Roberts's ear is not quite perfect and his generally smooth and engaging music is here and there marred by turgidity of style, which leads him to introduce unmanageable words. A single line from the "Ave" will illustrate this point:

"Of fierce retributive fury such as jarred."

There is not any rule of prosody or any theory of verse making which will justify a stumbling line like that. Such lines are not as few in Mr. Roberts's poems as his friends would wish them to be. Again, he occasionally makes a forced use of alliteration. This device should be very cautiously employed. It should certainly not call attention to itself. No literary device should. It is an old rule, but a good one, that art should conceal art. When alliteration cunningly contributes to the music of verse without forcing itself upon the reader's attention, it is wisely employed. Mr. Roberts appears to have used it in several places with the expectation of having it observed.

A Scotchman's Lines.

DREAMS O' HAME, AND OTHER SCOTCH POEMS, (with a Few Experiments in English Verse.) By James D. Law. 12mo. London: Alexander Gardner.

No doubt the future historian of American literature will be forced to undertake the task of classifying the dialects which fell sore upon the land near the end of the nineteenth century. Perhaps he will find that there is some defense to be offered for their existence; he may even indite a chapter called "The Necessity of Dialect." He may be able to show that the novelists and short-story writers, having set out to paint the manners of various parts of a cosmopolitan country, were obliged to reproduce the different perversions of the English tongue. But when the historian stumbles across James D. Law's "Dreams 'o Hame, and Other Scotch Poems," he will doubtless think, as we do, that there was no real necessity for its existence. If it was written for Mr. Law's Scotch friends in that delightful suburb of Philadelphia, Camden, N. J., it has probably served its purpose; but there seems to be no substantial reason why it should go wandering around among plain-speaking Americans asking to be judged on its merits.

We have always regarded the English language as an excellent weapon of defense and also offense. Mr. Law could have written just as poor poetry in that language as in his Scotch dialect. Moreover, it occurs to us with much force that this Camden-Scotch dialect is afflicted with a species of locomotor ataxia. It does not walk well. Its gait is halting. To speak plainly, it is a reminiscent dialect and lacks the spontaneity and smack of its native heather. It reminds one of the dialect of the English lord, bitterly complained of by a Scotchman in one of William Black's novels: "He thinks he speaks our way when he calls all the men 'she' and ends every sentence with 'whatever.'" Mr. Law is unquestionably a Scotchman, and his dialect is correct, but it does not grow naturally from the bricks of Camden.

It is unfortunate, but it is inevitable, that Scotchmen who have poetic aspirations invariably try to follow the lead of Robert Burns. It is equally unfortunate, and seems to be equally inevitable, that they mistake manner for matter. The essence of Burns's poems is not the Scotch dialect, but the beautiful poetic imagination. Mr. Law has the dialect.

BEGGING AS A TRADE IN PARIS.

PARIS QUI MENDIE. Les Vrais et les Faux Pauvres. Mal et Remède. Par Louis Paulian. Paris: Paul Ollendorff. New-York: Ambiard & Meyer Brothers.

The Department of Assistance Publique in the government of the City of Paris has, for cases of extreme poverty, an annual budget amounting to 50,000,000f. Parliament, the General Council of the Seine, and the Municipal Council of Paris make every year additional appropriations for the same purpose. Louis Paulian, Secretary to the Chamber of Deputies, acting upon a suggestion made by Jules Simon, calculated the sums annually given for ten years by charitable societies and individuals to poor people, and made the average 10,000,000f. Still, extreme poverty has not been abolished in Paris. On the contrary, the number of cases of it is increasing, and the streets of the city were never tramped by as many beggars as at the present time. M. Paulian, realizing that the sum expended should make impossible the occurrence of a single case of extreme poverty that might not be immediately relieved, undertook a series of observations and experiments, the results of which are set forth in his book, with a suggestion that seems practical.

He employed in his experimental work the only sensible means imaginable. He took the disguise of a typical beggar, passed as a blind man, a perambulating singer, a workingman out of work, or a paralytic old man, and acquired the confidence of hosts of truants, and became an eminent denizen of the sphere that beggars inhabit, the circumference of which is everywhere and the centre nowhere. It is fortunate that he had not the temperament of a poet or of a simple man of letters; for, in the desire to write an artistic book, he would have lost the opportunity to write one of the most instructive books available on one of the most vexing of every-day questions. He demonstrates very clearly that a man who, being lazy, begs for once, is "a man overboard." There must be exceptions, but science has not to deal with exceptions. M. Paulian says:

"The wretched man falls. Follow him with your eyes. He walks quickly through the crowded streets and goes in the Bois de Boulogne vicinity. He seeks for deserted avenues; he looks around him like a man about to commit a crime. He stares at the passers-by. Suddenly he addresses one of the persons whom he meets on his way, preferably a woman or an old man. He takes off his cap and shamefacedly holds out his hand: 'Madame, Sir, I am a workingman out of work; I am hungry.' The woman gives nothing; the man replies perhaps: 'You should be ashamed to beg at your age.' The phrase is harsh, but it should be blessed, because it will often act like a switch on a beast. But the man does not flinch. He holds out his hand to ten, to twenty, to thirty persons, he receives some alms; pity him, that man is lost, he is drowning, he is done for. He is only twenty, and it is at the expense of others that he will live until the end of his days."

Theoretically, it seems possible to live by begging; but optimists have thought that, practically, it is much more arduous work to beg than to work. M. Paulian proves that the optimists are mistaken. They have not understood that, in Paris at least, mendicancy is a well-organized institution. Its members are young and old, active and sedentary. They have two Directories, a large one, the price of which is 6f.; a smaller one, the price of which is 3f., and they are designated as "Grand Jeu" and "Petit Jeu." Paulian quotes from the former the following items:

"M. A.—Wealthy landowner; easily gives 5f.; pays rent if applicant be threatened with eviction.

"M. B.—Never gives money; ask for clothes.

"Mrs. C., Widow.—Cares for children only. Ask for linen for baby and mother. Tickets for sealed milk may be obtained by saying that baby is ill.

"M. F.—Protestant; dresses children in order that they may be sent to school; gives tickets for shoes and clothes; demands address and investigates; arrange with a friend for address.

"M. F.—Old Radical Republican, very wealthy. Present yourself as a victim of aristocrats and priests."

Catholic priests and their parishioners, of course, desire that children should be christened as Catholics, while Protestant pastors and the members of their congregations desire that they should be christened as Protestants. How this rivalry is made use of is thus related by Paulian:

"Once, in conversation with an old ragpicker, I asked: 'Were your children christened in the Catholic or in the Protestant Church ?' The woman hesitated an instant and said in a matter-of-fact way: 'To tell you the truth, my child was christened twelve times at the Protestant and fourteen times at the Catholic Church. I received every time 20 cents and a new dress.'"

Teachers of elocution make one perfect, in a few lessons, in the art of delivering a verbal application. Music teachers train one in the art of singing ancient sentimental romances with a faint, trembling, pathetic voice. Men write an acrostic for every name, odes, elegies, and epithalamiums. Tailors give a shabby but genteel air to the newest clothes. Brokers deal in railway, food, and hospital tickets. All the trades of civilization are, in fact, employed for a perverted aim. Beggars counterfeit every sentiment and every infirmity. They practice all the deceptions that one may fancy, and Paulian's record of some of them would be wildly humorous if it were not so terribly circumstantial. He demonstrates that the charitable societies of Paris cultivate pauperism.

"By begging I have obtained bread, meat, chocolate, milk, clothes, medicine, money for my rent, railway tickets. Mention anything—an armchair, a violin, a pair of spectacles, a wooden leg, a child's cradle—and immediately, under your eyes, I shall obtain from the charitable societies all that you may suggest. * * * I have played the teacher wanting pupils, one evening at 9 o'clock, and in an hour received 2f. 50c. At 10:30 I stood as a paralytic in the Rue Boissy-d'Anglas and earned 20 cents. At midnight I opened the doors of carriages and earned 1f. 10c."

Paulian knew a blind man who read the newspapers and paid 80 cents for his dinners in the Rue Amsterdam; another who paid 6f. a day for his board and treated his guests to rare wine; another who said: "I earn 8f. a day by begging; if I worked, I would earn from 2f. to 3f."

The remedies suggested by Paulian are suppression of almsgiving in the street, save in the form of tickets, and the reorganization of charitable societies into agencies for the distribution of labor. Several years ago the "Oeuvre des Commercants," the members of which agreed not to give alms, received 727 applications for work and tendered 727 offers of work at 80 cents a day. Only 174 applicants accepted; 87 of them worked a half day, 68 a whole day, 51 two days, and only 18 remained in the places which were given to them. Recently, at the Champ de Mars, there were 700 mendicants, to whom Robin, a Protestant minister, offered board and lodging if they would work until noon at his asylum. They would be at liberty to work or to seek for work elsewhere after 12 o'clock. Only 58 accepted, and after two days only 11 remained.

All the experiments which have been made prove that only an insignificant proportion of the people who beg want work, and Paulian's experience in mendicancy shows that tickets for the least plausible goods of commerce are easily converted into money. Paulian therefore proposes that all the charitable societies of Paris, public and private, should be reunited into one disbursing office, where mendicants really in need would be identified, and no greater proportion of the tickets presented by them should be cashed or honored in food, raiment, and medicine than the indispensable. The scheme is feasible, seems practical, and the work of which it is the conclusion will be valuable if it should have no other effect than to make the charitable reflect upon Alphonse Karr's aphorism, the epigraph of the book: "Le mendiant tue le pauvre."

OF ALLIGATORS AND OYSTERS.

FISHERIES OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES. By Hugh M. Smith, M. D. EUROPEAN METHODS OF OYSTER CULTURE. By Bashford Dean. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The handbag of alligator skin, in so far as it represents the hide of the Floridian creature, is likely to be wanting in future, and a not so far distant future either. The crocodile of the Nile, however, or the gavial of the Ganges, or the cayman of South America may make up deficiencies. Naturalists give to the crocodile of the Philippine Islands the greatest bulk, and measurements show that these reptilians may possess 27 feet in length. But Philippine skins are for home consumption.

The alligator business in Florida, Dr. Hugh M. Smith of the Fish Commission informs us, is on the decline for want of alligators. Formerly the capture of alligators brought many a dollar to the State. Hunting was as systematic as it was relentless. "It is within bounds to say," writes Dr. Smith, "that since 1880 not less than 2,500,000 alligators have been killed in the State, and it is not surprising that the supply has been greatly reduced in view of the more migratory habits, the remarkable slow growth of the animal, and the sacrifice of large numbers before they had reached the reproductive age."

According to the observations of those who have studied the alligator, it is not more than a foot long in a twelvemonth. He is ten years old before he is two feet long. When he is twelve feet in length he has lived three-quarters of a century. On the St. John's, below Palatka, alligators are rarely seen, and above Palatka are rapidly diminishing. In the Indian River region the headquarters of the alligator hunters are to-day at Cocoa, Melbourne, and Fort Pierce. Ten years ago 5,000 alligator skins in the season were thought to be a fair business. To-day not half this number are taken. Kissimmee, on Lake Tohopekaliga, is the centre of the alligator hide business. In 1889 33,600 hides were taken there. It was not unusual for a hunter to kill a dozen alligators in a day. The business in hides seems to be centred in Jacksonville, but the receipts are rapidly diminishing.

Mr. Bashford Dean, Instructor in Biology of Columbia College, who has been studying oyster culture in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and England, presents a complete review of the subject. Oyster culture in Italy to-day, in the Lucrine Lake, follows precisely the methods described by Pliny. The ways of the times of Marius are repeated, because they are best adapted to circumstances. Tarente has been always celebrated for its oysters. In the Gulf there is a special bay, called the Mare Piccolo. Its waters are tempered, the evaporation being supplied by fresh-water streams. At Brindisi the bay may be seen bristling with oyster stakes.

Italian oyster culture differs entirely from French. In France the methods are both scientific and practical. Tiles are prepared, covered with a thin coating of lime, and the spat lodges on that, and can be readily detached. The spat thus collected is put in other waters, and the oyster grows. It may be considered a parallel culture. In Italy the culturist catches his spat in a perpendicular way. He plants stakes, to which he attaches hanging ropes. The spat collects on these ropes in festoons, or in "loose bundles of hazel or gorse boughs." General dredging is rare. Oysters in all stages of growth are "packed' in this manner, either by bundles of wood or in trays. There is one great advantage peculiar to these waters, and it is, that the spawning period extends over many months. Whether it is continuous or not all the year round has not been decided. It can be understood how easy it must be to secure these Italian oysters or to examine their conditions, for all that has to be done is to haul up the ropes and cull from the baskets.

In Spain the methods of oyster culture may be said to be in their infancy. The trouble is that though the demand is large, transportation is difficult. In Portugal, the only oyster is the ostrea angulata. If its meat is poor, it is hardy, prolific, and of rapid growth. The harbor of Lisbon produces many oysters. Portuguese methods are primitive. The product being abundant in a natural manner, does not command a high price. Oysters are mainly eaten by the poorer classes. The tendency of the Portuguese oyster, if undisturbed, would be to form oyster reefs, like the raccoon oyster of South Carolina. German, Dutch, and Belgian methods present nothing novel in oyster culture. The French systems are used, with certain modifications due to changed conditions.

England, possessing originally the first oyster grounds in Europe, has not escaped the fate common to neighboring countries. Its oysters became scearce through overdredging. Natural oyster beds being exhaustively dredged, "the quantity of seed oysters became less and less." Repeated efforts, made with skill and patience, have not been successful. Tiles, in accordance with the French methods, were utter failures. English oyster culturists depend on Auray and Arcachon for their spat. Strange to say, such is prejudice, the fact that French seed oysters are used is generally kept secret.

These studies made abroad have for their end the better understanding of those methods which may tend toward enlarging our own supplies. There is no possible doubt that the amount of spat occurring annually in a region appears to be directly in proportion to the number of spawning oysters in that region. This fact seems self-evident, but is presented because it was once thought that if a few oysters were left after dredging there would be spawners in sufficient quantity. This is not considered tenable to-day. Experience shows that in Europe, where the bulk of oysters are left to nature, the bulk of spawning oysters is the larger, with the resultant spat. To breed oysters successfully the parents must be left undisturbed. The oyster culture, then, depends more and more in the future on the endeavor to obtain a sufficient supply of spat. Once the young oyster is procurable, its transplanting and maturing present no great difficulties.

A Bit of Human Nature.

Prof. Blackie was lecturing to a new class with whose personnel he was imperfectly acquainted. A student rose to read a paragraph, his book in his left hand. "Sir !" thundered Blackie, "hold your book in your right hand !"—and as the student would have spoken—"No words, Sir ! Your right hand, I say !" The student held up his right arm, ending piteously at the wrist. "Sir, I hae nae right hand," he said. Before Blackie could open his lips there arose a storm of hisses, and by it his voice was overborne. Then the professor left his place and went down to the student he had unwittingly hurt and put his arm around the lad's shoulder and drew him close and the lad leaned against his breast. "My boy," said Blackie—he spoke very softly, yet not so softly but that every word was audible in the hush that had fallen on the classroom—"my boy, you'll forgive me that I was overrough ? I did not know—I did not know !" He turned to the students and, with a look and tone that came straight from his heart, he said: "And let me say to you all, I am rejoiced to be shown I am teaching a class of gentlemen." Scottish lads can cheer as well as hiss, and that Blackie learned.—Argonaut.

BEST LITERATURE OF THE DAY

A HYMN FOR HARVEST.

Now to Thee, gracious Lord of the Seasons, be honor and glory and praise,
That again in the joy of the harvest our jubilant anthem we raise.

Though many the fears that beset us, though faith waxes feeble and cold,
Thy bow, with its promise unbroken, glitters still as it glittered of old.

Though weary we grow in our watching the weeks of the drought as they pass,
When the earth is as iron beneath us, and the heaven above us as brass,

Yet the showers come back in their season; once more in the land there is seen
The brook brimming over with crystal, the grass as the emerald green.

Though troubled the spirit within us, when the mist upon valley and plain
Lies thick, and the clouds in their armies return again after the rain;

Yet the sun cometh forth as a giant, and after the tempest the morn
Is cloudless and fair, and the color grows golden and rich on the corn.

For seed time and harvest we thank Thee; our fears as the shadows have fled;
Thou hast given his seed to the sower, Thou hast given the eater his bread.

—The Spectator. ALFRED CHURCH.

TRANSLATION.

Petrarch to Death, After Sonnet CCLXXXII.

It lies with death to take the beauty of Laura, but not her gracious memory.
Now hast thou touch'd thy stretch of power, O Death;
Thy brigandage hath beggar'd Love's demesne
And quench'd the lamp that lit it, and the queen
Of all the flowers snapp'd with thy ragged teeth.
Hollow and meagre stares our life beneath
The querulous moon, robbed of its sovereign:
Yet the report of her, her deathless mien—
Not thine, O Churl! Not thine, thou greedy Death!

They are with her in heaven, the which her grace,
Like some brave light, gladdens exceedingly
And shoots chance beams to this our dwelling place:
So art thou swallowed in her victory.
And me her beauty whelmed in very sooth,
On me that last-born angel shall have ruth.

MAURICE HEWLETT.

—The Academy.

A LEGEND OF NANTAKESE.

The islands lie thirty miles apart. Naboeth, the larger one, rears its cliffs and peaks but a league from the coast line of the cape, while Nantakese is a faint, sandy blur on its eastern horizon. Thirty miles apart in one direction, the orbit of the earth in the other; and yet when storms rage, in either way are they equally near and distant, for communication is deemed an impossibility.

In the leisurely days before the civil war, Peter Nott and Reuben Bain, two fishermen, dwelt side by side on one of the lanes of Nantakese. They owned a sloop together, and what with fishing and piloting and wrecking, snatched a common livelihood from the sea. If there was still another means of subsistence it was no one's business except their own, and being their own they kept it to themselves, for Peter was the gruffest, most taciturn man on the island excepting his partner Reuben. The reason for this exception was that Peter's wife was still living, and while she was also silent and self-contained, she insisted on knowing his secrets, and as her advice was shrewd and provident he, with Reuben's consent, confided them to her.

In another regard the two men were similar: each was possessed by an eager, exigent avarice. This kept them at work night and day, and although they were considered warm men, belittled the much of the present with the more of the future. This it was, too, that led to those mysterious trips which would have occasioned remarks among their neighbors had their neighbors not deemed it more prudent to dismiss discussion with shoulder shrugs.

Reuben was a widower, as a man of his nature would surely be shortly after marriage. He had an only child, a son, the cause of his most expressive curses, for little Matthew was a strange lad and Reuben had neither intelligence nor patience for enigmas, and a pale, shrinking boy who was afraid of the storm, who would rather read than sail, and who, above all things, wanted to play with a girl, was a most disagreeable enigma to him. Probably he would have solved it in some such violent way as Alexander did the Gordian knot had not the girl so desired been Mary Nott, the only child of Peter and, what was more to the purpose, of Peter's wife.

Reuben regarded this woman with all the awe of which he was capable, for she excelled in the qualities he admired, and so when she tersely warned him "to let that boy be and give me the managing or I'll make the sea too light for you," he surlily abandoned the pleasurable daily habit of beating his boy and left him to his own devices. And thereafter these two children, Mary and Matt, were together the livelong day, on the beach, in the shallow pools, and high on the western bluffs. The island was their wonderland, and hand in hand they explored it. But it was little Mary who was the pioneer and Matt who was the settler. It was she who sought and he who found. The one did, the other pondered; yet action and thought were harmonious and mutual. The boy was dependent, the girl reliant. He loved life because of her; she loved him because of life.

From childhood into youth they advanced, still hand in hand; but the girl walked in the sunshine, the boy in the shade. He never wanted another companion; she would not endure one. In the open air she naturally led, as he did in the schoolroom, yet in both they kept an equal pace. Mary was swift of foot and agile of hand. She could run, sail, and swim with the most expert. Matt was studious and intellectual. His preceptor read up nervously against his questions, and asserted the boy's genius for the natural sciences. And so at play he was her care, at work she was his charge. She taught him the mysteries of wind and tide and rigging. He wrote her exercises and rapped out answers during her recitations in the Morse alphabet on his slate. Little did he think when he painfully taught her the system that the time would come when it would prove the only light of despair.

Then, when their school days were over, and Matt was a tall, thin, cadaverous young man, and Mary a brown and rosy embodiment of all womanly charms, there came a dreadful time. Two events happened—the one consequent on the other. Mrs. Nott died and the partners quarreled; quarreled as they often had over the division of spoils, but now with no prudent monitor to bring them together again; quarreled with fierce vows of separation which each was headstrong enough to keep. The sloop was sold, and through a trick Peter obtained its possession. The men met and fought, and Reuben was worsted. To be beaten in traffic and in strength was beyond his endurance. The madness of anger became the madness of revenge. He owned a place on Naboeth Island, and thither he retired, for once considering his son, for he knew by taking him away he would wound his enemy's daughter.

It was the last evening of Matt's stay on Nantakese, and Mary and he were seated on the bluff, the one bold portion of the island's coast line. The west was aglow with fading light. On the base of the arc was a spot, as if the artist while painting had touched his hand.

"There is the cliff of Naboeth," said Matt, "where my future home, my prison, will be. Whenever you look toward it, Mary, be it night or day, you will know that my heart is striving and sighing for you."

"Poor Matt!" sighed the girl. "You are a man. Must you go? Can't we go together, you and I, somewhere—anywhere, out into the world?"

Matt's mother's nature trembled within him. "I dare not," he faltered. "How could I escape him now? He is bound to take me out of very spite. After a little he will ignore me, and then will be our chance. Besides, how could we live?"

"I could work."

"Aye, and I could die for shame. No, I will first perfect my ideas. I will continue my investigations. Out of them will come a fortune, and oh! that fortune means you, dear. One little detail, and I have the invention of the age. We are young—"

"And I can wait—wait and be faithful forever."

"But to be unable to see you, to speak with you," murmured Matt, his spirit subsiding to its natural depth. "We dare not write. Your father is Postmaster, and bears the mail to and fro."

"Yes, bound with the same tarry rope, and stuck inside his tarpaulin for safety. I fear any of our letters would remain there."

"Oh, if I only could! But I will, I know I will. Even now I seem to see that which has been hid. Listen, Mary; you know for what I've been striving—a means of intercommunication by electric lights at night. I really believe I have finished my solution of the problem. It was my love for you that gave the hint. At least we can try. I shall doubtless have the little turret room of our house on the cliff. Father would choose it for me; it's the most remote. I will set up my apparatus there. Perhaps, oh, perhaps! At least come here every night and watch, for I believe I shall be able to signal to you by lights projected on the sky, long and short flashes like the lines and dots of the Morse alphabet."

"I will come regularly at midnight."

"At midnight? And alone? Oh, Mary!"

"And why not? What can be safer than the darkness? I could not well venture before; and how long do you think your father would stand your long and short flashes after he once saw them?"

"But the loneliness?"

"I won't be lonely, dearest, for I shall be with you."

The next day they parted—they who had known no separation save that of sleep. A week passed by, and then Mary began her vigils. The walk to the bluff was a trifle to a girl of her strength, and the darkness was no hindrance, for she knew every step of the way was an increasing comfort to her, for it brought her nearer to her lover.

The late hour was their friend, for it rendered every one else unconscious and left them the world to themselves. She was not impatient when that night and the next yielded no sign. Why should she be, when she knew that his heart was signaling every second? And knew well, too, just what it was saying? And on the third her reward came, as rewards will come to pure hearts that are willing to wait. Against the blue-black sky of the western horizon there were several distinct flashes, ineffectual, yet distinct, as on the first great day there were glimmers preceding the dawn. Then, slowly and waveringly, there were spelled out four letters. "D." Mary read, and her soul finished the word. "A." "R." "L."—the others came in confirmation. Then there was a flicker, and the circumambient gloom once more.

But that fragment of Matt's old familiar endearment was sufficient for Mary. Her deep bosom throbbed and heaved with pride and adoration. Her lover had succeeded, and through her. Ah! she knew him so well, knew how his genius was hampered by timidity and sloth, twin brothers that are seldom separated. In her love there was a tenderness akin to maternity, and she humbly gloried in her strength, for she felt that some day it would be spent for him. He had succeeded, despite his environments of loneliness and brutality; for the present there would be this ecstatic communion; for the future there was the hope, aye, the certainty of happiness! When at length Mary aroused from her revery and turned her light steps homeward, the east smiled a promise in her face. Thereafter Matt's mechanism worked smoothly, and for a few moments each night Mary read her lover's wishes and fears in the sky. True, she could not answer him, yet what had she to tell? He knew her heart; it long had been an open page to him. As for her life, it was uneventful. Should the crisis arise for her to speak, her deeds should be her words! His messages were fragmentary, but Mary had an interpreter in love that filled all interstices. They told that he was depressed by circumstances, yet buoyed by probabilities; that his father was morose and savage and seemed conjuring some evil, and that when he gave the signal then at once she must come to him. Weeks passed by and still the horizon flashed "all is well," and Mary began to smile at his fears, though her heart kept stout against their realization.

But one night there came a change. There was a series of vivid flashes, as if even the electricity were nervous, and then Mary spelled out the halting tidings: "Warn your father; he has been betrayed. The revenue cutter will capture him on his next trip—my father." The lights ceased abruptly, as if a heavy hand had fallen. Mary waited, but the skies withheld the confidences of love. And at length she groped to her home considering the mysterious words. Mysterious they were, yet memory soon solved them. She recalled shadowy incidents of childhood, bits of unheeded conversation, her father's long absences, the fetching and storing of bales and casks, his broad acquaintance with those sailing to foreign ports, and so she comprehended that the former partners had been smugglers intercepting vessels off the coast and receiving from them precious contrabands which they dared not bear into port. She remembered Reuben's sinister, scowling face, and she perceived that he would work his revenge, even at the ruin of his own livelihood.

Of course, she must tell her father and save him from fine and forfeiture and imprisonment. But how could she explain the source of her information, or, without so doing, make it credible? Poor child! Her nature was too simple and unassuming to understand its own strength. That surly father respected her judgment as he had her mother's, so when she warned he believed.

"'Tis that young cub ye've heerd from," he growled. "D—n him, with his dad; but belike it's true. I'll not venture out this week, though there's a job wuth many a dollar. Oh, my day may come, and then, and then, stand by for squalls, you lubber."

And Mary watched him as he bravely paced the beach, now and again shaking his fist toward Naboeth.

That night an ominous thing happened. Mary kept her vigil, as usual, for only the hand of death could have stopped her, but not a sign came out of the west. It remained as changeless as an edict of fate. She watched until the sickly light betrayed the breaking of day. Then through the gray shadows she crept back with heart just as cold as that awesome hour, yet not a whit irresolute. One more trial would she make, and if that gave no tidings then she would seek them face to face. Through storm and gale and darkness she would go to her lover, for she knew that neither tranquillity nor safety could be his without her arms.

Something told Mary to return to the bluff at an early hour. She did so at 9 o'clock that evening. The twilight had just deepened; all its serenity remained. An azure veil enwrapped the earth and through it glimmered the stars. From the east came a breeze heavy with ocean mists. Far on its line the darkness was deeper, as if offering a hiding. Perhaps behind it a whirling gale lay in ambuscade. At least the skies were not clear enough to seem candid to the girl's weather wisdom.

"How foolish I am!" Mary thought. "I have deliberately chosen a long, long wait." Yet something within her heart whispered a denial; something cried out that Matt surely was in danger. She sprang to her feet with outstretched arms and peering eyes, like one who entreats before a closed door. And suddenly there was an answer in three vivid flashes. "Come! Come! Come!" they signaled, and then the pale starlight through the deep cerulean, the sense of the falling of that heavy hand.

Mary had ever been fleet of foot, but never fleeter than now. She glided down the face of the bluff like a swallow seeking its nest; she flitted along the foam-bounded sands until she came to the little inlet where her father's sloop was moored. With stout arms and skilful hands she soon gave life to the craft, and away it flew before an increasing breeze straight for the cliffs of Naboeth. Aye, the breeze was increasing, and with vim. Already the billows had acquired caps of phosphorescent light; already the rigging shrieked an exultant paean, and the sheet strained like a lifeline. But Mary heeded not these stormy signs, save with nautical instinct. Her hand and eye were true, she knew, and sufficient for her need. Her thoughts were intent on Matt, and pitifully. He had always been so weak, so dependent, his strength so yielding, his imagination so strenuous. Why, she remembered one evening long ago, when little children, tired of play, they were resting on the beach side by side, he had burst into tears and hid his face in her lap, though but a moment before brimming with mirth. And when she had soothed him with gentle hands and had asked his distress he had sobbed: "Oh, everything frightens me, Mary; the sea with its unknown tongue, the night with its shadowy shapes, the sky with its dreadful depths, even the tranquil stars, for they are not what they seem, but enormous, monstrous masses. Everything frightens me, Mary; everything except you." And yet, despite these peculiarities, which she understood, though so foreign to her, he had struggled on until he now led the world in discovery and invention. Only to think of it! To make the heavens his page and the lightning his brush! And she, oh stupid one, had scarce been able to master the alphabet which he used. Well, well, at least, the sea, the night, the sky, and the stars were but concomitants of an old, familiar picture to her; her soul was single, and its singleness was devotion to Matt.

So the girl was absorbed with tender, unselfish thoughts, while the sloop obeyed her unerring will and flew like an arrow to its goal. The night was heavy and lowering and the cry of the breakers wild, when she drew up against the wharf which Reuben used. It was unoccupied. Evidently the master was abroad with his boat.

There were hasty uneven steps and Matt sprang into the sloop.

"Let us away at once," he exclaimed. "We'll never have such a chance. 'Tis a rough night, but the craft is seaworthy; the wind is strong, but it is favorable, and by to-morrow's noon we can make the city's port. My plans are perfected; my work accomplished; there is wealth and renown and happiness for us, darling, if we can only escape. Listen, father is away somewhere. But yesterday I heard him planning with an old friend, a whaler, to shanghai me for a three years' cruise—Oh, I should die—"

But ere he had finished, Mary had cast off and they were dashing out into the open amid a break of spray. Little chance was there for further talk. Their course was straightway with the wind on their quarter, but that wind was now fierce and fitful, and the sea was mountains and gulfs. Mary kept the helm, her calm eye reading the waters and the night. In the angle by her side Matt cowered, trembling and incapable. The old fear of the elements was upon him, and only the sweep of her garments kept his soul within him.

And so the hours brought layer after layer of opacity, and slowly unpiled them. The gale roared, the waves rose and fell, and threatened and retreated, yet a girl's spirit overmastered them, and the sloop cleft its faultless path. It was the hour before dawn, that twilight of death, that smile of despair, when there was a loud report and a glittering break in the sky. It was a rocket followed by another and another, and there in the distance was the sombre hull of the revenue cutter with its beaming lights.

"She's signaling to us," faltered Matt, "to lay to."

"Yes," rejoined Mary calmly. "They think my father's aboard."

"Well, when they find he isn't, they'll not interfere with us."

"Oh, but your father is doubtless with them, and he would take you—"

"Let us on and on!"

"That we will; the shoals are but a mile distant, where they dare not venture. Courage, my beloved."

Courage! Ah, faint the heart indeed that could not gain pluck from such an example! Matt watched the girl with eyes of adoration as she stood with her form in vigorous outline, her brown tresses sweeping about her and her eyes gleaming with vigor. There was a heavy, sullen boom, and a splash of the ocean that the storm never caused. The revenue cutter was commanding more peremptorily and with power. But Mary merely smiled as she loosened the sheet a point. There was another boom, heavier, more sullen, followed by a crash. The sloop swung sharply around and wallowed in the trough of the sea. There was a shrieking, exultant whirl of wind, and the shattered mast and the tangled sail, and, ah! what else was caught in that wreck were swept away. Oh, where was Mary? But a moment before a queen of the sea, peerless, unconquerable, and now its sport and derision!

The revenue cutter drew near. Out from its side there shot a boat. Stalwart arms drove it alongside the sloop and made it fast. From its bow there sprang a man intoxicated with revenge. "Here he is," cried Reuben. "Here's Nott, the d—d smuggler," and stood face to face with his own son. Face to face for an instant only, for Matt hurled himself at his throat; Matt bound his arms and tripped his feet, and over and down they went, father and son, linked by hate and held in the calm remorseless depths by the tenacity of despair.

* * * * * * *

The bluff at Nantakese is a favorite spot for lovers of a Summer evening. Sometimes when the mainland has been enwrapped by heat throughout the day, the western horizon will flash with its lightning. And then they recall this legend, and whisper that Matt is again signaling to his beloved; but that, alas! never more can she come to him.

Building a Drama.

A real drama is constructed and not written. It is built up as a house is erected by the bricklayer and stonemason, and the words are only the bricks and stones, and have the same relative value to the design of the playwright as these to the designs of the architect. The architect has the structure in existence and clearly wrought out before the first stone is laid, and the drama of the true playwright is in existence before a word is written. Words there must be, just as there must be bricks; but as the latter can be carted from the kiln at current prices in any quantity, so can the former be brought to the playwright from the dictionary by any purveyor of sentences at current prices.

The rare man who constructs a good play can hire men by the regiment to write the lines. But the dialogue, the epigram, the repartee, the brilliant speech such as we find in Congreve and in Sheridan? Is not this an essential? the reader will ask. Let us not put the cart before the horse. It is the situations that produce the dialogues; it is not the dialogues that produce the situations. Given a situation that calls for a smart, brisk, snappy, witty exchange of words, and the words will come. We see this in real life, and the stage copies real life. Even in so simple a situation as when a couple of cartmen get their wheels locked on Broadway on a muddy day and a policeman comes up to separate them, you will hear a good deal of smart though coarse dialogue. Such dialogue and all dialogue that grows out of any situation (and no dialogue worth listening to grows out of anything else) is interesting in proportion as the situation is interesting.

Without situation to call forth an interchange of language suitable to the occasion, and especially such situation as of itself interests the audience and causes each member of it to ask himself what the characters will say next, a lot of well-dressed people might stand or sit around on the stage and fire off epigrams at each other and the audience would yawn.

Dramas, so-called, written in perfect accordance with syntax, witty here and there, and always elegant, pour in upon the manager and are rejected with the utmost energy and dispatch, because they are nothing but sermons or essays in three or four chapters called acts. Their authors style them dramas because they are not dramatic; they divide them into acts because they involve no action, and subdivide them into scenes because where nothing is done, nothing can be seen. I may remark in passing that the old-fashioned shifting of scenes during an act is now only put into plays by novices who have not studied the modern stage.—W. H. Crane in The North American Review.

Balls in Rome.

Balls, both in private houses and theatres, were latterly an important item in every carnival. The earliest that we have any account of was held in 1635, in the house of a lady of the demi-monde, and was attended by a scandal, as indeed these festini usually were. A French cavalier took possession of the seat of a Sicilian while he was dancing, and refused to restore it to him afterward; a brawl ensued, in which the Frenchman was wounded, and died next day. The French Ambassador consequently demanded the punishment of the Sicilian, who was imprisoned, scourged, and then exiled from the States of the Church; while the lady of the house was also beaten, no doubt in public, on the last day of the carnival, as such balls in such houses were forbidden by Papal edict.

During the Papacy of Clemente XIII. (Rezzonico), balls of all kinds were absolutely prohibited between 1759 and 1769, but began again immediately afterward. In 1771 there were public balls, to one of which Casanova says that he escorted a party, having bought tickets from a member of the orchestra; but he did not wish his friends to be recognized; so, perhaps, neither were these public balls too correct. The natural reaction had followed upon the sternness of the last Pope, and dancing was now "il furore delle ragazze Romane." The first veglione, or masked ball, in a theatre was held probably in 1779, in the Teatro di Aliberti; and these increased in popularity and license until, in 1798, they even troubled the consciences of the Grand Ediles.

The Cardinals, of course, did not dance, and there were no balls in their palaces, so gambling took their place; and when Pope Rezzonico forbade dancing, he still permitted all games of hazard. Indeed, at the end of last century, when Rome was full of European celebrities, whose pretensions were only rivaled by their luxury and magnificence, gambling flourished in every possible form, and whole patrimonies were lost and won by a throw of the dice. Though they did not dance, Cardinals have been known to masquerade; in 1508 several of them did so, headed by the Cardinals of Aragon and San Pietro in Vinculis, who were dressed as mamelukes, and hunted bulls on Monte Testaccio.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Education Criminal.

The Russian Government forbids any one possessed of a superior education occupying any post which brings him into direct communication with the people. During a certain period, when the Russian revolutionary party reckoned upon a mass rising of the peasantry and wished to hasten this rising by propaganda, several young people, after having spent from four to five years in the higher studies, left the universities without passing the final exams or taking their diplomas, in order not to be considered as having more than an average education, and so being enabled to obtain employment in the villages.

This "fraud," which consisted in renouncing not only all hopes of a professional career, but also the pleasures of living in a cultured and intelligent society or enjoying good books, &c., constitutes in the eyes of the police a strong aggravation of the "crimes" discovered or even suspected.—The Idler.

Missionary Troubles in China.

Charges of immorality are favorite weapons against those who set up as teachers of a new and superior creed. The low character of Buddhist and Taoist priests and the evil reputation of Buddhist nunneries may predispose the Chinese to credulity regarding accusations which are probably as exaggerated as though we were to judge the whole clerical caste in Europe from the backslidings of individual members. But neither can it be denied that in this, as in many other respects, foreign ecclesiastical customs lend themselves to misconception. A French priest admitted, indeed, even before the Tientsin massacre, that the sisters had come to China fifty years too soon.

The Chinese are not alone in viewing with dislike the system of confession and the relations of intimacy and confidence which it frequently involves. Hyper-zealous Mandarins often issue proclamations condemning the promiscuous assemblage of men and women at Buddhist temples; the denunciations fall flat, and there is no reason to suppose that greater harm ensues than on the occasion of similar gatherings in England, where a trace of the same idea may be found in the occasional separation of the sexes in church; still, they express a classical prejudice which may perhaps have inspired a certain obscene caricature of a Christian congregation.

"In China," wrote the Tsung-li Yamen more than twenty years ago, in pointing out various causes of misunderstanding, "a good reputation and modesty are most important matters; men and women are not even allowed to shake hands, still less to live together. * * * Yet there are some places where men and women are together, not only at church, but in the interior of the house. The public * * * harbors suspicions, and thinks things contrary to propriety take place."

For the Chinese, without by any means exacting the Hindu purdah or the Egyptian veil, have decided ideas about female propriety and reserve. European ladies living at the treaty ports dress in foreign clothes, and their peculiarities are passed over as barbarian eccentricity. But it is otherwise with the female missionaries who make their way into the interior.—The Fortnightly Review.

The Queen's Army.

"Yes, gentlemen, it's the King's army and the King's navy, but it's the national debt." This inflammatory outburst of Cobbett's represents a feeling which has, we fear, done an incalculable deal of harm to our warlike services. The notion that the fighting forces of the country are the Queen's army and the Queen's navy, and not the national army and the national navy, has been so much insisted upon that the nation has not taken half the pride, interest, and delight it ought in the men who defend it.

In France, and even in America, in moments of danger, the national forces are not only dear to every heart, but a matter of intimate personal concern to every man, woman, and child in the country. With us, though happily the army has ceased to be actively unpopular, there is far too much indolent indifference. The army and navy are the forces of the Crown, and the Crown must look after them.

"Ain't it enough if I pay the bill?" That is the sort of way the ordinary, commonplace taxpayer and voter is inclined to regard the matter. He may take pride in the borough police—they are "our police"—but a sort of churlish shyness and pride precludes him from taking or expressing interest in what he is always having rammed down his throat as the "Queen's army," and, as he thinks, with the addition, "and that's a cut far above you, my man."

Of course, it is all nonsense, a mere matter of words, but none the less the sentiment we have described exists, and has done, we believe, a great deal to create that sense of indifference to the army and its needs, that surly lack of interest among the voters which all our best officers deplore. Look at the smaller provincial newspapers. Not one of them would, we fear, ever think of talk of the army except to run it down, to expose a scandal, or to say it was expensively managed. The writers cannot feel about it as a purely national organization, in regard to which they are themselves responsible. It is the Queen's army, not the nation's.—The Spectator.

Test for Color Blindness.

As a preliminary trial, each candidate is placed with his back to the light at a distance of fifteen feet, and then required to count the dots on a test card, first with both eyes and then with each separately. If he satisfies the examiner so far, he is then tested by the use of Holmgren's colored wools, which consist of a collection of small skeins of colored Berlin wool, each of which is loosely twisted up and easily disentangled.

The bundles include wools of red, orange, yellow, yellow-green, pure green, blue, violet-purple, pink, brown, and gray, in various shades. These being placed in a pile, a skein of the special color required for examination is selected and set apart, and the candidate is required to choose from the heap before him other skeins which most closely resemble the sample and place them side by side. His knowledge of every shade of color, from absolute white to glaring red or brilliant green, is thus clearly ascertained where no art of the crammer can possibly avail him. His actual clearness of color sight is decided by the way in which he performs his task, in the choice of colors held up to him at a distance of fifteen feet.

One more confirmatory step of careful trial, and the ordeal is over, but not entirely until then. Lastly, the probationer has set before him three skeins, of vivid red, like the red flag used for signals on railways; of bright yellowish red, and of scarlet. If the man be red blind, he will match the red sample with a dark green, or dark brown with shades which to the normal eye are darker than scarlet. The green blind will select light green or light brown to match the scarlet shades which are lighter than the sample.—The Edinburgh Review.

Umbrellas for Clergymen.

In country districts in Wales a custom still exists of setting up a chest in the middle of the chancel at the time of a funeral, and before leaving the church the mourners all file round and put their offerings in. This is really intended for the clergyman's fee; but if the people are poor he often returns part of it, (to a widow, for instance.)

There is at least one instance that it was customary for the parish to provide an umbrella for the use of the clergyman on public occasions, more especially at funerals. The parish accounts of St. John's, Chester, contain the following entries:

1729	Paid Mr. George Marsh for an Umbrell for the parish use.....	00	10	6
1786	Paid for an Umbrell for Mr. Richardson to read the Burial service under.....	1	6	0

It was a general belief that if a corpse was carried over the fields on the way to burial it established a public right of way forever; hence it became customary when for convenience, or in some cases out of necessity, a corpse was taken across fields or over any private ground, for the undertaker to stick a number of pins in each gate as the procession went through. The pins were accepted by the owner of the land as a payment for the privilege of the corpse being carried through, and acted as an acknowledgement that the right of way was granted only for the particular occasion.—The Westminster Review.

Labor in Siberia.

It is a mistake to suppose that Russia possesses great facilities for big undertakings in Asia in the way of free convict labor. As a matter of fact, the convict problem is not less difficult in Siberia than in America, where, as has been seen, there are constant revolts against the employment of prison labor in competition with free labor. The introduction of convicts on to the works of the Trans-Siberian Railway led to complete disorganization and frequent scenes of violence. Neither the Russian free laborers nor the soldiers would work along with them; and although, we believe, about a thousand convicts are still employed on the works, they are rather a source of trouble and anxiety than of profit to the Government.—Chambers's Journal.

The Second Cataract, Soudan.

War, dusty and sun-baked, stands alert on the Nile mud walls of the intrenchment and scans the dreary desert hills. From inside one hears the fantastic clash of Arab military music, and at the gate one sees a row of Soudanese fifer boys curving their huge lips to Orphee aux Enfers. It is all border warfare, of the old hand-to-hand, cold-steel order, very like what it must have been round about a Roman camp in Gaul, when the Alemanni came down at all sorts of unlikely moments on Caesar's soldiers out cutting brushwood. We went out under an escort of twenty men along the bumpy, rickety line to Sarrass, the furthest post held by the Egyptian forces, some five-and-thirty miles from Halfah.

The line used to go seventy or eighty miles further, but it has nearly all been ripped up by the dervishes. They make occasional descents, too, on what is still left in use, for about three weeks ago they came down in the cool of the evening on the railway bridge at Gemai (over which we trundled gingerly) and set to work to try to destroy it. They came down from the desert in their usual obstreperous fashion, howling and singing, even with an impudent bugle playing the Khedival hymn, while the Soudanese regiment under David Bey that had had news of their coming was lying in wait in excitable ambush. Then, when they heard the pickaxes at work in the dark, they opened fire, after dispatching a company to cut off their retreat. Only it seems that one of the blacks in his excitement loosed off his rifle, so after spitting fire at each other for a while, in which the dervishes lost seven men and some of the Soudanese had their rifles struck, the marauders got clean away into the desert and the darkness.

Fine fighters the Soudanese, they tell me, and veritable savages in their lust for blood. Not so very long ago, in one of their encounters with the dervishes, they drove a dozen of them into a native house, and having set fire to it bayoneted them as they came running out. One of the Soudanese, a huge fellow, begged hard to take his stand at the door, for, said he, he hadn't killed a man for a fortnight. And when the next dervish appeared, he ran him through and hoisted him back into the burning house, like mud into a London mudcart. But the dervish, writhing on the steel, managed to bend and clutch the soldier's mouth, and tore his lip and cheek up as far as the eye.—The Cornhill Magazine.

England and the Inquisition.

The spirit of enterprise in England grew with the Reformation. Merchant companies opened trade with Russia and the Levant; adventurous sea Captains went to Guinea for gold. Sir Hugh Willoughby followed the phantom of the northwest passage, turned eastward round the North Cape to look for it, and perished in the ice. English commerce was beginning to grow; but a new and infinitely dangerous element had been introduced by the change of religion into the relations of English sailors with the Catholic powers, and especially with Spain.

In their zeal to keep out heresy, the Spanish Government placed their harbors under the control of the Holy Office. Any vessel in which a heretical book was found was confiscated and her crew carried to the Inquisition prisons. It had begun in Henry's time. The Inquisitors attempted to treat schism as heresy, and arrest Englishmen in their ports. But Henry spoke up stoutly to Charles V., and the Holy Office had been made to hold its hand.

All was altered now. It was not necessary that a poor sailor should have been found teaching heresy. It was enough if he had an English Bible and Prayer Book with him in his kit; and stories would come into Dartmouth or Plymouth, how some lad that everybody knew—Bill or Jack or Tom, who had wife or father or mother among them, perhaps—had been seized hold of for no other crime, been flung into a dungeon, tortured, starved, set to work in the galleys, or burned in a fool's coat, as they called it, at an auto da fe at Seville.

The object of the Inquisition was partly political; it was meant to embarrass trade and make the people impatient of changes which produced so much inconvenience. The effect was exactly the opposite. Such accounts, when brought home, created fury. There grew up in the seagoing population an enthusiasm of hatred for that holy institution, and a passionate desire for revenge.—Froude in Longman's Magazine.

Superstitions in Umbria.

In a land where even the doctors believe or feign to believe, in the virtue of numbers, we may expect an unlimited faith in the village wise woman. The gossip believes not only in numbers, not only in the virtue of names—such as the whispering of the words, "Gaspar! Melchior! Balthazar!" in the ear of an epileptic patient—but in charms, in the magic of a caul, in the secret of the fat taken from a human corpse. The witches in "Macbeth" would doubtless find in Umbria an ample custom for their pilot's thumb; while the toad, the snake, the newt, the frog, the lizard's leg, and the owlet's wing are still daily ingredients, not of the witch's hell broth, but of the family medicine chest.

The girls of the Perugian highlands believe as firmly as any heroine of Theocritus that a person possessing a lock of another person's hair can will pain, disease, and even death on to the owner of the hair; and thus when maidens give their betrothed lovers the customary plaited tress, it is virtually their life and all their power of suffering that they give into those trusted hands. If the man should prove unfaithful and disease descend upon the unhappy woman, she is not, however, utterly lost; the experienced matrons of her village have means to transfer the complaint to a tree, to an animal, or to cast it into running water. The patient must rise in the early dawn, touch a certain plant in a certain manner, saying: "May thou wither and I flourish again"; or bind her complaint to a tree in a given fashion, taking care never to pass again before that tree lest the disease, recognizing its former possession, return to her again.—The Athenaeum.

Taoism.

Whatever is most degraded and most superstitious in the religious systems of China owes its origin to Taoism. If an ignorant girl wishes to have her horoscope cast or a shopkeeper desires to fix upon a fortunate day on which to marry his daughter or to bury his wife, application is invariably made to a Taoist "priest," who, combining the professions of fortune-teller and spiritual guide, unhesitatingly returns oracular answers which more or less satisfy the demands of the inquirer.

The condition and outward appearance of these "priests" are in strict harmony with their callings. It is doing them no injustice to suppose that for the most part they have sought to be put into the "priests' office" that they may eat a little bread. They come from the lowest of the people; their moral conduct is by no means above suspicion, and it is no exaggeration to say that they fatten on the follies and superstitions of the most ignorant of their countrymen.

It is no wonder, then, that foreigners who judge of Taoism by what they observe in China should regard it as a base travesty of religion, and should relegate it to the level of Shamanism and fetish worship.—The Atheneum.

An Irish Court.

Lord Norbury's court was the most extraordinary in the kingdom. Puffing out his cheeks at the end of every sentence, the Judge sat punning and perspiring, firing off his jokes right, left, and centre. The bar caught the contagion and carried on the fun. The spectators applauded with truly Irish enthusiasm. The very prisoners could not help laughing, and altogether there was a terrible din. On one occasion a witness was asked his business.

"I keep a racket court," was the answer.

"So do I! So do I!" instantly exclaimed Lord Norbury, amid general laughter.—All the Year Round.

THE MOUNTAIN OF THE HOLY CROSS, COLORADO.

Engraven on the mountain side,
Where storm winds blow and cloud wreaths toss,
By snow engrained, by ice retained,
Stands, heaven impressed, "The Holy Cross."

In by-gone days the Indian eye
Beheld from far the wondrous sign,
And through the dark, one tiny spark,
Faint gleam of immortality,
Showed the Great Spirit's hand divine.

The years passed on—the white man came
And told of human gain and loss,
Of man's distress, of love's redress,
On Calvary's tree, "The Holy Cross."
Then simple hearts, long wrapped in night,
Found earthly shadows fade away,
Of sorrow's gloom, or chilly tomb,
In view of that far beacon bright,
Tinging the sullien mountain height
With radiance of God's perfect day.

Still striving souls, with love inspired,
Accounting earth's chief glory dross,
May gaze untired, with rapture fired,
Upon the snowy "Holy Cross."
For yet the gleaming symbol stands
Upon the Rocky Mountain's crest,
Whilst far below lights come and go,
O'er pine woods, streams, and sunny lands,
And peaceful lakes, whose placid breast
Image God's final gift of "Rest."

—Good Words. HELENA HEATH.

Photographic Records of the Eclipse.

Three different methods were employed to obtain photographic records of the spectrum of the corona. In the first, which was suggested by Prof. Norman Lockyer more than twenty years ago, the eclipsed sun was to be photographed through a prism attached to a telescope of six-inch aperture. In this manner an image of the corona would be obtained corresponding with each kind of light emitted by it. The light of the corona consisted entirely of glowing hydrogen, there would be an image in the position occupied by each of the lines in the hydrogen spectrum. If, as may be expected, the materials composing the corona are different in different regions, the images obtained will not exactly resemble each other, but the form of each image will depend upon the distribution of that particular spectral line through the corona. The complete spectrum of every part of the corona which is bright enough to be photographed will, therefore, be obtained with a single exposure.

The other method of studying the spectrum of the corona is by means of the ordinary slit spectroscopes. The arrangement employed by Capt. Hills consisted of two spectroscopes, each provided with a condensing lens and camera, mounted on an equatorial stand. The spectroscopes were of different dispersive power, one having two prisms, and the other one. The slits were placed parallel to each other and were so arranged as to cut across opposite limbs of the sun at right angles to the sun's equator. An image of the sun is thrown on the slit by the condensing lens, and the slit is long enough to cover the whole width of the corona.

The resulting photographs ought then to show at least three different spectra: A continuous spectrum over the dark body of the moon, on each side of which will appear the prominence spectrum, and outside of which again will be the true corona spectrum, which may or may not be broken up into bands by the occurrence of rifts or dark spaces in the corona.

This method has the great advantage of discriminating between the different spectra of every portion of the corona along the line of the slit; the main difficulty connected with it is the want of light, which makes it almost impossible to give a sufficient exposure unless the slit is opened rather wide. It was decided, therefore, to make only one exposure with each spectroscope; this was to last as nearly as possible the whole time of totality, and the most rapid photographic plates procurable were to be used.—Prof. Thorpe in The Fortnightly Review.

Dandy.

The familiar use of this word is certainly due to that well-known clique of exquisites who astonished and amused London in the days of the Regency. Mr. Solly dates their appearance at 1816; but I have found somewhat earlier mention of them. Lord Byron, writing to Moore July 26, 1813, says, "The season has just closed with a Dandy ball," which, by the by, Mr. Jeaffreson calls "the famous dandy ball at which Byron was one of the dandies." Their special characteristics are thus noted by Moore, ("Fudge Family," 1818:)

"A thing, you know, whisker'd, great-coated, and laced,
Like an hourglass, exceedingly small in the waist."

But dandies were known before this, and in a quarter where we should scarcely have expected to find them, viz., the border counties of England and Scotland. It appears that the young sparks of the country side, who frequented "kirk and fair" during the later years, at least, of last century, and astonished sober people by their gorgeous dress and manner, were called dandies.

Jamieson ("Scottish Dictionary") quotes the following from the poems of R. Galloway, 1788. Greatly it puzzled me when I first came upon it:

"And laugh at ilka Dandy at that Fair day."

Here is a snatch of song the history of which is curious. Mr. Frank Kidson of Leeds (to whom I am indebted for much help in this inquiry) wrote it down from the lips of an old lady who had

FOUR FAST TORPEDO BOATS

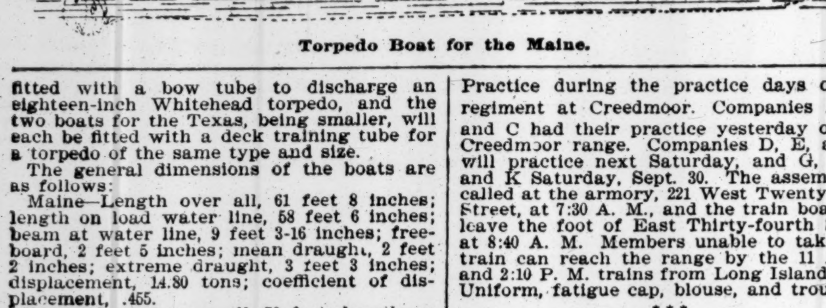
PART OF THE ARMAMENT OF THE NEW BATTLE SHIPS.

Two Each Building for the Maine and Texas—Formidable Weapons in Harbor Operations Against an Enemy's Fleet—Vessels of Light Draught and Light Weight—How the Problem of Weight Was Decided—Dimensions and Engines of the Boats—The Question of Stability.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The torpedo boats which are being built at the New-York and Norfolk Navy Yards for the battle ships Maine and Texas are soon to be ready for their trials, and as they are the first of the kind attempted in this country much interest is attached to their performance by the department.

These boats are larger than any yet constructed to be carried on shipboard, and much care will be required to hoist them in and out when in service. Their functions will be to operate from the vessels as a base, and for this reason their coal supply has been limited to one ton for the Maine's boats and three-quarters of a ton for the Texas's boats. This quantity of fuel will enable them to run for several hours without having to refill their small bunkers. To construct them strong as well as light required much work by the Bureaus of Construction and Steam Engineeering, and after many calculations their weights were finally reduced to a minimum. The Maine's boats, when ready for service, will weigh only 13,785 pounds, and those for the Texas 10,992.

Each boat is expected to develop a speed of 18 knots in smooth water, and will prove a most formidable weapon in harbor operations against a fleet. The foreign navies have furnished their vessels with boats of this type and somewhat smaller, but up to the present none of our ships has them. The two boats for the Maine will each be



Torpedo Boat for the Maine.

fitted with a bow tube to discharge an eighteen-inch Whitehead torpedo, and the two boats for the Texas, being smaller, will each be fitted with a deck training tube for a torpedo of the same type and size.

The general dimensions of the boats are as follows:

Maine—Length over all, 61 feet 8 inches; length on load water line, 58 feet 6 inches; beam at water line, 9 feet 3-16 inches; freeboard, 2 feet 5 inches; mean draught, 2 feet 2 inches; extreme draught, 3 feet 3 inches; displacement, 14.80 tons; coefficient of displacement, .455.

Texas—Length over all, 50 feet; length on load water line, 48 feet 1 1-2 inches; beam at water line, 9 feet 3-16 inches; freeboard, 2 feet 3 1-4 inches; mean draught, 2 feet 1 1-2 inches; extreme draught, 3 feet 4 inches; displacement, 12.15 tons; coefficient of displacement, .462.

The frames of the boats vary in size from 1 1-4 inches by 1 1-4 inches, of 1.5 pounds per foot, to 7-8 inch by 7-8 inch, of 0.7 pounds per foot, with reverse bars varying from 1 1-8 inch by 1 1-8 inch, of 1.3 pounds per foot, to 7-8 inch by 7-8 inch, of 0.7 pounds per foot.

The outside plating is to be worked flush, with seam strips on the outside, the sheer strakes being 6 1-4 pounds per foot on the boats for the Maine and 5 pounds per foot for those for the Texas. The rest of the plating is to be 3 3-4 pounds per square foot, or about 3-32 of an inch in thickness. The decks are to be of steel, covered with linoleum.

In addition to the torpedo armament, each boat is to carry a one-pounder rapid-fire gun, with suitable supply of ammunition.

Each boat is to have a single vertical quadruple-expansion engine, working at a pressure of 250 pounds, the cylinders placed in order of size over the shaft, the high-pressure cylinder being forward. The following shows the principal dimensions of the machinery:

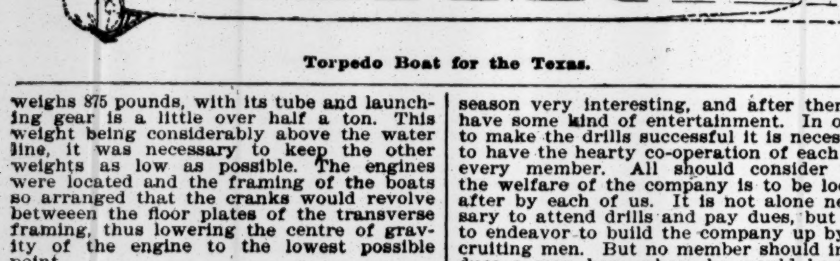
Maine—Diameter of Cylinders—High, 6 inches; first intermediate, 8.37 inches; second intermediate, 11.75 inches; low, 15.75 inches; stroke in inches, 8; condensing surface, square feet, 150; revolutions per minute, 675; indicated horse power, 200; type of boilers, Cowles; steam pressure, pounds, 250; grate surface, square feet, 12.

Texas—Diameter of Cylinders—High, 5.25 inches; first intermediate, 7.35 inches; second intermediate, 10 inches; low, 14 inches; stroke, in inches, 8; condensing surface, square feet, 116; revolutions per minute, 675; indicated horse power, 155; type of boilers, tubulous; steam pressure, pounds, 250; grate surface, square feet, 9.25.

The estimated speed for the Maine's boats is 18 knots and for the Texas's boats 17 knots. The Cowles tubulous boiler has been provided for in the designs, but it is now the intention to try some other make of boiler in the boats for the Texas, still retaining the Cowles boiler in the boats for the Maine.

The machinery, as well as the hull, is kept as light as possible consistent with the strength required, the weight of the machinery, water, and steam being 11,990 pounds for the Maine's boats and 9,900 pounds for those of the Texas. The shafting hardly amounts to more than a pipe, its thickness being only three-eighths of an inch. It was necessary to make the external diameter of sufficient size to secure a good bearing surface for the journals. As this would give a strength considerably in excess of the actual requirements, if solid, it has been possible to make a relatively large hole. In large shafting the internal diameter rarely exceeds 50 per cent. of the external, while in this case it is more than 75 per cent.

A great deal of attention has been given to the question of the stability of these boats, weights being kept as low as possible to give a good metacentric height. The eighteen-inch Whitehead torpedo, which



Torpedo Boat for the Texas.

weighs 875 pounds, with its tube and launching gear is a little over half a ton. This weight being considerably above the water line, it was necessary to keep the other weights as low as possible. The engines were located and the framing of the boats so arranged that the cranks would revolve between the floor plates of the transverse framing, thus lowering the centre of gravity of the engine to the lowest possible point.

The results of calculations for stability are as follows:

At normal condition, ready for service with ammunition, torpedo, and crew of five men on board:

Maine—Metacentric height, 1.55 feet; angle of heel at maximum stability, 43 degrees; righting moment at maximum stability, 27,135 foot-pounds; angle of vanishing stability, 89 degrees.

Texas—Metacentric height, 1.5 feet; angle of heel at maximum stability, 38 degrees; righting moment at maximum stability, 16,308 foot-pounds; angle of vanishing stability, 73 degrees.

With thirty men on deck in addition to weight at normal condition:

Maine—Metacentric height, 0.83 feet; angle of heel at maximum stability, 35 degrees; righting moment at maximum stability, 18,400 foot-pounds; angle of vanishing stability, 67 1-2 degrees.

Texas—Metacentric height, 1 foot; angle of heel at maximum stability, 30 degrees; righting moment at maximum stability, 7,875 foot-pounds; angle of vanishing stability, 52 1-2 degrees.

Calculations for strength of the boats for the Maine at their weakest section have also been made. These developed the fact that the strain on the upper part of the boat or at deck when on the crest of a wave would be 0.64 tons, or about one-fortieth of the tensile strength of the material used in the construction of the boats.

While the primary object of these boats is their use as torpedo boats, cockpits with considerable seating capacity have been provided, so that they can be used as fast dispatch boats or barges for the Admiral of the fleet.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Military business is beginning to look up. During the week many of the National Guard armories presented scenes of activity not equaled before in months. The coming season promises to be an unusually busy one, in which the guardsmen will have plenty of hard work.

While many of the commands may be as perfect in discipline as long drilling and the tutelage of competent officers can make them, there are others that will require hard work to bring them up to the mark of ordinary efficiency. There is no reason why every organization in the State should not be efficient in drill, general discipline, and deportment, with all that goes to make up a good soldier.

* * *

The First Brigade Signal Corps is one of the finest bodies of men in the National Guard. Should it become necessary to put a signal corps in the field, the First Brigade Corps would acquit itself with a degree of honor rarely found among citizen soldiery.

In the membership of seventy men there are six expert telegraph operators. These men are practical electricians and thoroughly competent constructionists. There are a dozen other men who are competent operators and good practical workmen in the line of construction.

Next come the civil engineers. Six of them, among whom are such men as John F. O'Rourke, and a son of the celebrated engineer, De Witt C. Haskins, are members of the corps. Added to these is the expert optician Lembke, a necessary man in an organization where the spyglass, telescope, field glass, and other delicate optical appliances are used. Mr. Lembke and a number of other members of the corps are also expert photographers.

To add to the general efficiency of this notable organization, the fiat has gone forth that vacancies in the ranks must be reserved for telegraph operators, electricians, and civil engineers.

* * *

The First Brigade Signal Corps has changed its drill and headquarters night. Hereafter it will be on Thursday instead of Saturday nights. Capt. Ives has taken a two months' leave of absence, and the command is in charge of First Lieut. Homer W. Hedge, who will begin drills Thursday night. The inspection of the corps will occur Oct. 4, while the field day is set for Oct. 20, at Van Cortlandt Park. There are eighteen men now on the waiting list of the organization.

* * *

First Lieut. H. S. Poole of the Ninth Regiment has been detailed as Inspector of Rifle Practice during the practice days of the regiment at Creedmoor. Companies A, B, and C had their practice yesterday on the Creedmoor range. Companies D, E, and F will practice next Saturday, and G, H, I, and K Saturday, Sept. 30. The assembly is called at the armory, 221 West Twenty-sixth Street, at 7:30 A. M., and the train boat will leave the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street at 8:40 A. M. Members unable to take this train can reach the range by the 11 A. M. and 2:10 P. M. trains from Long Island City. Uniform, fatigue cap, blouse, and trousers.

* * *

At the election to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Second Lieut. Bryde of Company F, Ninth Regiment, held Tuesday night, William Fearns of the Seventy-first Regiment was chosen by the unanimous vote of the company.

Company D of the Ninth is in camp at Van Cortlandt Park to-day, and will return this evening.

Company F, Capt. Marrs, will go into camp next Saturday at Gifford's Station, S. I., where it has been invited to assist the warriors of the Bow-wow Tribe in a full moon dance, in which it will bay at the harvest moon.

Capt. Alfred W. Barthelmess has joined the noble order of benedicts.

* * *

Capt. W. B. Smith, Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, has returned from the World's Columbian Exposition, having spent a week there with his wife. They took in the Midway Plaisance, but what interested the Captain the most were the warlike exhibits in the Government Building and at other places on the grounds.

* * *

Quartermaster Sergt. Edward Hayes, Corp. Burke, and Privates Lee and Lindheim of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, have been presented with regimental pins for recruiting. First Sergt. Turney of the same company has been presented with a silver long-service medal, he having served fifteen years.

* * *

A circular has been issued by Capt. Smith, Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, to his command, in which he says:

"As the drill season of 1893-4 draws near, it becomes necessary that some plan be adopted that will insure to us the enviable position that we now hold in the regiment. With eighty-five members and hardly, if any at all, dead wood, we are in shape to start the drill season with every man present, and to continue with at least 95 per cent. of our strength at each drill. As the company is to be divided into new squads, and as every man is to be assigned a place in the ranks, it is absolutely necessary that you report for duty on the first drill night. Notice is now given so that you may arrange your business or social affairs to enable you to attend on that evening. No excuse for absence will be accepted. Men who do not report will be fined the limit.

"Last season our drills were not well attended and flimsy excuses for non-attendance were given. When the men who had been absent appeared at drill, past work had to be done over for their advantage. This caused a waste of the time of the instructor and delayed the progress of the company. This state of affairs will not be tolerated in the coming drill season.

"Men who have not enough pride in their company and themselves to attend to their duties, who will not pay their dues promptly, and who take no interest in the company will be punished according to the by-laws. The ultimate penalty is expulsion. This warning is directed, I am very happy to say, to a very small portion of our company.

"It is proposed to make the drills this season very interesting, and after them to have some kind of entertainment. In order to make the drills successful it is necessary to have the hearty co-operation of each and every member. All should consider that the welfare of the company is to be looked after by each of us. It is not alone necessary to attend drills and pay dues, but also to endeavor to build the company up by recruiting men. But no member should introduce a man here whom he would hesitate to introduce into his own family.

"If we act as we should this Winter Company F will not only hold its own but will surpass every other company, not alone in drill but in everything else; and when the season draws to a close, instead of eight or ten men winning 100 per cent. medals, every man on the roll will step up and receive a trophy, won by hard work and self-denial, a source of self-satisfaction and of the esteem of others.

"I know you echo these sentiments and I feel convinced that you will carry out all that I have said.

"In conclusion, let me say to you that if you have any recruits in view, now is the time to bring them in. As I have already said, new squads are to be assigned, and all new men will be able to go with their squads at the beginning of the season, and so avoid the regimental squad."

Capt. John R. Lilliendahl, Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, has retired from the service. Lieut. Malcolm C. Murray, a popular officer, is spoken of as his successor. The regular drills of Company C will begin Oct. 2.

* * *

Capt. Roe of Troop A, Cavalry, returned Monday from his visit to Montana and assumed command of the organization. During his absence First Lieut. Oliver B. Bridgeman has been in command. Non-commissioned officers' schools are held in Troop A every Tuesday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, under the direction of Lieut. Bridgeman. Dismounted drills for the troop will be resumed early in October and mounted drills the first week in November.

* * *

"The Britishers," at Madison Square Garden during the past week, have introduced several movements new to our soldiery. The riding in the "melee," however, was not superior to that of Troop A. American cavalry and mounted riflemen, be they regular or National Guard, have a habit of sitting in their saddles like Comanche Indians, who are acknowledged to be the best and most fearless riders in the world.

* * *

The annual inspection of the Seventh Regiment has been fixed for Oct. 25. First Sergt. F. M. Clark of Company D has been elected Second Lieutenant of his company.

* * *

Second Lieut. T. J. Hooley of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, has been unanimously chosen to fill the office of First Lieutenant, made vacant by the promotion of George W. Rodgers, the former incumbent, to the Captaincy of the company.

* * *

Major George G. Cochran of the First Battalion, Thirteenth Regiment, has received permission from Adjt. Gen. Porter to publish his official reports of the switchmen's strike at Buffalo last Summer. The reports fill several hundred pages of typewritten matter and give all the incidents and occurrences of the trip. Accompanying them will be a report of the occurrences of the Fire Island trip, which occurred during the "baymen's war" on the cholera suspects at Babylon, L. I.

* * *

Capt. Arthur R. Jarrett, Assistant Surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, accompanied by his wife, has gone to the World's Columbian Exposition.

* * *

First Sergt. S. F. Fahnstock of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, is now in command of the company. The company has only one commissioned officer, Lieut. W. Irving Taylor, who is on a leave of absence. It is said that if several members who have been in the company too long were dropped peace might prevail, and the company be able to keep a Captain. This plan was tried when George C. Russell became Captain of Company C, with surprisingly good results.

* * *

Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, was to have held an election Monday night to fill the place of Capt. William F. Morris, who resigned a short time ago on account, as he claimed, of having been "turned down" in the election for Major of the First Battalion. The Nominating Committe of Company K at once began looking about for a competent man to fill Capt. Morris's place, and reported to Col. Michell that they had selected First Lieut. Charles W. Bridges. They did not report to him, however, that they had tendered the nomination to a member of an outside organization also, and that they had both accepted. Col. Michell learned only a few moments before the election was to take place of the breach of courtesy on the part of the Nominating Committee, so he called them before him and lectured them soundly, after which he postponed the election indefinitely. The truth of the matter is that the friends of the resigned Captain were trying to elect a friend of his, who is also a Federal office holder, and who was totally unknown in the regiment, and thus thought they would steal a march on Col. Michell. He will watch Company K hereafter and see that his idea, that men who graduate from the ranks of the regiment are good enough for its officers, is carried out. Col. Michell is himself a graduate from the ranks of the Fighting Fourteenth.

* * *

Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, is making arrangements for its second annual concert and reception, which will be held in the armory on North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, Thanksgiving Eve. There are more musical prodigies among the rank and file of the Fourteenth Regiment than in any other National Guard organization in the State.

* * *

The guests of the Twenty-third Regiment, the competing riflemen of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, National Guard, who were the prize winners at the rifle match at Creedmoor a week ago, started for home last Sunday night. Sunday they were taken for a drive by the Entertainment Committee of the Twenty-third, going through Bay Ridge by the beautiful Shore Road and Bensonhurst to Coney Island. Dinner was served at the shore clubhouse of the Crescent Athletic Club. On their return from Coney Island they drove through Prospect Park, and visited the new armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues. The visitors expressed themselves delighted with the attentions shown them while here.

* * *

First Sergt. Halstead P. Fowler, Company F, Twenty-third Regiment, the architect of the new armory, has been elected First Lieutenant of his company.

* * *

The Fourteenth Regiment will hold its annual inspection the last week in October. That of the Thirteenth Regiment has been fixed for Oct. 18, at 2 P. M., on the Prospect Park parade ground.

* * *

The Eighth Regiment still continues to be agitated over the question of taking substitutes to camp. It is an open question whether Gov. Flower will allow the accused officers to resign or whether he will order them tried before a court-martial. It is conceded that the taking of men from other organizations to camp as substitutes has dealt the regiment a severe blow, and the only thing to be done is to disband. The men will not consent to consolidation with another organization, and, if the regiment is to be disbanded, they will all take their discharges. It is argued that the Governor should exercise moderation in dealing with the culprits; that they should not be allowed to resign, neither should they be severely punished for their desire to have their commands appear to good advantage in camp; that they should be severely reprimanded, however, and given another chance. There is material in the Eighth Regiment for as fine an organization as the State ever produced.

* * *

The Second Battery has been resting quietly since its tour of duty at camp. It is impossible to have any drills or even meetings in the present quarters; drills cannot be resumed until the new armory is ready.

Dr. Samuel E. Milliken has been appointed Assistant Surgeon. The doctor is a genial, whole-souled society man and will make a successful adjunct to the battery.

Lieut. William L. Flanagan and family are visiting the World's Fair; Lieut. J. E. Pasco is yachting; Lieuts. P. Farquhar and Cable are in the mountains; Capt. Wilson is looking after the organization while the "boys" are away.

The annual inspection of the battery will be held Oct. 10.

* * *

Company D, Twelfth Regiment, has issued a challenge to drill against any picked company in the Connecticut National Guard next September for a gold cup valued at $500.

Drum Major Richard McKay offers $100 in cash for any drum and fife corps which will drum his corps down at the same time. On this occasion Company D will encamp on Commodore Banks's stock farm, at New-London, for eight days.

A stuffed donkey was presented to Private Flinn by Commodore Banks as a token of his esteem for "the Willies" during the recent trip of Company D to New-London.

* * *

Col. Cavanagh of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has ordered the companies to assemble to-morrow night to resume drilling for the ensuing year. The preparatory order for inspection has been received by the commanding officers. All State property will be carefully examined and its condition reported at regimental headquarters Oct. 2.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment has been divided into battalions. As yet no Battalion Adjutants have been appointed, nearly all the eligible officers having refused to accept the places.

The Sixty-ninth is recruiting extensively this season. Col. Cavanagh has said that in his opinion the regiment has more applicants than any other regiment in the First Brigade.

Moravian Annual Vesper.

NAZARETH, Penn., Sept. 16.—The Moravian Historical Society holds its annual vesper in the Ephrata House here next Tuesday, and every one interested is cordially welcomed. Besides holding a regular old-fashioned Moravian vesper, several interesting papers will be read. The valuable historical museum in the Whitfield House is thrown open to strangers. Nazareth is reached by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The old Moravian town, with its Indian graveyard and thrifty quaintness, is well worthy of a visit.

New-Haven Road's Earnings.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16.—The annual report of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad has been issued to June 30, 1893. It shows gross earnings $17,923,069; operating expenses, $12,405,934; other income, $400,418; total, $5,917,553; fixed charges, $2,919,555; net income, $2,997,998; dividends, $2,945,535; surplus for 1893, $52,463; surplus up to June 30, 1892, $4,007,716; total surplus, 1893, $6,109,916; betterment, $2,964,267.

CADET LIFE ON THE SANTEE.

New Fourth Class Hard at Work—The Young Men Who Are on Duty.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 16.—The new fourth class of the Naval Academy, now on board the Santee, has eighty-eight members, and under the strict, regular, and incessant drills the class begins already to have a military bearing. Thirty-four members were admitted in the May and fifty-four in the September examinations.

The May members are Clarence Sebly Kempt, Oakland, Cal.; J. D. Terry, Bent Mount, Va.; J. P. Ward, San Antonio, Texas; D. C. McDougal, Mare Island, Cal.; B. Morris, Martinsville, Va.; H. W. Mayo, Richmond, Va.; Austin Kantz, Tacoma, Washington; Henry R. Herndon, Saint Jo, Texas; David F. Boyd, Jr., Auburn, Ala.; Joseph W. Powell, Oswego, N. Y.; William N. Jeffors, Annapolis, Md.; Sheldon W. Auding, Coseyville, Miss.; Samuel G. Magill, Fargo, N. D.; Frederic R. Holman, Sioux City, Iowa; William D. Leahy, Ashland, Wis.; J. Woods Bryant, Venetia, Penn.; John A. Day, New-York City, N. Y.; A. W. Presser, Ocoato, Neb.; Trevor W. Geutzer, Washington, D. C.; Grant Grear, Lopeer, Mich.; Walton R. Sexton, Marmeretto, Ill.; Willis McDowell, Sharon, Penn.; George Van Orden, East Jordan, Mich.; Francis M. Peters, Dunlow, West Va.; James C. Kress, Lock Haven, Penn.; R. S. Oglesby, Jr., Eckhart, Ill.; E. O. Sykes, Jr., Aberdeen, Miss.; H. W. Watson, Lexington, Miss.; S. H. McMullen, Aurora, Md.; W. P. Giles, Thorp's Spring, Texas; Arthur L. Wessels, Low Moor, Iowa; Thomas C. Hart, Flint, Mich.; Peter L. Pratt, Syracuse, Ill., and James T. Buttrick, Kingston, R. I.

The September members are Charles J. Naylor, Philadelphia, Penn.; William R. White, Phœnix, Arizona; William G. De Bose, Sparta, Ga.; Nathan J. Shelton, Annapolis, Md.; Alfred O. Owen, Washington, D. C.; Charles T. Owens, Indiana, Penn.; Oliver L. Eckridge, San Antonia, Texas; Leonard R. Sargent, St. Paul, Minn.; Ernest F. Eggert, Saginaw, Mich.; Clifton O. Roeble, Baltimore, Md.; Gilbert Chase, Chase's Wharf, Penn.; Cyrus R. Miller, Sacramento, Cal.; George Brunn, Jr., at large; David E. Heelen, Kenosha, Wis.; Newham L. Jones, Sardis, Miss.; Joseph W. Greeve, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Toucey S. Williams, Monetta, S. C.; Hilary Williams, Harrisburg, Penn.; Walter M. Falconer, Springfield, Ohio; Karl O. Rutledge, Linton, Ohio; Hugh R. Taylor, Wilmington, Ohio; D. N. Pattison, Oelireni, La.; O. D. Duncan, Gadsden, Ala.; D. S. Mahony, Detroit, Mich.; Julius Talk, New-York City; F. S. Sheffield, Cedar Springs, Ga.; J. F. Landis, Kiowa, Kan.; H. E. Yernell, Independence, Iowa; H. P. Wells, Lamar, Mo.; George Webber, Texarkana, Mo.; L. M. Overstreet, Arborville, Neb.; H. B. Wells, Newton, Iowa; Harlan P. Perrill, Lebanon, Ind.; H. W. Reynolds, Waycross, Ga.; Henry T. Collins, Pittsburg, Penn.; Arthur St. Clair Smith, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Orin G. Murfin, Jackson, Ohio; J. F. Hilleary, Cumberland, Md.; C. M. Hunter, Wapakoneta, Ohio; E. T. Hoopes, Columbia, Penn.; A. T. Graham, Warren, Ill.; B. L. Brockway, Livingston, Ala.; W. T. Tarrant, Brenham, Texas; J. W. Tottenham, Sempronius, Texas; J. W. Enbody, Mauch Chunk, Penn.; C. S. Buford, Rock Island, Ill.; J. B. Tonkin, Toledo, Ohio; J. W. Morse, Marlborough, Mass; E. C. Keenan, Pottsdam, N. Y.; H. A. Jenson, River Falls, Wis.; O. S. Hord, Helena, Ky.; S. A. Robinson, Birmingham, Ala.; L. G. Richardson, Five Forks, S. D., and A. H. McCarky, Des Moines, Iowa.

The above is the order in which the cadets reported aboard ship.

The following is the order of the daily routine of the class:

6 A. M.—Morning gun fire and reveille.
6:15—Hammocks must be stowed.
6:45—Formation for roll call and inspection.
7:45—Sick call.
8:30—Setting-up drill.
10:20—Swimming drill.
12:50 P. M.—Formation for dinner.
2—Infantry drill.
4 to 5—Boats.
6:20—Formation for roll call.
8—Exercises in the gymnasium.
9:30—Hammocks.
9:55—Warning call.
10—Taps. "Silence."

Cadets who know how to swim return to the sail loft after the setting-up drill and are taught knotting, splicing, rigging, and nomenclature.

The moment a cadet puts his foot on the Santee he begins his severe military life. No loud talking, boisterous conduct, singing, or lounging in gangways is permitted. A cadet must always be in uniform and conduct himself as a soldier.

WEST POINT CADETS ARE BUSY.

Military Studies and Athletic Exercises Keep Them Properly Tuned Up.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The main topic of conversation here this week has been the court-martial and resignation of Cadet Seeley. The trials of Cadets Conrad and Bash attracted little attention, as the general feeling, especially in Conrad's case, was that they would be acquitted. Cadet Conrad is very popular, and it was his first offense.

Seeley, on the other hand, took advantage of every opportunity to "bone tough," and consequently brought himself under suspicion. He handed in his resignation Wednesday, while his trial was yet in progress, and he also committed a breach of arrest on the same day. He is now under lock and key in a room set apart for that purpose, and it is doubtful if his resignation will be accepted.

Bash and Conrad will be punished, but not with dismissal. They will probably work out their sentences in "confinements" or "tours."

The first class is now receiving practical instruction in the schools of the troop, trooper, and squadron. While the weather was hot the instructions were given on the Plains, but practice is now had in the Riding Hall, Capt. Craig and Lieut. Butler being the instructors. Visitors are allowed in the Riding Hall while the first and second classes are at practice. The third class also receives its primary lessons in the school of the trooper, but no one is allowed to witness its performance.

The football team practiced nightly in the gymnasium during the week and from 4 to 6 P. M. Thursday on the parade grounds by special permission to do so. Laurie Bliss is working hard to improve their tackling and interference. The game with the New-York Volunteers is down for the 30th.

A formidable task awaits the Quartermaster's Department in the transfer of the enormous shaft for the battle monument from the dock to the foundation on Trophy Point. The shaft will be of polished granite, 41 feet in height. On the top will rest a winged figure of Victory in bronze, making the total height 78 feet. The designers are McKim, Mead & White. The cost exceeds $50,000.

There are few guests at the hotel, as the season practically ended when the cadets went to Chicago. Mrs. Grant, Col. Fred D. Grant, and the Sartoris family are still at Cranston's. They visit West Point frequently. Prof. Larned of the drawing department and Col. Grant were classmates at the Military Academy.

It is rumored that a project is on foot to arrest the further decay of Fort Putnam and restore it to its original condition. When the Prince of Wales visited this country he remarked, while gazing on the ruins of the old fort, that England would never allow such a precious relic to lie neglected or to crumble away without making some effort to preserve it.

Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt paid a visit to the post last Thursday. He was formerly Superintendent of the Military Academy.

An Insubordinate Militia Captain.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 16.—There was a sensation at Aldershot Camp this week, where the Canadian militia from this Province are undergoing their usual annual drill. Gen. Herbert, Commander in Chief, came from Ottawa to inspect the troops. A parade of the soldiers in camp was ordered. The Captain of a Kentville company of the Sixty-eighth Battalion refused to muster his men, scoffed at the authority of Gen. Herbert, and told him to do his worst. He made the camp the laughing-stock of beholders.

Later on he paraded his men with a flourish of trumpets after Gen. Herbert had concluded his inspection, and had an inspection of his own.

So much for the discipline of the Canadian Army. Gen. Herbert will have a peculiar report to send to the Militia Office at Ottawa. The Captain's conduct is a mystery.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was 72, of which 31 were to fill vacancies caused by resignation and death. Among the appointments were the following:

Connecticut.—John Broderick, Glenville.

New-Jersey.—George H. Taylor, Indian Mills; R. Howard Thorn, Ocean City; J. Ellis Cramer, Pointville.

New-York.—Hiram Valentine, Bellmore; Charles S. Powell, Freeport; Joseph F. Hamilton, Manhasset, and Thomas J. McKee, Fort Washington, all of Queens County; William Morton, Jr., Croton, Delaware County; William H. Dolson, Fishkill, Duchess County; Leland L. Zager, Guilford, and Frank W. McLagan, Rockdale, Chenango County, and Isaac S. Lent, Tuckahoe, Westchester County.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

JOSEPH H. DOWLING, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Ohio.

CHARLES F. ALBA to be Appraiser and JAMES G. GALLAGHER, Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New-Orleans.

MICHAEL C. SCULLY, Collector of Customs for the district of Superior, Mich.

WANT THE FUND DISTRIBUTED.

Volunteer Firemen of New-Jersey Will Take Action on the Relief Surplus.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—The State Firemen's Association will hold its convention at Lambertville, Sept. 27, and action will be taken toward so amending the laws regulating the Relief Fund Association that the accumulating funds can be used in the interest of small cities and towns. The law now requires that the funds shall only be used to assist firemen who acquired their disability in actual service.

In many of the small towns, where fires rarely occur, there are but few accidents, and hence the money accumulates and does no good. A majority of the volunteer firemen think a percentage of this money should be used wherever needed to assist in equipping the department.

The delegation from Mount Holly and other towns in Burlington County will introduce a proposition to have the law amended so that departments in small cities can be benefited. It is thought this proposition will be supported by towns having small departments. Many of them are laboring under debt and are partially crippled for the want of proper fire apparatus.

IN CHARGE OF RAILWAY MAILS.

A Veteran Railroader Becomes Assistant Superintendent of the Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Postmaster General Bissell has appointed Charles Neilson of Maryland to be Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. The office has been vacant for some months, and the Postmaster General has been carefully seeking for the man fitted to fill it. He believes that he has found him.

Mr. Neilson has not been connected with the mail service, but he has been for many years a railroad man, and in that branch of business has demonstrated his ability to look after important trusts. He was for some years Division Superintendent of the Erie Railway at Buffalo, during which time Mr. Bissell made his acquaintance. For the last eight years he has been General Superintendent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and he surrenders that position to accept the office tendered him by Mr. Bissell.

Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Treasury Department yesterday purchased 40,000 ounces of silver at their counter offer of $0.7425 per ounce. The purchases thus far this month amount to 1,204,000 ounces.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45, $50, and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.

Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon	Aller, Tu., Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Saale, Sat., Oct. 7, 7 A. M.
Havel, Tu., Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Spree, Tu., Oct. 10, 11 A. M.
Trave, W., Sept. 27, 9 A. M.	Lahn, Tu., Oct. 17, 10 A. M.
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 30, 9 A. M.	Ems, Sat., Oct. 21, 7 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.

Fulda, Sept. 23	Werra, Nov. 18	Kaiser, Jan. 6
Werra, Oct. 4	Kaiser, Nov. 25	Spree, Jan. 16
Kaiser, Oct. 21	Fulda, Dec. 9	Fulda, Jan. 27
Fulda, Nov. 4	Werra, Dec. 30	Kaiser, Feb. 10

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.

F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P. M.	Normannia, O. 12, 7:30 A M
Columbia, S. 28, 7:30 A. M.	F. Bismarck, Oct. 19, 12 M.
A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 1:30 P. M.	Columbia, Oct. 26, 7 A. M.

First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON.

New-York, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.	Berlin, Oct. 4, 10 A. M.
Paris, Sept. 27, 7 A. M.	New-York, Oct. 11, 7 A. M.

From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Oct. 14, 8 A. M. Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.

Furnessia, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.	Ethiopia, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.
Devonia, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.	Circassia, Oct. 21, 2 P. M.

Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

RED STAR LINE.
Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
RHYNLAND.......Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.
WESTERNLAND...Wednesday, Sept. 27, 6:30 A. M.
NOORDLAND.....Wednesday, Oct. 4, 12:30 P. M.
First cabin, $50 upward; second cabin, to Antwerp, $38; from Antwerp, $48 and $52; reduction on round trip. Apply for "Facts." Steerage at low rates. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., 6 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ALASKA.....................Saturday, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
ARIZONA..................Saturday, Oct. 14, 8:30 A. M.
ALASKA.....................Saturday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul...Sat., Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebœuf...Sat., Sept. 30, 7 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Collier.........Sat., Oct. 7, 2 P. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS TO
JAPAN AND CHINA.
NEW-YORK TO JAPAN IN 17 DAYS.
Intended sailings from Vancouver:
EMPRESS OF INDIA...........Oct. 16.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...........Nov. 13.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...........Dec. 11.
E. V. SKINNER, Gen'l East'n Agent, 353 Broadway, N. Y. EVERETT FRAZAR, China and Japan, Frt. Agt., 69 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. Kansas City..........Saturday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee...........Tuesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta.......Thursday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt, S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt. Central R. R., 317 B'way. R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co. G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida Points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
YEMASSEE, for Chas. only...Mon., Sept. 18, 12 noon
CHEROKEE, for Chas. & Jack...Tues., Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack...Fri., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS. GRT SO. FRT. & PASS. LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

COOK'S TOURS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
World's Fair
Bi-Weekly Parties from New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, visiting Niagara Falls and Washington.
A special party will leave New-York on October 23d for
CALIFORNIA
visiting Niagara Falls, Chicago (for the Last Week of the World's Fair,) Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, San Jose, Lick Observatory, Los Angeles, Monterey, and the chief resorts of Southern California, with facilities for extensions to the Hawaiian Islands, including Honolulu and the Volcano of Kilauea, and Mexico.
As official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines we furnish independent tickets by all routes at Lowest Rates.
Programmes free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:
VERY LOW RATE EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR EVERY WEEK.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE TICKET AGENT.
EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. No extra fare.
NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago. Wagner Service.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 5:08, Montreal 7:30 A. M.
BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS.
7:30 P. M. Daily.—Due Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 9:10 A. M., 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
Excursion Tickets to World's Fair, good for Ten Days, $17; also Round Trip Tickets, good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains and Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
Haverstraw Locals, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M. Newburg Locals, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 261, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, MONDAY, OCT. 2, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, TUESDAY, OCT. 17, SATURDAY, OCT. 21, AT $17.00.
Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:
9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Reclining chair cars free to Niagara Falls. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.
8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtzboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.
9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibule Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.
7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

WORLD'S FAIR WEEKLY EXCURSIONS $30.00.
Including Six Days' Hotel with Board.
H. GAZE & SONS, 113 B'way, N. Y. (Est. 1844.)
Official Ticket Agents for the Chief Trunk Lines.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect Sept. 11, 1893.
9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg. Parlor Car.
12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. Cleveland 6:10 P. M. (week days.)
2:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express, daily, Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express, daily, Sleepers to Augusta and New-Orleans. Dining Car.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Car.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 11:45 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., (12 noon, Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., (12 noon Limited,) 2, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect Sept. 12, 1893.
ROYAL BLUE LINE TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 11:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50, to Red Bank, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c., From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 P. M. Saturdays only,) 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 P. M. Saturdays only,) 3:45 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park,) 9:30 A. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., (1:00 P. M. Saturdays only,) 3:45 P. M.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS. Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSION TICKETS, going and returning, via all the different lines, with or without hotel accommodations, at $17 and upward at FRANK'S Railroad and Steamship Ticket Office, Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway, corner Leonard St.
Lowest rates to all parts of the world. Tickets purchased and exchanged. Sleeping berths reserved in advance. Baggage transferred. Write for rates.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, WHITE MTS. AND ALL POINTS EAST. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLAND leave Pier 29 (old No.) North River, foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting trains due Boston 7:15 A. M., Worcester, except Sunday, 8:00 A. M.

STONINGTON LINE,
inside route for BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, and the East. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

NORWICH LINE.
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, AND ALL POINTS EAST. Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 5:35 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamer HARTFORD leaves Pier 24 East River Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M. No steamer leaving on opposite days until further notice.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Day Line Steamers, NEW-YORK or ALBANY. Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with trains to points North, East, and West.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.